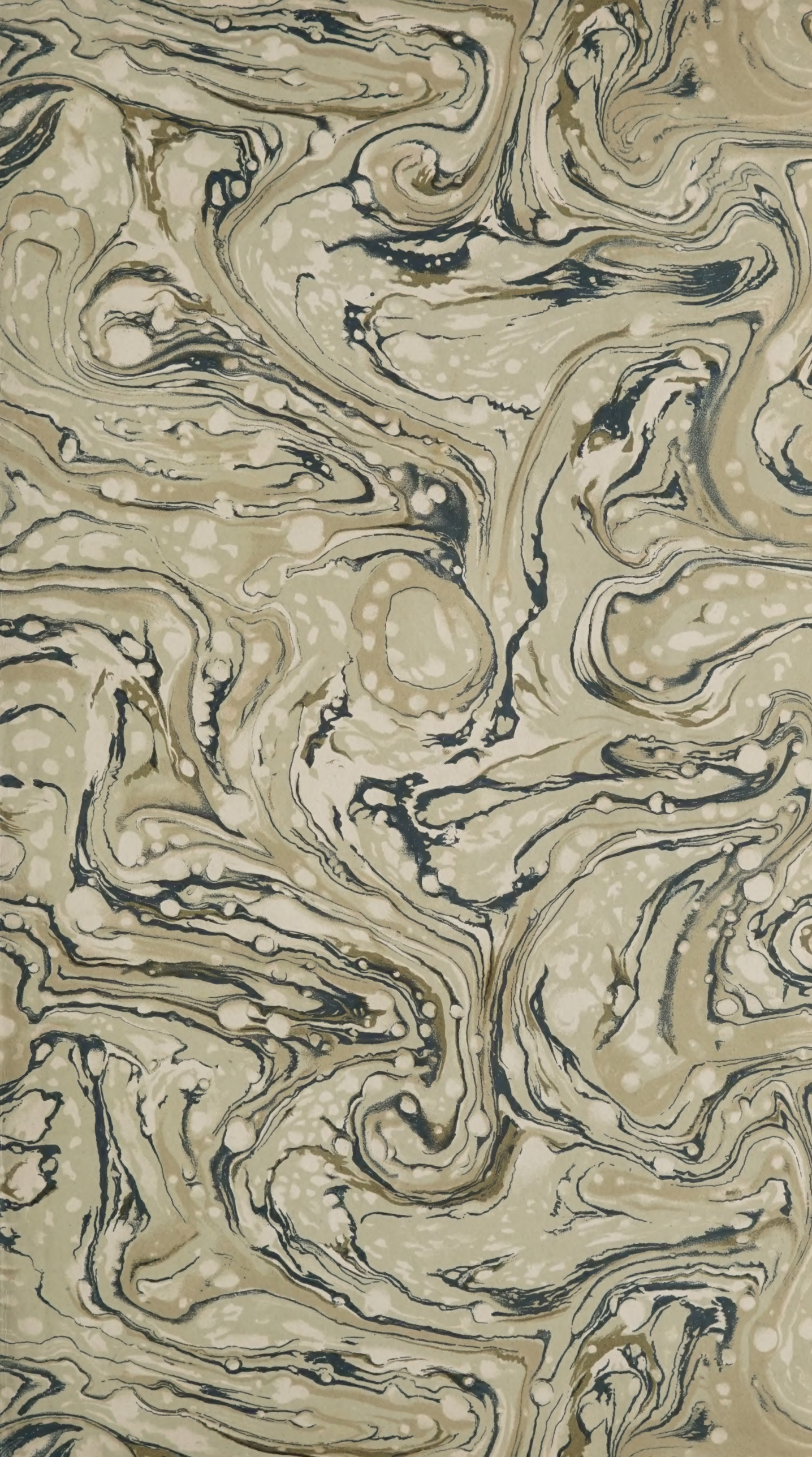

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
1907

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STATUE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

By William Couper, Sculptor

Erected at Jamestown Island by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

THE OFFICIAL BLUE BOOK

OF THE

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

A·D·1907·

THE ONLY
AUTHORIZED HISTORY
OF THE CELEBRATION

ILLUSTRATED

THE COLONIAL
PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, U. S. A.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THAT the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, its inception, its development and its completion, its general history and the story of its efforts demand a record, is a fact too obvious to require a word of explanation. To prepare an exposition history is a work involving enormous labor and a large expenditure of capital. All of the great fairs have been recorded in books; some have had only perfunctory accounts, others have been elaborate; but with the exception of this History all have been written by some one employed by the Exposition whose story was told.

It is not our purpose even to hint at bias in other works of this character, but, in favor of ourselves, we may say frankly and without fear of contradiction that if anything appears in the following pages which is not an exact fact it is a misfortune due to lack of available information, and not to any desire that the truth should be hidden or distorted. The records and the books of the Jamestown Exposition Company have been open to the Editor and in the compilation of this work he has received much valuable aid from the officers of that Company, from department chiefs, from many exhibitors and from a number of exceptionally strong men who as Commissioners splendidly served their several States or as managers of the United States' exhibits made a showing of which the Nation should be proud. There does not appear in any line of this History a word for which any one has paid; it is impartial and tells the exact truth as the Editor has seen the truth—praising no one unduly and censuring no one without just cause.

If there are errors in the text, and naturally some will be found, it may be said in extenuation that information was in certain lines extremely difficult to obtain. If the efforts of some States appear to be unduly aggrandized the reason lies in the fact that the Commissioners of these States preserved better records of their transactions and were more willing to permit an investigation of their files. Believing that in a large degree exhibits form an exposition and desiring to give so far as possible prominence to the principal displays, the publishers decided to describe and illustrate every exhibit that received a gold medal. All of the descriptions appearing in the history have been prepared and printed without cost to the exhibitor; and, where a prize exhibit is not described, the exhibitor refused to give the facts connected with the display of his wares. We feel safe in saying that this course toward commercial houses has established a precedent. In this history for the first time there appears a complete and verified list of the findings of the Jury of Awards.

The plan of this book was evolved by Eugene d'Avigneau, who believed that the Jamestown Exposition, an eminently historical celebration, should have a real history and was convinced that such a book critically compiled would serve as a primer for future similar undertakings. Consequently there is in the legend of this event much purely editorial matter—deductions, inferences, conclusions. Many occurrences that perhaps have been worthy of the Editor's comment have escaped attention because inferences were involved and conclusions were hazardous. Where such comment shows the Editor felt that no logical difference of opinion could obtain.

The Jamestown Exposition Company entered with the Colonial Publishing Company into an agreement which officially authorized the latter to publish this History and positively precluded the use of the Exposition's records for the preparation of any other account of the undertaking. This is, therefore, the only History of the Ter-Centennial which will appear. To Mr. d'Avigneau who, as General Manager of the Colonial Publishing Company, invaluably aided in the compilation of this volume, the Editor extends the assurance of his appreciation and to him and also to Cornelius H. Bull, the President of the Company, the Editor is grateful for their consistent attitude, rejecting utterly all suggestions of commerciality and interfering not even in the slightest degree with the text of the book. Whatever faults there are, therefore, in the treatment of any subject or incident must be charged to the signer.

CHARLES RUSSEL KEILEY.

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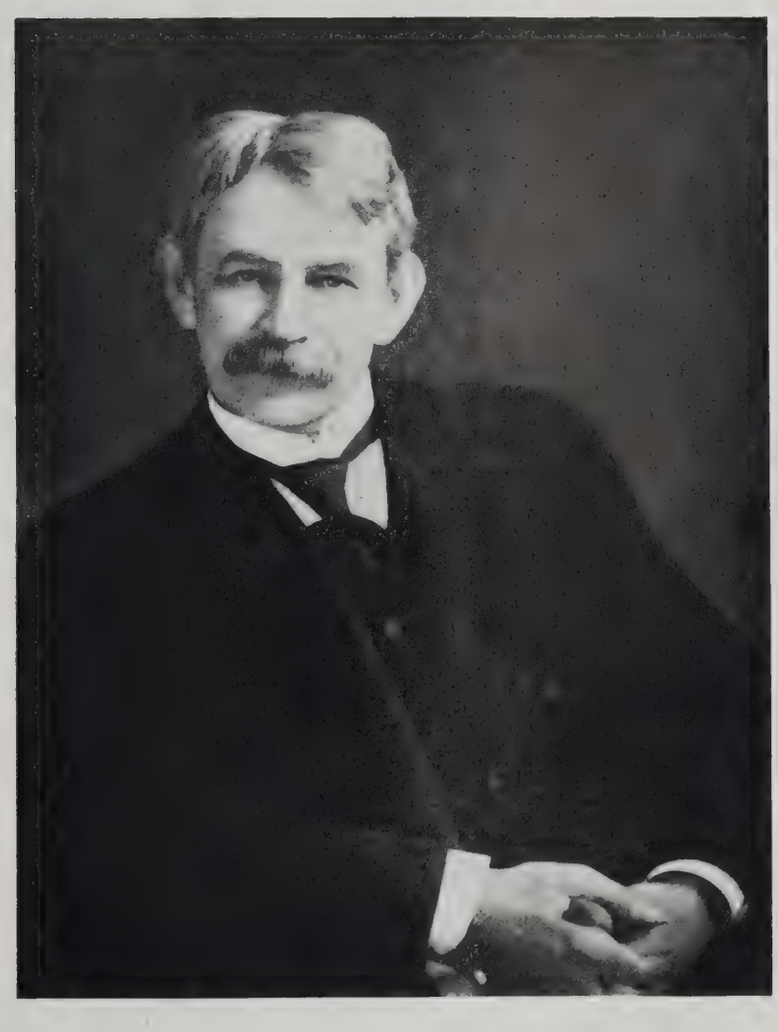
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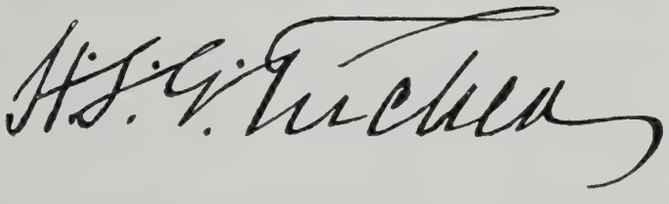
INTRODUCTION

By HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

President of the Jamestown Exposition.

THE original conception of those who projected the Exposition was to celebrate in a fitting manner the Ter-Centennial of the birth of the Nation. This task was so monumental in its scope that it is easy to understand how many opposed the purpose, viewing it as chimerical and impossible to achieve.





The Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, LL. D., is a native of Winchester, Virginia, and a graduate of the Washington and Lee University, of which institution he is a Bachelor of Law; was a Member of Congress from 1889 to 1897; was chosen in May, 1897, to succeed his father, the Honorable John Randolph Tucker, as Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Equity at Washington University; was later elected Dean of the Law School of that University and subsequently was Dean of the Law School of the George Washington University at Washington; was President of the American Bar Association; was chosen President of the Jamestown Exposition to succeed General Fitzhugh Lee.

Indeed as we look back and review the conditions which confronted the men who originated the idea; the enormous amount of money that had to be raised; the limited means at their command; the meagre local population from which they had to draw; the vast project of interesting the States of the Union and the Federal Government in the enterprise, and their inexperience in such difficult work, I hesitate not to express the belief that future history will accord to them a reputation for courage equal to that of the colonists who first braved the deep and landed at Jamestown in 1607.

There was never in the minds of those who projected and perfected this Exposition any hope or purpose of vying with the industrial fairs of the past. It was ever the design to produce a great historical and educational exposition in direct contra-distinction to a commercial enterprise. That exhibits from every State and from foreign countries, that the first fruits of the land and the products of manufactures, of art and of commerce were gathered is largely incidental and while the collection demands that credit be given to those whose skill and energy brought about the result, yet the prime purpose of the Ter-Centennial was to illustrate history, to inculcate patriotism and to show the value of education.

The history of this Exposition will record the indefatigable energy of a small body of men selected in Tidewater Virginia, immediately adjacent to the Exposition grounds, who have in their completed work builded far greater than any anticipated, and have given to the world an Exposition which in beauty of design, architectural taste and fitness of location is unexcelled by any ever developed in this country and in historic importance surpasses all others.

From the Revolutionary our history has been so brief and so spectacular that it needed only lightly to be touched in order to recall each large event to the inquisitive student. But to emphasize the history of the early development of the country, less insistent than the later story but more important as the record of a formative stage, the Colonial states brought together a collection of original documents and early manuscripts and relics of pre-Revolutionary wars that have stimulated the study of our early history in a manner and to a degree unequalled by any movement heretofore inaugurated in this country.

History visibly and continuously impressed on the visitor and the great historical days set aside for celebration during the progress of the Exposition caused effects far-reaching and important. On the Opening Day the President of the United States, whose invaluable aid was ever a chief asset of the Exposition, formally opened the Ter-Centennial with a notable speech that bears in every paragraph the impress of his great personality and his fervid patriotic spirit; and on the tenth of June Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address scarcely less important than his opening speech. William J. Bryan, Morefield Story of Massachusetts, W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Governor Charles E. Hughes of the same State, Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University; former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, Alton B. Parker, Democratic Candidate for the Presidency; Warren J. Keiffer, former Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts; the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Utah were visitors at the Exposition and orators on various occasions.

The Government of the United States, with liberality and without stint, supplied exhibits from all of its departments, making a display more instructive and beautiful than was ever presented at any Exposition. These were largely viewed by those who attended the Exposition, and under the management of the efficient officers detailed for the purpose, furnished entertainment and education to the thousands of visitors. To the Ter-Centennial Commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy, the Exposition was greatly indebted for the loyal efforts which they at all times put forth to perfect the Government Exhibit.

The naval and military features, which some feared would stimulate an erroneous ambition in the minds of young America, was one of the most successful and imposing features of the Exposition. It is certain that never before in the history of our country have so many nations been represented by their fleets in American waters.

From a spectacular point of view, perhaps the great naval participation was the most important Exposition feature. Our magnificent Atlantic Squadron, which acted as a host for the monster ironclads of Austria, Argentina, Chile, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden, was largely represented during the entire Exposition and for a considerable period was concentrated in Hampton Roads; and the social intercourse and friendly contests, the camaraderie and interchange of hospitalities surely drew closely together in the bonds of mutual respect and admiration the fighting men of many nations.

The United States Army furnished an attraction of fascinating interest. The drills and parades of the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry twice daily executed on Lee's Parade, were always witnessed by a large proportion of those who attended the Exposition, and in addition to the Federal soldiery the National Guards of the several States brought to the celebration nearly one hundred thousand men who, thrown with the Regulars, must have been benefitted by observing the rigid discipline of an army camp.

Unfortunately the Exposition was for a long time incomplete but since the finishing touches were applied no person could leave the grounds without praise for the beauty of the prospect and the interest of the collection. There was on view an Exposition of which every American might well be proud and no man who saw it can claim otherwise. It was in every respect worthy of the great occasion which was celebrated and no higher praise could be accorded to it.

Whether it was a success or failure depends on the point of view. For those who conceived the undertaking, it stands as a success for they achieved their purpose. In the awakening of historic interest in our country, in the study of our Colonial history and the impress of the great characters of that period on the national hearts of our people; in the renewed determination of our people to preserve the principles of religious freedom and civil liberty, first delivered to us by our fore-fathers, who landed at Jamestown in 1607; in the strengthening of the moral sinews of the people, and the final obliteration of any sectional feeling growing out of the Civil War; in the union of all parts of our country under one flag and the constitution of our fathers, it succeeded signally. Those who saw the Exposition must have received the lesson and those who have read or will read the history of the undertaking and study the great speeches that great orators delivered, cannot fail to absorb a love for their land and an interest in its story which will be through the ages productive of real good to the Nation.

THE HISTORY OF THE JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT

By J. A. C. Chandler, LL. D.

THE settlement at Jamestown in 1607 marks the birth of the American Nation. Its antecedents go back at least thirty years before the accomplishment of the first permanent settlement. Indeed it might be said that the antecedents of Jamestown are to be traced in the discoveries of the Cabots, John and Sebastian, who at the close of the fifteenth century, sailing under the British flag with the approval of Henry VII, explored the American coast from Labrador to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The Papal Bull of Alexander VII (1497) divided the newly found lands between Spain and Portugal and this may have had something to do with the relaxing of English effort to secure western territory during the early part of the sixteenth century. On the other hand the lack of such effort may have resulted from the troubles at home and the desire on the part of Henry VIII to keep out of European politics and to occupy a neutral ground between Spain and France. But whatever may have been the motives influencing the English it is, nevertheless, a fact that until England had severed its relations with the Church of Rome and its Government became hostile to both Spain and France, no real efforts were made to explore and settle in the Western World.

In the middle of the reign of good Queen "Bess" the English seriously began to consider American conditions. The spread of geographical knowledge among the English and the desire for exploration on the part of their bold seamen, demonstrated by a circumnavigation of the globe by Sir Francis Drake in 1565, followed by a determination to secure some of the wealth from the new world which was aiding in the development of Spain, caused particular notice to be taken of America. Already Spain and Portugal had control of all of South America, the West Indies, Central America, Mexico and Florida. Spanish explorers had pushed into the interior and discovered the Mississippi River. The wealth of the northern part of the new world was still unknown, and the English naturally revived their claims to this territory based upon the explorations of the Cabots. Moreover the English desired to share in the trade to India and efforts were made to discover the "Northwest Passage" to that land of so many commercial commodities.

From 1576 to 1578 Martin Frobisher made three voyages searching for the Northwest Passage and for gold in Labrador. Drake in his circumnavigation of the globe had touched on the western shores of North America. These explorations brought no direct fruit but they stimulated Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, to apply to Queen Elizabeth for a charter to plant a colony in the new world. With the consent of the



SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT

Queen, Gilbert sailed to Newfoundland, took possession of it for the English Government and established a settlement. Lack of supplies and the unfavorable location forced him to abandon the colony. On his return voyage to England he was lost in a storm. To a less determined man than Sir Walter Raleigh this disaster which resulted in the death of his brother would have deterred him from further efforts, but Sir Walter Raleigh had an undying hatred of Spain; he saw each day the power of Spain increasing in wealth and influence, chiefly due to the returns which that empire was receiving from the mines of South America. We are convinced also that Sir Walter dreamed a dream of a British Colonial empire which would girdle the globe. Whether this be merely a surmise or not Sir Walter Raleigh at once applied to Queen Elizabeth for permission to continue his expeditions, and in 1584 sent out under two sea captains, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, an expedition to explore further North America. These two sea captains touched upon the coast of North Caro-

lina where they discovered Indians who proved to be friendly, and found the tobacco plant and the potato. They were greatly impressed with the grandeur of the forest, the luxuriance of foliage and fruit, and on their return to England made to Raleigh a report so satisfactory that at once the land was named in honor of the Virgin Queen, Virginia. An old writer of the time in defining Virginia said: "The bounds thereof on the east side is the ocean, on the south lieth Florida, on the north Nova Francia and to the west thereof the limits are unknown." In other words Virginia as it received its name from the Queen Elizabeth was practically that territory which makes the present United States of America. Queen Elizabeth then gave to Raleigh a charter making him proprietor of all of this vast territory. At once the "Shepherd of the Ocean," as Sir Walter Raleigh was familiarly known among his associates in England, organized a colony which was sent to settle in Virginia.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH
By Frederick Zuccaro

Under the leadership of Richard Grenville in the summer of 1585 a colony was planted on Roanoke Island situated on Albemarle Sound, now included in the State of North Carolina. The settlement did not prosper, and the following spring it was visited by Sir Francis Drake with his fleet. On the solicitation of Richard Grenville, he carried the colonists back to England. Leaving Roanoke Island the settlers abandoned their homes without destroying them.

Among the first settlers who went to Roanoke Island were Thomas Hariot, a learned English mathematician, and John White an English artist, both of whom boasted that Raleigh was their patron. These men along with Grenville and others explored the territory north of Roanoke Island. The account of their exploration has been published in Hariot's Discoveries. The names given there are so different from our names to-day that it is frequently difficult to locate rivers and places, but as far as one can judge these gentlemen discovered what is now the Elizabeth River in Virginia, exploring the region of the Chesapeake Indians which is now Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, Virginia, and from what is now Sewell's Point, where the Jamestown Ex-

position was located, they viewed Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay. White made water color sketches showing Indian scenes and portraying their manners and customs. For a long time these sketches were supposed to have been lost, but some years ago they were discovered in the British Museum in the Grenville Library collection, and they are a valuable commentary on the Virginia Indian as he appeared to the first English who trod upon Virginia shores.

One result of the first settlement by Raleigh was the introduction of the white potato into Ireland. Some of the settlers took back to England the potato which Raleigh planted on his estate in Ireland and it was soon discovered that the lands of the Emerald Isle were well adapted to its production. The potato to-day is the chief food of Ireland and is known the world over as the Irish potato. Following the first settlement the use of tobacco was introduced into England. Many marvelous stories are told concerning its use there. We recall the familiar story of Raleigh weighing the smoke from his pipe for Queen Elizabeth, and also the stories that were told about school children being furnished with tobacco to be used as luncheon.

The failure of Raleigh's first settlement did



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

not prevent him from making other efforts. The following year (1587) he sent out a second colony under the direction of John White, the artist, as Governor. This colony had instructions to settle on the Chesapeake Bay, and had these instructions been obeyed Raleigh's second colony would have been planted near the present city of Norfolk. The pilot in charge, however, took the ships back to Roanoke Island where the second settlement was begun by repairing the old houses which had been abandoned the previous year.

In a short time John White returned to England to get new supplies. Hardly had he



SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE

reached London before Spain and England were at war and the Spanish Armada sailed up the English Channel. No thought could be given to the little settlement on Roanoke Island for all had to meet the emergency. The Spanish fleet was defeated, and White at once prepared to return to America. On reaching Roanoke Island no signs of the settlers could be found. It had been arranged that if, for any reason, the settlers had to move, they would leave carved upon a tree the name of the place to which they had gone, and if the transfer had been made under distress that a cross should be carved underneath the name. A search was made and the word " Croatan " was found but no cross, and the assumption, therefore, was that the Roanoke settlement was abandoned for a better location. A search party was sent to locate Croatan, but as a matter of fact it went but a short distance into the interior. Five expeditions were sent from England to find the Roanoke Colony but their explorations were made chiefly along the coast and consequently no signs of the settlement were ever discovered.

To-day there is in North Carolina a tribe of Indians known as the Croatans, many of them having blue eyes and light hair, and by some it is assumed that the Roanoke colonists intermarried with the Croatan tribe and were absorbed by it. This is purely a conjecture and to this day the lost colony of Roanoke remains one of the untold stories of history.

With this colony ended Raleigh's attempt to settle in America, but the impetus he had given was not lost and to-day we reverently speak of Raleigh as the father of American Colonization. In North Carolina his name has been preserved in the capital city of that state and patriotic citizens have caused a stone to be placed on the site of old Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island to commemorate Raleigh's attempted settlements. The stone bears the following inscription:

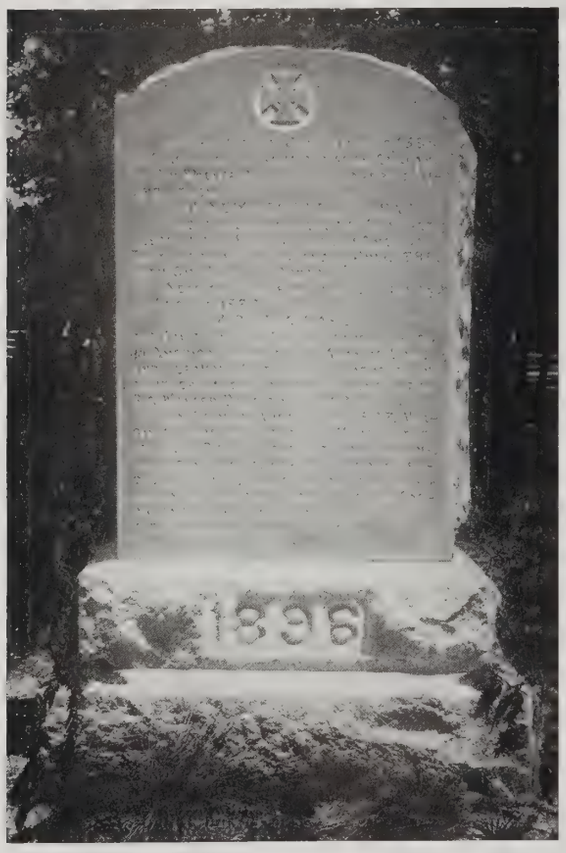
" On this site in July-August, 1585

(O. S.), colonists, sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh, built a fort, called by them 'The New Fort in Virginia.'

These colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake.

Near this place was born, on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America—daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1587.

On Sunday, August 20, 1587, Virginia Dare was baptized. Manteo, the friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptized on the Sunday preceding. These baptisms are the first known celebrations of a Christian sacrament in the territory of the thirteen original United States."



Tablet at Old Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, erected by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.

The period from 1590 to 1600 is not filled with explorations in Virginia; it was one of preparation for the establishment of English colonies. Commercial enterprise in Europe was taking on a new form and Elizabeth and England were ready to seize hold of any movement looking toward the increase of the wealth of the realm. Commercial companies organized for trade in the east were numerous. From England came the idea of these trade companies, an idea which rapidly spread to Holland, France, Sweden, Denmark and even to Scotland and to Russia. A list of the commercial companies formed in the 16th and 17th centuries contain not less than seventy-five distinct organizations. In the formation of the English companies a model was found in the society of merchant adventurers which went back to the 15th century. It was a great medieval merchant guild and the last survivor of that system which aided so materially in the development of commerce and trade and the growth of towns in the middle ages.

Raleigh's proprietary attempts having failed, a number of merchants interested in trade in India applied to Queen Elizabeth for a charter for a great company to trade in the Orient, and in the year 1600 the famous East India Company of London received from the Queen a charter addressed to the Earl of Cumberland and two hundred and fifty knights and merchants, making a corporation and body politic under the name of "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." Under its charter the company had the privilege of trading with all continents and islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan—that is, the east coast of Africa, the southern shores of Asia, the islands in the Indian Ocean and the west coast of America. It was a perpetual corporation with privileges of trade granted for fifteen years to be extended longer if the trade should prove profitable. Moreover this Company was given a complete monopoly of the trade in the regions described with the right to secure land without limitation and the right of making all reasonable laws for the government of such lands as it possessed and such colonies as it planted. The Company was freed from all payments of customs for the first four voyages. The organization of the Company is interesting; it consisted of a governor, and twenty-four members of a directing board to be called committees, to be elected annually in a general assembly or court of the Company. The governor and committees must all take the oath of allegiance to the English sovereignty. It is interesting to note here that through this Company England acquired possession of all India. The charter was not revoked until about the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria. It was a new type of commercial organization and its growth was so marvelous that it quickly influenced the English mind to believe that such companies were the best means under which commerce could be encouraged and colonies be planted.

In two years after the East India Company had been organized Bartholomew Gosnold, an explorer, prominent merchant and sea captain, proposed that the colonization of Virginia should be revived and that a great trading company should be organized for the accomplishment of this purpose. In these efforts he was seconded by Martin Pring, and George Waymouth, both of whom had conducted exploring expeditions to the coast of New England. The matter was also taken up by the Reverend Richard Hakluyt who saw in the organization of the company for the colonization of Virginia, the opportunity to christianize the savages, to relieve England of its pauper



KING JAMES I

and beggar classes, as well as to promote the commercial supremacy of England. Sentiment grew in favor of the proposed company and finally the Virginia Company was organized, composed of two large associations, one made up of knights and merchants of London and the other of persons resident in the cities of Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth. These associations received the sanction of King James, who on the 10th day of April, 1605, granted a charter to the Virginia Company in two divisions. One division is known in history as the London Company and the other as the Plymouth Company.

With the first division of the Virginia Company we are more particularly interested. The London Company was chartered under the technical name, " The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters in the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia." As granted in the charters of 1608 the colony to be planted in southern Virginia was intrusted to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others, with the understanding that the said Company could plant a colony anywhere between thirty-four and forty-one degrees of north latitude, but the limitations of the colony when planted were to extend fifty miles north and fifty miles south of the spot selected for the settlement, one hundred miles into the land and to embrace any island within the same distance of the coast.

The Plymouth Company was granted the privilege to settle anywhere between thirty-eight and forty-five degrees north latitude with the specific provisions, however, that the strip included between thirty-eight and forty-one degrees of north latitude should be open to either company; but should the land be occupied by either settlers, the others should not come within fifty miles of their settlement.

Under the charter of the Virginia Company the first attempted settlement was made by the Plymouth Company in the northern part along what is known as the Kennebec River. The winter proved so severe that the settlement was abandoned. It is interesting to note, however, that when the colony departed for England, it sailed on a ship built on the Kennebec River which was named in honor of the country, Virginia. This was the first ship built by Englishmen in America.

The London Company was not inert but prepared for exploration and settlement three ships, the Susan Constant or Sarah Constant of one hundred tons burden, the God Speed, or Good Speed, of forty tons burden and the Discovery of twenty tons burden, commanded respectively by Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Ratcliffe. One hundred and four men besides the crews prepared to sail for Virginia, among them Edward Maria Wingfield, the London Merchant; George Percy, brother to the Earl of Northumberland; John Smith, the well known adventurer; George Kendall, a cousin of Sir Edward Sandys; Gabriel Archer, an English lawyer; John Martin, who had commanded one of the ships in Drake's fleet in 1585-86, and the Reverend Robert Hunt, a pious minister. These three vessels sailed from Blackwell on the Thames on December 19, 1606.

The settlers whose names are given by Smith in his general history were:

Council:
Mr. Edward Maria Wingfield,
Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold,
Capt. John Smith,
Capt. John Ratcliffe,
Capt. John Martin,
Capt. George Kendall.

Gentlemen:
Mr. Robert Hunt, Preacher,
Mr. George Percie,
Anthony Gosnold,
George Flower,
Capt. Gabriell Archer,
Robert Fenton,
Robert Ford,
William Bruster,
Edward Harrington,
Dru Pickhouse,
Thomas Jacob,
John Brook,
Ellis Kingston,
Thomas Sands,
Benjamin Beast,
Jehu Robinson,
Thomas Mouton,
Eustace Clovill,
Stephen Halthrop,
Kellan Throgmorton,
Edward Morrish,
Nathaniel Powell,
Edward Browne,
Robert Behethland,
John Pennington,
Jeremy Alicock,
George Walker,
Thomas Studley,
Richard Crofts,
Nicholas Houlgrave,
Thomas Webbe,
John Waller,
John Short,
William Tankard,
William Smethes,
Francis Snarsbrough,
Richard Simons,
Edward Brookes,
Richard Dixon,
John Martin,
Roger Cooke,
Anthony Gosnold,
Tho. Wotton, Chirurg,
John Stevenson,
Thomas Gore,
Henry Adling,
Francis Midwinter,
Richard Frith.

Carpenters:
William Laxon,
Edward Pising,
Thomas Emry,
Robert Small.

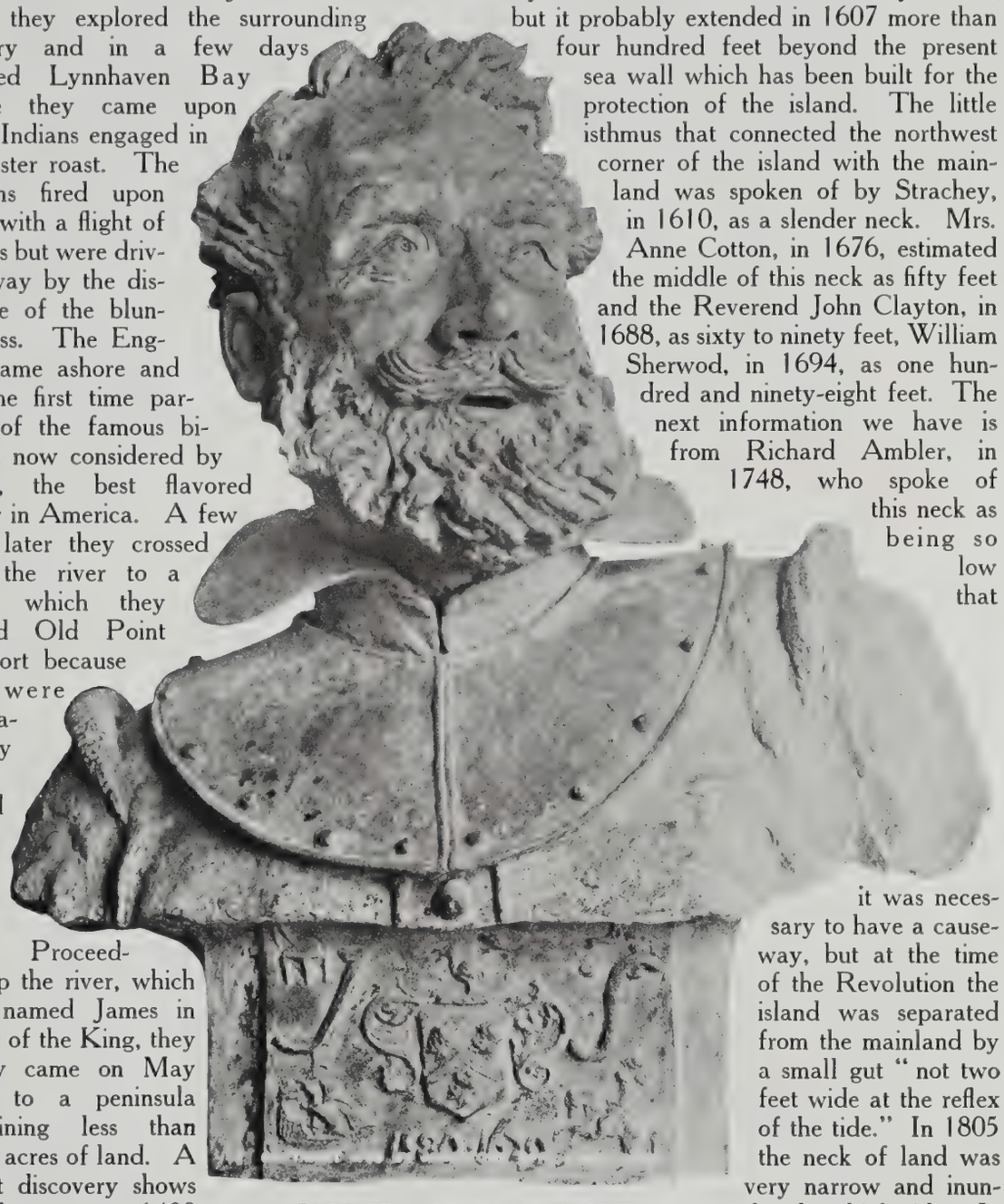
Laborers:
John Layden,
William Cassen,
George Cassen,
Thomas Cassen,
William Rodes,
William White,
Old Edward,
Henry Tavin,
George Goulding,
John Dods,
William Johnson,
William Unger,
Jam: Read, Blacksmith,
Jonas Profit, Sailor,
Tho. Cowper, Barber,
William Garrett, Bricklayer,
Edward Brinto, Mason,
William Love, Taylor,
Nic: Scot, Drum,
Wm. Wilkinson, Chirurg,
Samuel Collier, boy,
James Brumfield, boy,
Nat. Pecock, boy,
Richard Mouton, boy.

The others are not mentioned by name.

These settlers preceded the dissenters who sailed in the Mayflower by thirteen years and while there are not so many persons living in America to-day who boast descent from those who sailed in the three ships for Virginia in 1606 as those who claim as forbears the voy-

agers in the Mayflower, yet in Virginia there are here and there farmers, planters and merchants of more or less distinction whose ancestors were among those who sailed in the three ships that brought the first permanent colony to America's shore.

The settlers reached Virginia on the 26th of April, 1607. They effected a landing at a point which they named Cape Henry in honor of the eldest son of James I. From this point they explored the surrounding country and in a few days reached Lynnhaven Bay where they came upon some Indians engaged in an oyster roast. The Indians fired upon them with a flight of arrows but were driven away by the discharge of the blunderbuss. The English came ashore and for the first time partook of the famous bivalve, now considered by many, the best flavored oyster in America. A few days later they crossed over the river to a place which they named Old Point Comfort because they were so graciously entertained here by the Indians. Proceeding up the river, which they named James in honor of the King, they finally came on May 13th to a peninsula containing less than 2000 acres of land. A recent discovery shows that the area was 1400 acres, but much of it has been washed away or inundated.



BUST OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
By General Baden-Powell
Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation.

To the settlers this appeared as a satisfactory place to build a settlement because it was located on a river suitable for navigation, and at one corner of the peninsula the water was deep enough for the vessels to be moored practically against the banks. It was also easy to be fortified against the attacks of the Indians. The peninsula has since that day become an island. It is to-day two and a half miles in length and varies in width five hundred yards to a mile and a half.

The island is now surrounded on three sides by the James River and on the north side by Back River, which separates it from the mainland. Through the island in the northern part runs the Pitch and Tar Swamp and in the south Passmore's Creek—the latter named after Thomas Passmore, a carpenter, who was living on the Island in 1623. No portion of the island is more than fourteen feet above low tide. The western shore has been washed away to an extent which is not definitely known, but it probably extended in 1607 more than four hundred feet beyond the present sea wall which has been built for the protection of the island. The little isthmus that connected the northwest corner of the island with the mainland was spoken of by Strachey, in 1610, as a slender neck. Mrs. Anne Cotton, in 1676, estimated the middle of this neck as fifty feet and the Reverend John Clayton, in 1688, as sixty to ninety feet, William Sherwod, in 1694, as one hundred and ninety-eight feet. The next information we have is from Richard Ambler, in 1748, who spoke of this neck as being so low that it was necessary to have a causeway, but at the time of the Revolution the island was separated from the mainland by a small gut " not two feet wide at the reflex of the tide." In 1805 the neck of land was very narrow and inundated at high tide. In 1837 we are told that the neck had been entirely washed away, and in 1844 a bridge was built across what is now called Back River, formed by the washing away of the isthmus. The change from a peninsula to an island varied, sometimes the river filling up and almost re-forming a peninsula and at other times the river widening out. Bishop Meade spoke of the river that separated the island from the mainland as being one-third of a mile across. The question of just how much land has been lost by the washing away is difficult to determine, but it is probable that it is something like twenty-five acres.



BUILDING THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT JAMESTOWN, VA., 1607

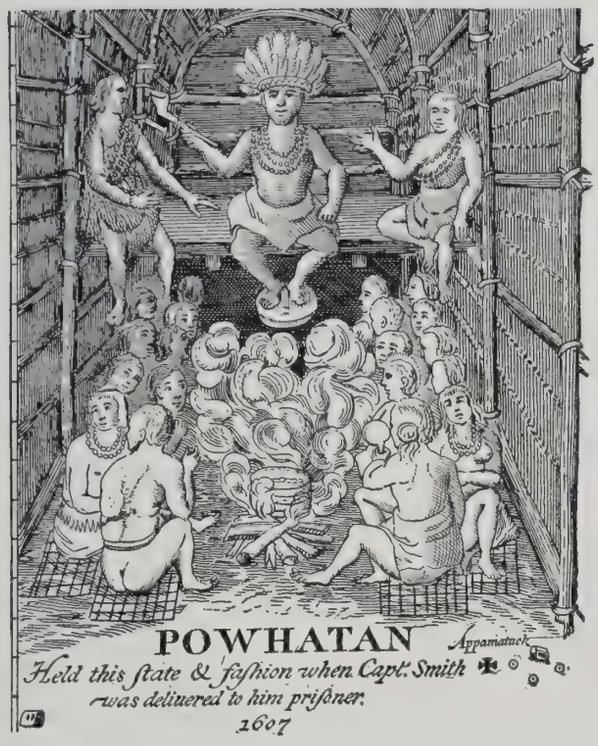
From an old wood cut published in 1800 of the History of United States
Written by Rev. Chas. A. Goodrich.

The selection of Jamestown Island, as we shall call it, was not a fortunate one for the settlers. It was subject to fevers and the water for drinking purposes was bad. On the 14th of May, 1607, work began and an opening was cleared in a dense growth of trees for a stockade. Only a few days after the landing at Jamestown, an expedition with Capt. Newport and twenty others went up to the falls of the river, first touching the point where Richmond now stands. While this was being done other settlers built rude habitations of logs, covering the roof with sedge and earth and plastering the building inside with clay and mud. A fort was built at once, near which the English planted some of the wheat that they had brought with them.

It is generally supposed that Smith on being brought to the colony was under arrest and was tried by a jury. The reports from Jamestown show that he was tried by the council and released and Kendall fined for the part that he had taken in his unjust accusation against Smith. It was in September, 1607, that the first jury trial in America took place, when John Robinson and John Smith sued Edward Maria Wingfield, who had been deposed as President, for slander, and recovered damages from him, Robinson to the extent of one hundred, and Smith, two hundred pounds. These cases were acted upon by a jury of the settlers.

The summer of 1607 was a terrible time. Edward Maria Wingfield, though a prominent London merchant, was not a suitable person to preside over a new settlement. He was, therefore, a failure as president, which was very unfortunate for the colony. In a little while more than fifty men were dead, among them Bartholomew Gosnold who had urged the settlement, and Thomas Studley the treasurer. The supplies were wasted, Wingfield and certain members of the council taking all the best for themselves. Then it was that Smith led a rebellion that deposed Wingfield and resulted in the election of John Ratcliffe as president. By September 10th there were only forty-six of the one hundred and four colonists left alive.

With the coming of frost, conditions improved somewhat but there was no food on which the settlers could subsist. Smith was now Cape Merchant and Treasurer, having succeeded Thomas Studley. He went in November to Kecoughtan, now Hampton, and secured corn from the Indians. In December he went up the Chickahominy River where he was captured by Opechancanough and carried finally before Powhatan, who condemned him to death. According to Smith's account he was saved by an Indian maiden, the daughter of Powhatan, known in history as Pocahontas. After a few days he was allowed to return to Jamestown where he arrived on January 2, 1608. He found the settlement containing about thirty men, but the council was still antagonistic to him and had him arrested and sentenced to death under the Levitical law, for they claimed that he was responsible for the death of the men who had accompanied him in the exploring trip up the Chickahominy River. He would probably have been executed but for the timely arrival of Newport who had returned to England on June 22nd of the previous year to get additional supplies. To add to the confusion and turmoil, a few days after Smith's return the entire town was de-



stroyed by fire, consuming all the ammunition and provisions.

The winter was severe and the habitations were rude. The conditions under which the settlers had to live were so bad that many died from exposure. According to Smith the mortality would have been much greater but for the timely aid of the Indians through the kind solicitations of Pocahontas. The settlement now numbered about one hundred, Newport having brought seventy additional settlers in his first supply. The company was seeking wealth and urged that gold and other salable material should be sent to London. The result was that exploring parties went through the country instead of engaging in building houses and working the land. Finally Newport's vessels were loaded with dirt supposed to contain gold and he sailed back to England on the 10th of April, 1608. Ten days later came the Phoenix, commanded by Captain Francis Nelson, with forty additional settlers. He remained until June of that year and returned to England with a cargo of cedar and a manuscript copy of the first pamphlet ever written in America, called the "True Relation of Virginia," by Captain John Smith. This was printed the same year in England at the Greyhound, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Much of the summer of 1608 was spent by Smith as a leader of the colonists in learning about the new land to which they had come. With fourteen companions Smith explored the Chesapeake and many of its tributaries. After being absent for nearly three months, he returned to Jamestown, where he found everything was in a state of confusion. Ratcliffe had consumed all the stores, had spent much time in building a pleasure house in the woods, with the result that the people deposed Ratcliffe and elected Smith. It was no open election but a rebellion against Ratcliffe, but the action of the settlers in placing Smith at the head of affairs may justly be termed the first popular election in Virginia.

Smith's rule brought order, for he put the men to work. According to his own story: "the church was repaired; the storehouse recovered; buildings prepared for the supplies, we expected; the Fort reduced to a five-square form; the order of the watch renewed; the squadrons trained; the whole company every Saturday exercised in the plaine by the west Bulwarke, prepared for the purpose, we called Smithfield where sometimes more than an hundred Salvages would stand in an amazement to behold, how a fyle would batter a tree, where he would make them a mark to shoot at; the boats trimmed for trade." More land was got ready for cultivation all in thirty days when the second supply arrived under Newport in October, bringing with it seventy additional settlers. These seventy raised the population to about two hundred, which at the departure in the early part of June of the Phoenix, was two hundred and forty, but more than half had died from disease in the summer of 1608.

The London Company was dissatisfied with the returns from Virginia. Newport brought a letter saying that the colony must send back a lump of gold or one of Raleigh's lost colonies or they must discover the South Sea. Newport was instructed not to return until he could comply with one of these three demands of the London Company. In addition to these



conditions, the Company desired to acknowledge that Powhatan was a king and at the request of the King of England they sent him a present of a basin and ewer, a bedstead and a royal robe, and instructed that he should be duly crowned. Smith and some companions were sent to announce to Powhatan that he must come to Jamestown to be crowned in due form. Smith with four companions started to Werowocomoco, and reaching there they found that Powhatan was absent but would return the next day; so he and his companions awaited the return of the brawny emperor of the woods and were entertained by Pocahontas



and the women in a manner which is best told by Smith himself:

> " In a fayre plaine field they made a fire, before which, he sitting upon a mat, suddainly amongst the woods was heard such a hydeous noise and shreeking, that the English betooke themselves to their armes, and seized on two or three old men by them supposing that Powhatan with all his power was come to surprise them. But presently Pocahontas came, willing him to kill her if any hurt were intended, and the beholders which were men, women and children, satisfied the Captaine there was no such matter. Then presently they were presented with this anticke; thirtie young women came naked out of the woods, onely covered behind and before with a few greene leaves, their bodies all painted, some of one color, some of another, but all differing, their leader had a fayre payre of Bucks Hornes on her head, and an Otters skinne at her girdle, and another at her arme, a quiver of arrowes at her backe, a bow and arrowes in her hand; the next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a potsticke; all horned alike; the rest every one with their several devises. These friends with most hellish shouts and cryes, rushing from among the trees, cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with most excellent ill varietie often falling into their infernal passions, and solemnly againe to sing and daunce; having spent neare an houre in this Mascarado, as they entered in like manner they departed. Having reaccomodated themselves, they solemnly invited him to their lodgings, where he was no sooner within the house, but all these Nymphs more tormented than ever, with crowding, pressing, and hanging about him, most tediously crying, " Loue you not me? Loue you not me?" This salutation ended the feast was set, con-

sisting of all the Salvage dainties they could devise; some attending, others singing and dauncing about them; which mirth being ended with firebrands instead of torches they conducted him to his lodgings."

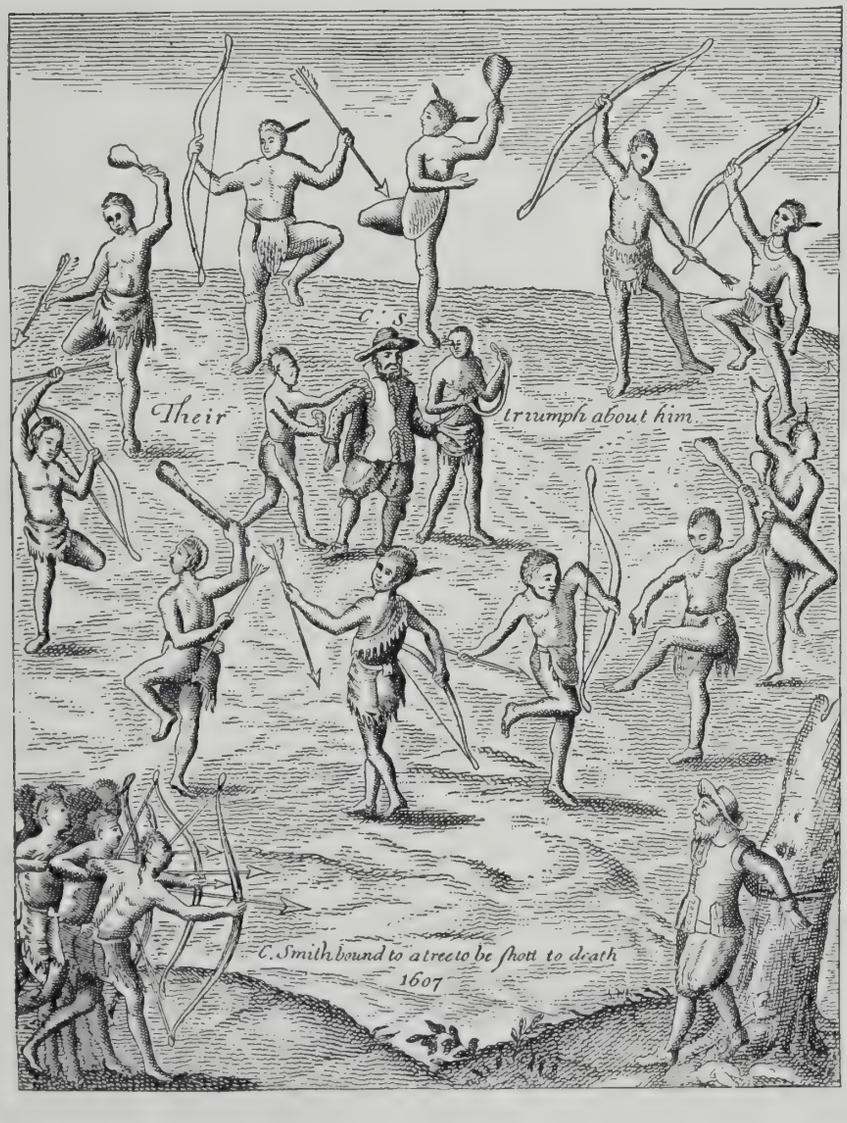
When Powhatan returned he refused to go to Jamestown to be crowned, saying:

"If your King have sent me presents, I also am a King, and this is my land; eight days I will stay to receive them. Your Father is to come to me, not I to him, nor yet to your Fort, neither will I bite at such a bait."

The result of Smith's visit was that Newport with a great deal of trouble went by water around Old Point to Werowocomoco and there Powhatan was crowned King of the native Virginians.

Among those that came over with Newport in the second supply were Thomas Forrest and Mistress Forrest with her maid Anne Burras. Of the former settlers was one John Laydon, a carpenter by trade who became enamoured of Anne Burras and early in December, 1608, they were married in the Church at Jamestown. This was the first recorded English marriage on the soil of the United States. The first child born to this marriage was named Virginia in honor of the country and was the first English child born in the first permanent English settlement in America. Some twenty years later a grant of five hundred acres of land was given to John Laydon in what is now Elizabeth City County, Virginia, as a gift for the distinction of being the first man to marry in the colony and the father of the first English child born in Virginia.

Throughout the winter of 1608-9 Smith continued as an aggressive leader. Forty acres of land were prepared for seeding, twenty new cabins built, glass manufactured, a block house placed on the peninsula and a new fort built. While this was going on, Smith carelessly allowed most of the grain to be consumed by rats which forced him during that winter to place the settlers among the Indians in order that they might secure a living. Much trading was also done with the Indians along the York and Pamunkey rivers. In the winter Newport returned to London with a letter from Smith which has been termed the "rude answer." It was Smith's reply to the instructions which Newport brought over as to the three things that must be done. He as good as told the members of the Company that they did not know how to manage affairs in Virginia for they had foolishly spent money in such acts as the crowning of Powhatan, a farce, the sending of new settlers without provisions, only embarrassing the colony, they being settlers who did not know how to work. He upbraided Newport, believing that the Captain misrepresented affairs to the people of London. In short he told the Company that if Virginia was to grow and prosper, it should send "carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons, diggers-up of trees roots, well provided," and he closed his letter by saying: "And I humbly entreat you hereafter, let us know what we should receive, and not stand to the Saylers courtesie to leave us what they please else you may charge us what you will, but we not you with anything. These are the causes that have kept us in Virginia, from laying such a foundation, that ere this might have much better content and satisfaction; but as yet you must not looke for any profitable returns; so I humbly rest."



Things had not gone smoothly in London. The Company there had made a great mistake in the methods used to establish a colony. They had inaugurated first of all in Virginia the communal system: Every one of the settlers had to draw from a common store-house and

all their products were to go into the same storehouse. After the expenses were paid a sort of dividend was to be declared from the products, a part of which would go to the Company and a part to the settlers. This arrangement was neither satisfactory to the Company nor to the settlers. The lazy and the indifferent would fare as well as the industrious and persevering. Newport made it appear that the whole trouble in Virginia was its government and not the conditions under which the colony was founded. These reports caused an upheaval in the Company and the granting of a new Charter in 1609.



The Charter of 1606 had been granted to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hakluyt and Edward Maria Wingfield. Now the Company was organized into a great corporation composed of six hundred and fifty of the most distinguished nobles, knights, gentlemen and merchants of England and some fifty-six city companies of London. The King enlarged the prerogatives of the Company and also the privileges of the colonists. Sir Thomas Smith was appointed treasurer of the Company and the Earl of Southampton and fifty-one distinguished gentlemen a council resident in England. At that time the council was composed of fourteen members of the House of Lords and thirty members of the House of Commons. To it was granted the right to make all regulations as to the government of the colony. The territory of Virginia was now fixed as two hundred miles south and two hundred miles north of Old Point Comfort, to extend west and northwest to the sea. It was under this Charter that Virginia claimed the great northwest territory from which five magnificent states have been carved: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The London Company as reorganized determined to appoint a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor and an Admiral of Virginia who were to go there with power to declare military law if necessary. The communal system, however, was not interfered with. The officers appointed were Thomas West, Lord Delaware, Governor and Captain General; Sir Thomas Gates, Lieutenant Governor; and Sir George Somers, Admiral. They were all splendid gentlemen. In the latter part of May there were sent from England nine vessels containing full supplies, five hundred new settlers —men, women and children. Lord Delaware did not sail with them but Gates and Somers did. In charge of the whole fleet was Newport, Smith's old enemy. Unfortunately for the enterprise Somers, Gates and Newport all sailed in one vessel, the Sea Venture. When the fleet was within eight days of Virginia it was caught in a hurricane, one of the vessels lost and the Sea Venture was separated from the rest and went ashore on the Bermuda Islands with all three of the leading men and about one hundred and fifty settlers, among them John Rolfe and his wife. After several months they succeeded in building from the wreck of the Sea Venture two small barks, called Patience and the Deliverance, and finally reached Virginia on the 24th day of May, 1610.

The seven ships that were not destroyed but separated from the Sea Venture, reached the Chesapeake Bay in the summer of 1609. They found Smith in command and ordered him to give over the government of the colony into the hands of John Ratcliffe. Smith refused to do so until papers could be produced showing the change of government as determined upon by the London Company. This could not be done as all papers and instructions to the officers were on the Sea Venture. The settlers landed, however, about two hundred

and seventy-five in number, but they only increased the dissensions because of disputes arising between Smith ruling under the Company as organized in 1606, and the demands of the new settlers under the Charter of 1609.

In the fall of 1609, Smith was wounded by the explosion of some gun powder as he was coming down the river from the falls, and he felt compelled to go to England for medical treatment. His only embarrassment in leaving Virginia was to determine who should be appointed as commander. Finally to George Percy was entrusted the reins of the government, and Smith sailed from Virginia in September, 1609, never again to return.

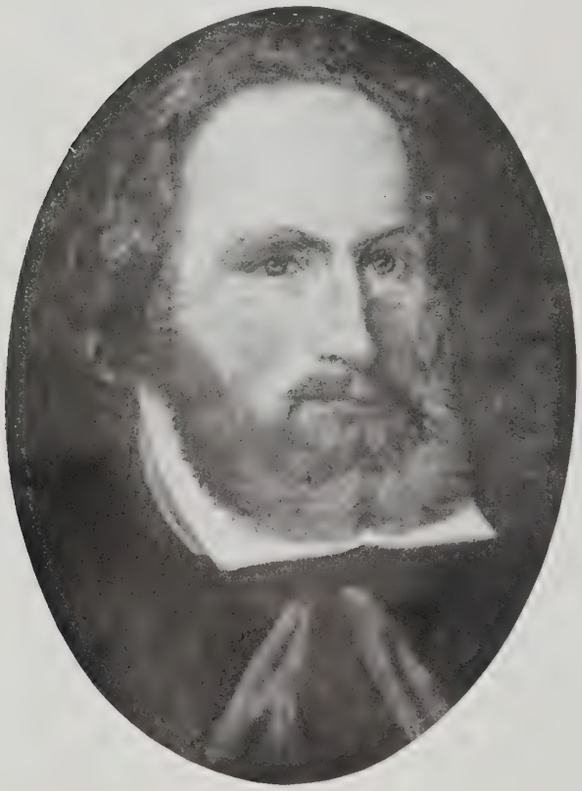
Jamestown at this time contained about fifty or sixty houses, forty of them having been built by the new settlers. All told there were nearly five hundred men, women and children; some five hundred or six hundred hogs, a number of horses, sheep and cows, twenty cannon, three hundred muskets, three ships and seven boats. Percy was not a man however, to manage affairs. Within two months everything was in a state of confusion, followed by the terrible starving time. An Indian who had been killed and buried was dug up and his flesh eaten by the poor sort of people. In six months time out of the five hundred persons left in September, not more than sixty remained alive, the others had died of starvation or were killed by the Indians. This was the state of affairs when Gates and Somers arrived on the 24th day of May, 1610, in their little boats, the Patience and Deliverance. When they saw the remaining settlers drawn up on Jamestown Island they determined to abandon the place, and after a few days of preparation, they sailed away on the 7th of June, 1610. Fortunately they did not burn the village. They spent the night of the 7th at Mulberry Island in James River, and on the morning of the 8th made ready to depart, when a row boat was seen coming up the river. It brought news that Lord Delaware, Governor and Captain General of Virginia, had arrived from England with three ships. They returned that night to Jamestown, having been absent from the village but one night.



The next morning Lord Delaware arrived. It was Sunday morning when he came ashore and he was received by Gates at the south entrance to the fort. The Governor and Captain General on landing knelt down and remained for some moments in prayer; he then went in state to the Church where he remained during services, after which he delivered an address to the colonists, uttering words of encouragement and hope. A new era had dawned in Virginia, a man with power was at the helm; Virginia had been saved and from this time forth its permanency was not to be questioned. We too frequently forget the importance of the coming of Lord Delaware. When he landed at Jamestown the colony had been in existence for three years and twenty-seven days. During this whole time it was one of bickering and dissension internally and not in harmony with the London Company which had planted it. There was now to be a master, an autocrat, and he was to rule with authority which made it possible for the colony to grow more stable.

Immediately upon the arrival of Lord Delaware the colony took on new life. The communal system was continued but everyone was put under military discipline; all were forced to work, the hours of labor being from six to ten in the morning and two to four in the afternoon. He brought with him supplies that would last four hundred men for twelve months. Among the improvements made at Jamestown was the repairing of the Church. Here every Sunday two sermons were delivered and on Thursday one, there being two preachers who took their weekly turns. Every day at 10 o'clock prayers were held in the church and also at four o'clock in the afternoon. On Sunday the Governor went to church accom-

panied by his councilors, officers and all the gentlemen, with a guard of halberdiers, numbering fifty, dressed in the red livery of his lordship. Lord Delaware had a seat in the choir in a green velvet chair with a cloth and green velvet cushion laid on the table before him on which he knelt. The councilors and officers sat on either side of him. Two forts were erected, one called Fort Henry and the other Fort Charles. These forts were near the mouth of the river where it was intended that new settlers on arriving in Virginia should first land. After some six months residence



LORD DE LA WAR

in the colony, Lord Delaware on account of ill health was forced to return to England, leaving behind him at Jamestown about two hundred settlers and a store of provisions sufficient for ten months.

The London Company in the meantime was greatly dissatisfied. It made the mistake of expecting Delaware to show returns before he really had an opportunity to put the colony into a good working state. After some debate it was decided, however, not to abandon the colony and Sir Thomas Dale was appointed to come to Virginia as High Marshal with absolute martial authority. He was a rough soldier who had fought in the low country and on arriving in Virginia he instituted a military code. On arriving at Jamestown he found the settlers engaged in their usual occupation of playing at bowls in the streets. He put them to work felling trees and rebuilding and repairing the houses. Eight of the colonists were convicted of treason and executed. In August, 1611, three hundred more settlers arrived under the direction of Sir Thomas Gates. A large number of these colonists were sent to establish a town at what is now known as Dutch Gap. This town was named in honor of Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I, Henrico. A third settlement was made at Bermuda Hundred on the south side of the James River, not far from Henrico. There was also a settlement which had been in existence for some years at Kecoughtan, now Hampton.

It was during the administration of Dale that Pocahontas, who had never been to the colony after Smith's departure, was captured by Captain Argall on the Potomac River from an Indian named Japazaws. She was brought to Jamestown where she was finally converted to Christianity and baptized under the name of Rebecca. John Rolfe, whose wife had died soon after his arrival in Virginia from the Bermudas, became enamoured of her and finally secured Powhatan's consent to their marriage. This marriage was performed in the church at Jamestown, about April 5, 1614, and was the first recorded marriage of the white with the Indian race in America.

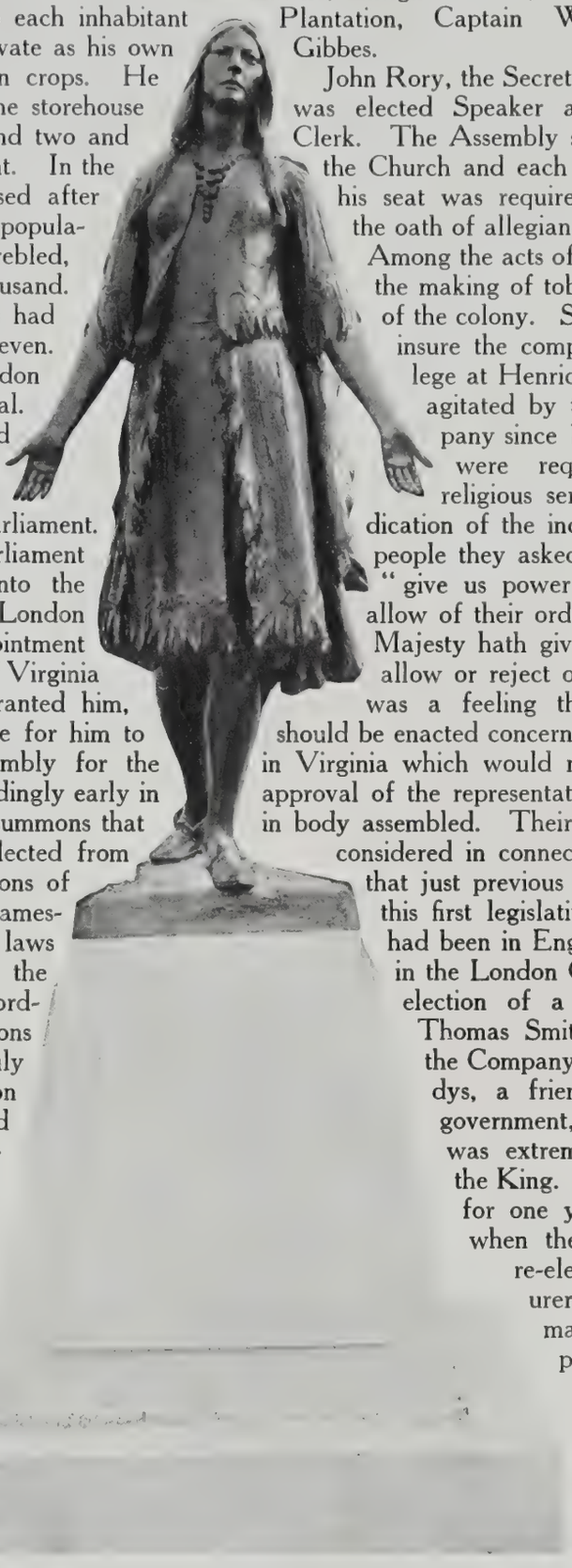
The building of new settlements caused a number of persons to leave Jamestown and in 1615 there were only sixty persons in the town, and when Dale left the colony in 1616 there were only three hundred and fifty-one persons in all the settlements. It was during the administration of Dale that the third charter was granted to the London Company extending the boundaries of Virginia and providing for a quarterly court of the council resident in England and for four general courts of the whole Company. All the former privileges were re-affirmed but the charter explicitly stated that all the laws of the colony were to be made by the Company, and that should any question of interpretation of the charter be raised it should be construed by the general court of the Company liberally in favor of the Company and the colonists. This made it possible for the Company to inaugurate in Virginia such a form of government as in its judgment seemed best.

When Dale departed from Virginia, in 1616, he carried with him to England John Rolfe and his wife, the Lady Rebecca, and their little son. George Yeardley then acted as deputy governor and new life was instilled into the colony. Rolfe had already raised some tobacco as early as 1612 and shipped it to London. Yeardley advised a further cultivation of the weed and we are told that it was even planted in the streets of Jamestown. Yeardley's rule continued at this time for only a few months when he was succeeded by Samuel Argall as deputy governor, who in turn was succeeded by Capt. Nathaniel Powell. Yeardley had in the meantime returned to England where he had been knighted and appointed Governor and Captain General of Virginia. He arrived in Virginia with his instructions from the London Company on April 19, 1619. He was the first Governor of Virginia who had resided in Virginia and was still residing in Virginia, at the time of his appointment, as a permanent resident. The communal system was still in existence as from

the beginning, except somewhat modified under Dale who had assigned to each inhabitant three acres of land to cultivate as his own in addition to the common crops. He was, however, to pay to the storehouse from this three acres of land two and a half barrels of corn as rent. In the three years that had elapsed after the departure of Dale the population of the colony had trebled, being now about one thousand. The number of settlements had increased from four to eleven.

The attitude of the London Company had become liberal. Already a struggle had taken place in England between the King's forces and the reform party in Parliament. Questions debated in Parliament had even been carried into the quarterly courts of the London Company. Upon the appointment of Yeardley as Governor of Virginia liberal instructions were granted him, under which it was possible for him to establish a legislative assembly for the people of Virginia. Accordingly early in June, 1619, he sent out a summons that two burgesses should be elected from each of the eleven plantations of the colony to assemble at Jamestown on July 30th to pass laws and to deliberate upon the affairs of the colony. In accordance with these instructions the Assembly met on July 30th and remained in session five days. It was composed of twenty-two representatives chosen by the inhabitants of the eleven plantations, the Governor and the Council of State. The names of the first members of the House of Burgesses were:

For James City, Capt. William Powell, Ensign William Spense; for Charles City, Samuel Sharpe, Samuel Jordan; for the city of Henrico, Thomas Dowse, John Polentine; for Kiccowtan, Captain William Tucker, William Capp; for Martin Brandon (Capt. John Martin's Plantation), Mr. Thomas Davis, Mr. Robert Stacy; for Smythe's Hundred, Captain Thomas Graves, Mr. Walter Shelley; for Martin's Hundred, Mr. John Boys, John Jackson; for Argall's Gift, Mr. Pawlett, Mr. Gourgainy; for Flowerdieu Hundred, Ensign Rossingham, Mr. Jefferson; for Captain Lawne's Plantation, Captain Christopher Lawne, Ensign Washer; for Captain Ward's Plantation, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Gibbes.



POCAHONTAS

Statue by William Ordway Partridge

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John Rory, the Secretary of the Colony, was elected Speaker and John Twine, Clerk. The Assembly sat in the choir of the Church and each burgess on taking his seat was required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance and supremacy. Among the acts of this assembly was the making of tobacco the currency of the colony. Steps were taken to insure the completion of the college at Henrico which had been agitated by the London Company since 1616. All persons were required to attend religious services. As an indication of the independence of the people they asked the Company to "give us power to allow or disallow of their orders of court as his Majesty hath given them power to allow or reject our laws." There was a feeling that no legislation should be enacted concerning the settlements in Virginia which would not meet with the approval of the representatives of the people in body assembled. Their boldness is to be considered in connection with the fact that just previous to the meeting of this first legislative assembly there had been in England a great fight in the London Company over the election of a successor to Sir Thomas Smith as treasurer of the Company. Sir Edwin Sandys, a friend of the liberal government, was chosen. He was extremely obnoxious to the King. He held the office for one year and in 1620 when the question of the re-election of the treasurer came up the majority of the Company was in favor of retaining Sandys. Certain gentlemen of the King's party in the Company declared that the King was unalterably opposed to Sandys and begged that his name should be rejected. Sandys' friends thereupon withdrew his name and elected in his stead the Earl of Southampton who was even more objectionable to the King than Sandys himself.

For the remaining four years of existence of the London Company the liberal party controlled, but the King was determined to revoke the Charter if possible; he hated Sandys and he hated the London Company because it was controlled by those members of Parliament

who were opposed to his high handed measures in setting aside parliamentary action. He likewise was opposed to a legislative assembly for Virginia and this, along with the election of Southampton, made him determine to repeal the charter. But during four years of dispute the London Company did not waver in its liberal policy for Virginia.

In addition to the introduction of the first legislative assembly in 1619 Yeardley's administration was marked by the introduction of negro slaves into Virginia. A Dutch man-of-war came to Jamestown with twenty slaves, twelve men and eight women, and offered them for sale. The system of private ownership of property had already been introduced, the communal system being abolished with the beginning of Yeardley's administration. Each individual planter was raising his own crops and it was thought that the negro would be serviceable for field hands. The Governor himself bought eight out of the twenty slaves and sent them to his plantation of Flowerdieu Hundred on James River. African slavery was not rapidly introduced. In twenty years the population of African slaves did not reach more than three hundred, but in the next twenty years the population increased by births and importation to about two thousand. With the growth of the tobacco industry slavery became a more important economic institution.

Above all, however, Yeardley's administration was an important one because it marked the real permanent settlement of Virginia. It was a period of home building. When Yeardley came to the colony there were a very few women and children. He saw the importance of having permanent homes and urged the London Company to send to Virginia a number of maidens who were eligible for marriage, for a man is not permanently bound to the soil or to the community until he is the head of a family. No one saw this more plainly than did Yeardley and through his influence young women came to Virginia and were married to the colonists. The transportation of each maiden was paid, by the man who became her husband, in tobacco amounting to one hundred and twenty pounds. Other settlers soon came direct from England with their wives and children and permanent homes after twelve years of struggle were finally established. As a matter of fact this social side of Virginia life is frequently overlooked by historians, but it was the real factor in making the settlement permanent in spite of the tendency to retard growth resulting from the squabbles between the King and the Company as to the rights of the House of Burgesses or of the Company itself.

When Yeardley had to give up the governorship in 1621 the London Company appointed Sir Francis Wyatt as Governor of Virginia, who brought to Virginia a document reaffirming Yeardley's establishment of the first legislative assembly of America. He brought with him also William Clayborne as Surveyor General, a man destined to figure so prominently in the affairs of the State. While Wyatt was Governor we are told that the number of inhabitants at Jamestown amounted to three hundred and fifty-three. Since in 1622, at the time of the Indian Massacre, the entire population of Virginia was about twelve hundred and fifty-eight we conclude that about one-fourth of the inhabitants were living at Jamestown.

In 1624 the King persuaded Chief Justice Ley to declare the Charter null and void. When *quo warranto* proceedings were about to be instituted to overthrow the Charter, we are told that Nicholas and John Farrar who were strong supporters of the London Company, preserved the records, passing them to the Earl of Southampton. They were bought from the Southampton estate by William Byrd of Westover, and from the Byrd family they passed to William Smith, President of William and Mary College, from the Smiths to Peyton Randolph, then to Thomas Jefferson and finally to the United States Government. To-day they are preserved in the Library of Congress.

The importance of the London Company is not to be ignored for it was this Company that made possible the first permanent English settlement in America. At times it did not under-



[Enlarged from a cut in the *Scheepe-Togt van Anthony Chester Na Virginia, gedaan in het jaar 1620.* Printed at Leyden by Peter Vander, 1707. A pamphlet. 12mo.]

stand conditions but its perseverance and determination to build a colony in America was the only thing that made the Jamestown settlement the first permanent colony in America.

What the fate of Virginia would have been had James I been allowed to carry out his plans on the repeal of the Charter of the London Company, is not known. Fortunately he died before he had determined on its government, and the final settlement of the affairs of Virginia fell into the hands of Charles I.

world and the success achieved in the days of Sandys and Southampton with Yeardley in Virginia, stimulated interest on the part of the Dissenters and Puritans of England, leading finally to the settlement made at Plymouth by the Pilgrims on December 22, 1620. These settlers had started for Virginia, lost their way and landed on the New England coast. The establishment, therefore, of a new and distinct colony in New England was a pure accident, it having been the purpose of the Pilgrims to



The London Company had expended in Virginia two hundred thousand pounds and sent over eight thousand emigrants, many of whom died and many of whom returned to England. It looked as if their effort was a failure, yet their undertaking was really of a national character and far reaching, in view of the fact that it fought more for the rights of the individual than any other organization which up to that time had existed in England. Moreover it stimulated interest in the new land on territory controlled by the London Company. The interest created in Virginia by the London Company was destined to give England a colonial empire which no other European country has had or is likely to have.

Charles I continued Sir Francis Wyatt as Governor of Virginia. On his return to England in 1626 he was succeeded by Sir George Yeardley who was now Governor of Virginia for the third time. At this time the affairs of the colony were unsettled but finally Charles I

agreed that the government of Virginia should remain *in statu quo* as in the days of the London Company with the understanding that he should have the monopoly of the tobacco trade. Thus it was that by a compromise, as it were, Virginia persuaded the King to continue the same form of government as inaugurated by the London Company except that the governor and councilors were now appointed by the King instead of a corporation.

In 1627 the governor died at Jamestown where he resided and was buried in the church or the church yard. It is generally supposed that he was buried within the chancel of the church and recent excavations there have brought to light the tomb of a knight from which the brasses, however, have been stolen so that it is impossible to identify this tomb definitely as that of Sir George Yeardley's. Since, however, there are no reports of any other knight having been buried at Jamestown this is probably the last resting place of that governor who is justly entitled to be called the first practical Governor of Virginia. At this time the population of the colony was near three thousand but the population of the Jamestown settlement had increased very little as the new settlers went into different parts of the colony in order that they might plant and grow tobacco to advantage.

Among the notable events that took place at Jamestown within the next few years was the arrival of Lord Baltimore where he was coldly received, being a Catholic. Lord Baltimore was requested to take the oath of allegiance and on declining to do so was forced to retire from the colony. For a few months Lady Baltimore and the children remained at Jamestown and then returned to England. This trip resulted in his Lordship making application to the King for a Charter to a part of the Virginia dominion and thus the first division of her territory was made when Baltimore received a charter to what is now the State of Maryland.

Six years later the Virginia Council and Assembly under the influence of William Clayborne, the Surveyor General and Secretary of the colony, by a revolutionary procedure removed from office Governor John Harvey and sent him back to England. This action was regarded at once by the King as rebellious in its nature, for Harvey was his appointee. He thereupon rebuked the Virginians and sent Harvey back as Governor. On his return his instructions were to build up Jamestown and he reports that after his return twelve houses and stores were built, one being a brick house built by Richard Kemp, secretary. Among the persons who obtained the grants at Jamestown at this time were Kemp, Arthur Bayley, Captain Thomas Hill, Richard Tree and George Minifie, Thomas Hampden and Alexander Stone.

In 1641 came Sir William Berkeley, who found Jamestown in a very dilapidated condition. It was even suggested that he should move the seat of government to another place, retaining the name of Jamestown, but by Act of Assembly it was determined to remain on the Island. Every effort was made, however, to encourage the building of substantial dwelling houses and it was decreed that any person who would build a brick house twenty-four feet long and sixteen broad with a cellar, would be granted five hundred acres of land in the colony.

By 1644 the population of the colony was about twelve thousand and an attempt was made by the Indians to exterminate the whites, but the attack was a failure and Opechancanough, the leader, was arrested and carried to Jamestown as a prisoner where he was shot by one of his guards.

Within a few years came the struggle in England between Charles I and the Puritan party, which resulted in the defeat of the King, his arrest, trial and execution. As the King's cause began to fail in England many of his followers flocked to Virginia and soon the population had reached twenty thousand. On hearing of the execution of Charles, the Assembly of Virginia at Jamestown passed an act denouncing the execution of the King as murder and proclaiming Charles II as King. This action brought down upon the little colony the wrath of Cromwell and he sent a fleet with commissioners to bring the colony to terms. On reaching Jamestown they found the Assembly in session. Berkeley favored resistance but the Assembly negotiated with the Commissioners, one of whom was Richard Bennett who lived in Nansamond County, and an agreement was reached wherein the colonists acknowledged the English commonwealth, with the distinct understanding that the colony should have free trade and the right of taxing themselves. Berkeley thereupon quietly retired to his estate at Green Spring about three miles distant from Jamestown and the Assembly elected Richard Bennett as Governor. Bennett was succeeded by Diggs, who in turn was succeeded by Samuel Matthews, both being elected by the Assembly. Matthews died about the time that Charles II was proclaimed King in England and thereupon the Assembly recalled Sir William Berkeley as Governor, who issued a proclamation acknowledging Charles as King.

In 1662 the Assembly passed a law providing again for the building of Jamestown. It had now been fifty-five years since the first settlement and still the wording of the Act would imply that a new town was to be built. The houses were so few and so temporary that the place was hardly more than a camp. The Act provided that the town should consist of thirty-two brick houses forty feet long and twenty feet wide within the walls. There were at that time seventeen counties in the colony, and in order that the building of these new houses might go on more rapidly each county was required to construct at least one house and to every county or private individual who built a house, the Assembly supplied a bonus of ten thousand pounds of tobacco. The erection of wooden structures was forbidden. Still other efforts were made to make Jamestown an im-



BURNING OF JAMESTOWN, 1676

portant center by declaring that it should be the sole market of the three counties of James City, Charles City and Surry, and from this center alone the tobacco of these counties could be shipped to England.

In 1676 occurred Bacon's Rebellion and the town was burned by Bacon and his men. There are two descriptions of the extent of the village. One says that the town consisted of twelve new brick houses, a considerable number of frame houses with brick chimneys, besides a brick church and State House. Mrs. Anne Cotton says: "The town is built about the middle of the south line, close upon the River extending east and west about three quarters of a mile in which is comprehended some sixteen or eighteen houses, fair and large and in them about a dozen families (for all their houses are not inhabited), getting their livings by keeping of ordinaries at extraordinary rates." Evidently the efforts of the Assembly to build up the town had not been successful for it was not as large at this date as in the early days of the colony. The opening up of new territory all along the streams and the development of large plantations, the establishment of a number of new counties with court houses for centers was retarding rather than increasing the progress of Jamestown.

We might say that Bacon's Rebellion marked the end of Jamestown as the center of the colony. For fourteen years before this movement to overthrow the Government in Virginia this same Assembly had met from time to time at Jamestown and imposed burdens upon the people. The Governor during this period had engaged in trade with the Indians and when they made inroads upon the frontier settlements he refused to send troops to drive them back. This incensed the settlers who, led by Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., a citizen of Henrico county, demanded a commission of the Governor to go against the Indians. At first Berkeley refused, but later out of fear of the people yielded and Bacon with an army proceeded against the Indians. On this march he learned that he and his followers had been ordered by the Governor to disband or they would be proclaimed traitors; but heeding not the warning, he proceeded against the Indians and defeated them, then returned and attacked Berkeley in Jamestown, which Berkeley was forced to abandon. Bacon then burned the town. Shortly after this Bacon died and his followers disbanded. Berkeley returned to Jamestown where he and his followers encamped for the winter. The following spring he was recalled by Charles II.

Two years later the rebuilding of Jamestown commenced. In 1684 there seems to have been only some six or seven houses at Jamestown and in that year the State House was rebuilt, but in 1697 there were twenty or thirty houses at Jamestown, if the report of Dr. Blair can be relied upon. The English government seems to have determined to make Jamestown the center of the colony, for when in September, 1698, Col. Francis Nicholson was appointed Governor by King William he was given instructions to rebuild and enlarge Jamestown, but before he arrived in the colony there occurred another fire which consumed the state house, the prison and nearly all the buildings. When Nicholson arrived he reported conditions and claiming that the expense of rebuilding Jamestown would be too great, he selected Middle Plantation as the site of a new town and began there the city of Williamsburg as the capital of Virginia. Virginia now contained about eighty thousand inhabitants.

The remaining story of Jamestown is briefly told. For a time it was the county seat of James City county and was the site of a church and three or four dwelling houses, and by the time of the Revolution all the land of the Island has passed into the hands of the Amblers and the Travises, the Amblers having secured

their first hold by inheritance from the Jaquelins, whose interest was secured by inheritance from William Sherwood, the Sherwoods having been inhabitants of Jamestown from the earliest days. The Amblers and Travises held their interest in Jamestown Island until 1831 when they sold to David Bullock of Richmond, who became sole proprietor. Since that day it has had several owners. To-day the Island is owned by Mrs. Barney, with the exception of twenty-two and one-half acres, including the churchyard, which Mrs. Barney very generously gave to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

In concluding this chapter of the history of the Jamestown settlement, it might be well to give a brief history of the first church of America. When the settlers landed in 1607 they stretched between three or four trees an old sail as an awning; for their seats they used unhewed trees, and for the pulpit a bar of wood nailed between two trees. In rainy weather they used an old rotten tent. Under these conditions the settlers had prayers daily morning and evening, two sermons every Sunday and the holy communion every three months until the death of the Reverend Mr. Hunt. After the death of Mr. Hunt until other ministers came some of the laymen held services from the book of common prayer.

Sometime during the summer or fall in 1607 a rude barn-like house was constructed for a church. This was consumed by fire on January 7th, 1608; a new house was constructed during the same year, which was the second church and in which was doubtless performed the first marriage in Virginia between John Laydon and Anne Burras. But the most important marriage celebrated in this church was the one between Pocahontas and John Rolfe. The house had previously been reconstructed, however, under the direction of Sir Thomas Gates in 1610.

In 1617 when Captain Argall arrived the church was in ruins, and a new building was constructed "fifty foote in length by twenty foote in breadth." It was in this church that the first legislative Assembly in America assembled. This building was probably not in the same place in which the two former churches had been erected, but the present church at Jamestown is undoubtedly on the site of the church erected by Argall.

In 1639 a new church was erected of brick in place of the former wood structure; the present brick tower standing is a part of this original structure. This church was burned when Nathaniel Bacon fired the town. When the government was resumed at Jamestown after Bacon's Rebellion a fifth church was erected also of brick; it was in this building that the first convention of the clergy of Virginia was held in 1690, called by John Blair, the representative of the bishop of London in the diocese of Virginia. After the capital was removed to Williamsburg in 1698 this church still continued to be used, but preaching was discontinued something like a score of years before the Revolution.

Very little has been preserved of the old Jamestown church. There are two pieces of silver, a chalice and paten, preserved in the Bruton church at Williamsburg; these were gifts to the Jamestown church from Francis Moryson in 1661. There is also a silver almsbasin in the possession of the Union Theological Seminary at Alexandria which was given by Sir Edmund Andros to the Jamestown church in 1694. A vase for baptism presented to the church by Martha Jaquelin in 1732 is preserved in Monumental Church, Richmond.

The tombstones of the church are in fragments, but a visitor to Jamestown Island can still decipher some of the inscriptions. Among those buried in the church-yard were James Blair and his wife, Lady Frances Berkeley, Philip Ludwell, Ursula Beverly, some of the Amblers, Travises, Champions and Sherwoods. The recent excavations conducted at Jamestown under the direction of the United States government have brought to light the foundation of block houses, a fort, the first capitol and many of the homes of the early settlers as well as the foundations of the church. In addition to the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution have taken a great interest in the Island. The old church has been restored through the instrumentality of the Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have fittingly recognized the part played in the impetus given to American colonization by Sir Walter Raleigh and have reproduced at Jamestown his birth-place, Hayes-Barton. Through the instrumentality of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities the United States government has built a sea wall around the island and has erected a monument to Captain John Smith, has conducted the excavations and discovered many of the old foundations, notably the first capitol of Virginia.



SEAL ON FIRST MAP OF VIRGINIA

Jamestown no longer exists as a place of residence, it is no longer a mart, but its part in American history was not in vain. For thirteen years before another English settlement had been established in America it was the center in Virginia of the operation of the London Company and for eighty years longer it still continued to be the central point of activity in the colony.

NOTE.—The old line cuts relating to Smith's adventures were reproduced from illustrations in his "Historie."

NARRATIVE

OF THE

EXPOSITION



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WATER FRONT OF THE EXPOSITION



PANORAMA OF JAMESTOWN ISLAND

CHAPTER I

THE INCEPTION

NAMING OF VIRGINIA—CELEBRATIONS IN 1807 AND 1857—EFFECT OF JAMESTOWN—THE IDEA OF A TER-CENTENNIAL—ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES—OTHER AGENCIES—INTEREST IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA—GOVERNOR TYLER'S PROCLAMATION—ORGANIZING COMMITTEES—CONCENTRATING ACTIVITIES—PREPARING A CHARTER—THE CHARTER GRANTED

THE three hundredth anniversary of Jamestown, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the Western World, an event of such transcendent interest to civilization, could not pass unnoticed. As a name, Virginia had been since Sir Walter Raleigh, as a tribute to the Maiden monarch, Queen Elizabeth, so designated the fair, smiling, fruitful, grape-laden land, which his captains had discovered; and prior attempts at settlement had been essayed. But it was left to the men of Jamestown to effect the first foundation of a colonial capital in the territory which became the United States of America when Yorktown fell one hundred and seventy-four years later.

Abstractly the idea of some commemoration had probably occurred to thousands long before any concrete form of celebration had been suggested. Centennial celebrations in America have been many and varied. The quadro-centennial of the Discovery of America and the centennials of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the acquisition of Oregon, all had received large national recognition before the ter-centennial recurrence of Virginia's birthday. These events had been memorialized by World's Fairs. Several cities had held centennial exhibitions; patriotic celebrations had marked the completion of one hundred years after such events as the signing of the Constitution of the United States and the victory of Yorktown.

It was peculiarly fitting therefore that 1907 should witness some great attestation of patriotic fervor, for the acorn of national life was planted in 1607 at Jamestown, and the oak which has grown therefrom had become a mighty monarch in the forest of civilization. Recurring even periods after May 13, 1607, had previously received recognition. Seventeen hundred and seven, it is true, recorded no observance. The General Assembly of Virginia was not then in session; the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, General Robert Hunter, had been captured by the French before he reached America, and the colonists, who had suffered for years under the misrule of the Colonial Governor, Colonel Francis Nicholson, and had enjoyed only a brief period of semi-prosperity under his worthy and short-lived successor, Edward Nott, doubtless were paying more attention to their material needs than to any glorification of the sentimental relic—for even in that distant day Jamestown was but a memory.

The second centennial recorded a different condition. Eighteen hundred and seven was part of a period of pandemic patriotism. The colonies had been free and independent for scarce twenty-six years and the United States had existed as a national confederation only since October, 1789. There were men present on the occasion of the bi-centennial who had taken part in the Colonial General Assembly, men who had fought for Virginia's Bill of Rights, men who had followed Washington through the dismal and the glorious days from Boston to Yorktown—these and their sons were the celebrants. And the interest which they took was keen and personal, because it had been theirs to tell or to hear at first hand how the history of Jamestown had influenced the Revolution, and it had been their privilege to witness the results of that conflict. The celebration was led by the College of William and Mary and the city of Williamsburg, patriotic-

ally assisted by Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Petersburg and some smaller Virginia communities.

Fifty years later a similar commemoration occurred, and under practically the same auspices, the plans having been evolved by the College of William and Mary. John Tyler, a former President of the United States, whose son, Lyon G. Tyler, is now President of William and Mary College, was the chief orator of the day, though the great oration was delivered by Henry A. Wise, subsequently the Civil War Governor of Virginia. In the course of his speech, Mr. Wise said:

> "Here the old world first met the new. Here the white man first met the red, for settlement and civilization. Here the white men wielded the axe to cut the first tree for the first log cabin. Here the first log cabin was built for the first village. Here the first village rose to the first State Capital. Here was the first capital of our empire of states. Here was the very foundation of a nation of freemen, which has stretched its millions and its dominion across the continent to the shores of another ocean. Go to the Pacific now to measure the progression and power of a great people."

Jamestown, partially destroyed by fire during Bacon's Rebellion in 1675, fell a complete victim to flames in the last decade of the seventeenth century. As a town its life ended with the second conflagration. Some houses were later built; some older residences restored; but as a political or commercial entity Jamestown ceased when Williamsburg became the Colonial Capital. To the men of the earlier days of the republic, ruined Jamestown was more impressive in its moldiness than the grandest, the most imperial metropolitan triumph. The crumbling tower of the ancient church, under whose arch the old burgesses had passed and repassed, was a relic as sacrosanctified in the hearts of the patriots as Mecca to the Mussulman, as Jerusalem to Christian or to Jew. The immaterial glory of the relic was haloed by associations, world-wide in influencing the uplift of man.

This, however, is a commercial day and a spectacular era. The impress of Jamestown upon our modern life is not patent enough to reach those who read as they run. The fact that the first representative Assembly that had ever sat in a colony was the one which convened at Jamestown in 1619, though known to students, was no part of general information. That the charter granted to Virginia had been the basis of the contention on the part of those who declared that England had released the colonists from their obligation because the mother land had failed to fulfill its part, was a matter of book record, but, having no direct relation to everyday life, failed of appreciation. Yet happily there were, in this historical section of Virginia and scattered widely elsewhere throughout this broad land, thousands who were capable of exalting sentiment and patriotism above commercialism and utility, and to such as these due recognition of the Ter-Centennial was imperative.

Who conceived the idea of celebrating is not known nor would it be of consequence to know. Probably the thought of subsequent celebrations had entered the minds of the celebrants in 1807 and 1857, even as now our imagination pictures what the future may bear one hundred years hence. Since those days many may have speculated as to just what would be done during the present year; but the first concrete movement for the Ter-Centennial was initiated by some ladies in the city of Richmond, members of the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities." This society of patriotic men as well as women, though all of its officers are women and in its membership the fair sex largely predominates, have for years taken deep interest in all things pertaining to the history of Virginia, and have given their special care to the maintenance and preservation of all that remained visible of Jamestown and to the unearthing of what lay buried there. 1900

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES



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JAMESTOWN TOWER

Formal resolutions, to celebrate in some befitting manner the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the English Colony at Jamestown, were passed at a meeting of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond on the Twelfth day of June, 1900. At that time the President of the Association appointed a committee, with Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson as chairman, who were requested to formulate plans for a worthy observance of the Ter-Centennial of the first permanent English settlement in America. The committee then created, worked assiduously and evolved various methods of commemorating, only desisting from their efforts when the General Assembly of Virginia granted a charter to hold an Exposition near Hampton Roads. Since that time the Association has co-operated with the Exposition Company, aiding it wherever possible.

The Association was chartered in February, 1889, with Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee as President, a number of other prominent women as incorporators and officers, and an Advisory Board of distinguished men. Mrs. Lee resigned after the first year and Mrs. Joseph Bryan, who has since then held the office of President, was chosen to succeed her. Richmond, Virginia, was made the home of the Association and branches were formed in various other cities of Virginia and elsewhere throughout the United States.

The objects, for which the Association was chartered, are to restore and preserve the ancient historic buildings and tombs in the State of Virginia, and to acquire, by purchase or gift, the sites of such buildings and tombs with a view to their perpetual preservation. Among its noteworthy achievements, aside from



MRS. J. TAYLOR ELLYSON
First Vice President



GATES PRESENTED BY D. A. R.



MRS. JOHN B. LIGHTFOOT
Chairman Jamestown Committee

the works connected with Jamestown, have been the purchase, restoration, and preservation of the home of Mary Washington in Fredricksburg, and of the magazine known as the Powder Horn in Williamsburg, the erection of a memorial by the Washington Branch on the site of the Colonial Capital in Williamsburg, and the placing of a tablet on the old lighthouse at Cape Henry, a reminder of the first landing of the colonists, made at that point.

While the object of the Association so far as it concerns Virginia's relics is general, the preservation of Jamestown has been its chief concern. Very early in its history the Association turned its attention toward securing possession of the Church Tower and the circumjacent ground within which lies the old grave yard.

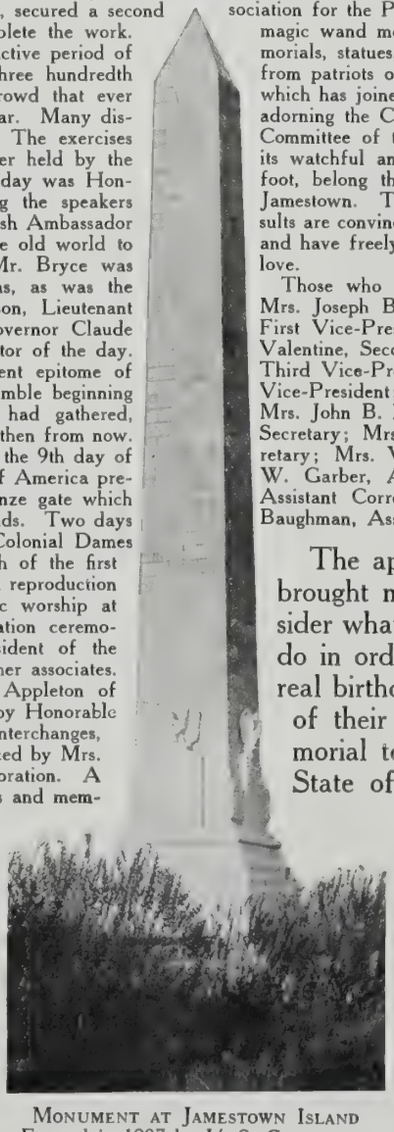
The purposes of the Association and its earnest wish to secure the hallowed site were explained to Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Barney, the owners of Jamestown Island, and these generous proprietors conveyed by deed of gift to the society 22½ acres of ground within the bounds of which stand the tower and many other objects of reverential regard.

Through the efforts of the late Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, an appropriation was secured from the United States Government for building a breakwater, an imperative protection from the encroachments of the river which had converted the original peninsula into an island and was rapidly reducing the area of the new formation. Later Mrs. George W. Bagby, at that time chairman of the Jamestown Committee, secured a second appropriation which was necessary to complete the work.

The Ter-Centennial year was the most active period of the organization. At Jamestown on the three hundredth anniversary, May 13, 1907, the largest crowd that ever visited the Island gathered from far and near. Many distinguished men and women were present. The exercises were the most elaborate and impressive ever held by the Association. The presiding officer for the day was Honorable Joseph Bryan. Conspicuous among the speakers was the Honorable Joseph Bryce, the English Ambassador to America, who brought greetings from the old world to the new. Mr. Bryan's introduction of Mr. Bryce was replete with patriotic and stirring allusions, as was the short talk of Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, who introduced Governor Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, the principal orator of the day. Governor Swanson's speech was an eloquent epitome of the Nation's history from the time of its humble beginning at the sacred spot where the celebrants had gathered, down through the centuries which separated then from now.

About a month prior to this occasion, on the 9th day of April, the Society of the Colonial Dames of America presented to the Association a magnificent bronze gate which they had placed at the entrance to the grounds. Two days later, April 11, The National Society of Colonial Dames made their splendid gift, the rebuilt church of the first Colony. This church, which was in effect a reproduction of the last brick structure used for public worship at Jamestown, was transferred to the Association ceremoniously. Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, president of the Dames, presented the church on behalf of her associates. The deed of gift was read by General Appleton of Boston, and the treasured present received by Honorable Joseph Bryan. After these formal interchanges, Thomas Nelson Page, LL. D., was introduced by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, and delivered a superb oration. A distinguished assemblage of Colonial Dames and members of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities congregated from all parts of the country that day—came and worshipped at the ancient shrine.

The Norfolk branch of the Association unveiled a monument near the old church tower on the thirty-first of July, a memorial to the first House of Burgesses, which met in 1619 at Jamestown. The peculiar importance of this first Virginia Assembly lies in the fact that it antedated all other colonial representative assemblies in America or elsewhere. On October 9, the Jamestown Committee of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, having finished their memorial building, transferred it to the Association. Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, chairman of this committee, gracefully and with well chosen words, turned over the building to Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who in an eloquent address, presented it to the Association, the splendid gift being accepted on behalf of the organization by Honorable Lyon G. Tyler, President of the College of William and Mary. Daughters from thirteen States and many members of the Association who were at the same time D. A. R., were present when the transfer was consummated.



MONUMENT AT JAMESTOWN ISLAND
Erected in 1907 by U. S. Government

The Pocahontas Memorial Association has erected a bronze figure in honor of Powhatan's daughter, who saved Virginia's colony from destruction; and, near by, stands the statue of Captain John Smith, heroic size, the principal figure of the Colony and the chief testator to the services of the adventurers' benefactress.

The Society of Indian Wars presented a fine sculpture to adorn the artesian well at the Island. It represents an Indian maid. The National Congress has expended fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a handsome shaft, which stands like a sentinel near the bronze gate of the Association's grounds.

A few years ago, save the ghastly ruins of the long since fire ridden Ambler mansion, and the tottering tower of the departed church, Jamestown Island made no display. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has with magic wand metamorphosed the Nation's shrine; and memorials, statues, buildings and monuments appear, presents from patriots or patriotic associations or from the Nation, which has joined issue with individuals in perpetuating and adorning the Cradle of the Republic. To the Jamestown Committee of the Association, and in a great measure to its watchful and efficient chairman, Mrs. John B. Lightfoot, belong the chief honor for the accomplishments at Jamestown. Their work has been absorbing and the results are convincing. All of the officers have been energetic and have freely given their time and tact to their labor of love.

Those who direct the affairs of the Association are: Mrs. Joseph Bryan, President; Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, First Vice-President and Acting President; Mrs. E. V. Valentine, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. S. Wellford, Third Vice-President; Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. E. B. Ball, Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. John B. Lightfoot, Treasurer; Mrs. W. T. Robins, Secretary; Mrs. J. Enders Robinson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William G. Stannard, Historian; Mrs. A. W. Garber, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Henry Gibson, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary Barney Baughman, Assistant Treasurer.

The approach of 1907 very naturally brought members of this Society to consider what part they and the State should do in order to commemorate fittingly the real birthday of the Nation. As a result of their thoughts they prepared a memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia requesting that body to authorize a celebration to be held in Richmond during 1907 and to appropriate a sum of money to aid the observance. There was no opposition to the proposed celebration, but the legislators were not united in favoring Richmond as the location. As a result of this difference of opinion the

1901 General Assembly, on the second day of February, 1901, passed a bill authorizing the Governor of Virginia to proclaim the celebration and to invite the various cities and sections of the Commonwealth to put forward their claims for the privilege of holding the fair and to show what ways and means they could devise for its fitting conduct.

PROCLAMATION

In relation to a proposed Celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the First Permanent Settlement of the Continent of North America by English-Speaking People at Jamestown, in Virginia, May 13th, 1607.

"WHEREAS, the first English settlement of the Continent of North America by the English-speaking people was made at Jamestown, in Virginia, on the 13th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and seven, by Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold, John Smith and their companions:

"AND, WHEREAS, after braving the perils of the great deep, and encountering the unknown dangers of a strange land, in illustration of the great virtues of free men, they there founded the great colony which has since become the illustrious commonwealth of Virginia, and led the way to the founding of other colonies, which likewise have grown into noble commonwealths:

"AND, WHEREAS these commonwealths have all united into one grand government, founded upon the immutable principles of human rights, and devoted to the liberty and happiness of man, and have expanded into one of the world's greatest nations—the high and mighty United States of America:

"*Be It, Therefore, Resolved* by the House of Delegates of Virginia, the Senate concurring, that the three hundredth anniversary of the successful founding of the Colony of Virginia, and the establishment of the English-speaking people on the continent of North America—an event that marks an epoch in the history of the world—ought to be celebrated by the good people of this commonwealth in some appropriate manner:

"*Resolved, Further*, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the most fitting form for such celebration would be to hold a Great Exposition in some of the cities of Virginia in which all our sister States, and if possible, all the English speaking peoples of the earth, shall be invited to participate, and where shall be displayed the products of peace and the fruits of free institutions in all the realms of human ingenuity:

"*Resolved, Further*, That the General Assembly invites all the cities in her borders to consider of ways and means and to make such proposition to the General Assembly at its next session as will enable the General Assembly to determine that there will be a celebration of the anniversary herein referred to, the location thereof, and the proper representation of this commonwealth therein, and at the same time enable it to invite the participation in such celebration of such States and peoples as may be determined upon.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to make his proclamation setting forth these resolves of the General Assembly of Virginia and to communicate them officially to the proper officers of the several cities in this Commonwealth."

In accordance with the above joint resolution of the General Assembly the attention of the mayors of the different cities of this State, as well as all commercial, industrial and historical organizations are hereby directed to take such action as they may deem proper to celebrate this great and important event.

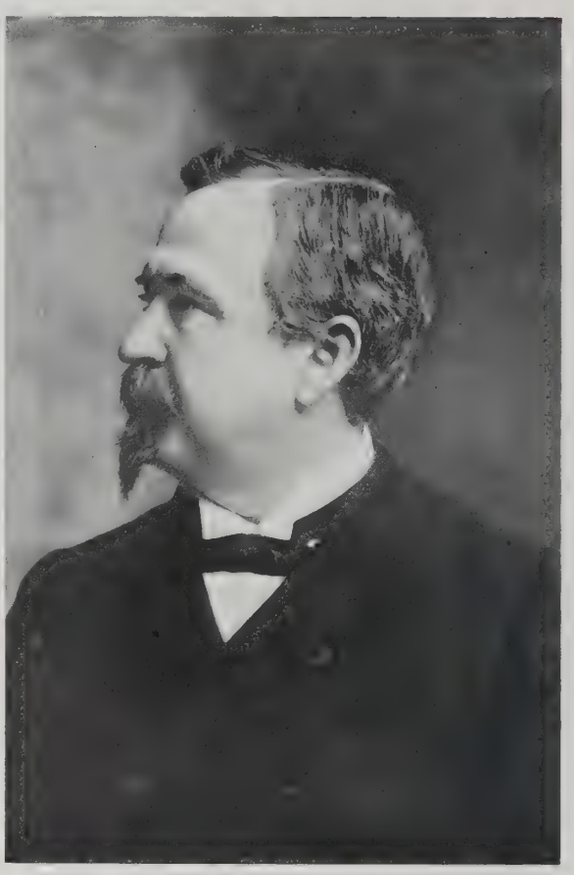
Given under my hand and Lesser Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this, the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and one, and the 126th year of the Commonwealth.

(Signed)
J. HOGE TYLER, Governor.

By the Governor:

(Signed)
J. G. HANKINS,
Acting Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Following the action of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Lyon G. Tyler, LL.D., offered at a meeting of the Business Men's Association of Williamsburg, a resolution urging that a national celebration of the Ter-Centennial should be held. This meeting was held on the seventh of September, 1900. One month later a committee was appointed to promote the object of the resolution and on October 15th the members of this committee introduced this subject to the Tidewater Commercial League which was then meeting at Newport News. The Chairman of the Williamsburg Committee, Doctor Tyler, prepared a bill embodying suggestions for the observance of the Ter-Centennial and this was presented in the Senate of Virginia by Hon. D. Gardner Tyler, his brother.



HONORABLE J. HOGE TYLER
Governor of Virginia, 1898-1902

On the twelfth of February, 1901, a letter reciting these facts was prepared by the Williamsburg Committee which consisted of Lyon G. Tyler, Chairman, and the following members: Rev. W. T. Roberts, Rector of Bruton Parish; R. D. Peachy; T. J. Stubbs; H. D. Cole; J. B. C. Spencer, President of the Business Men's Association; and John S. Charles, Secretary of that organization. This letter which was sent to prominent men throughout the United States further stated:

"While the subject of a Ter-Centennial celebration had been long one of discussion in the country at large, the Business Men's Association of Williamsburg was the first organization to take official action, and has been ever since foremost in pushing the matter. And it is right that this should have been so. Williamsburg is situated within six miles of Jamestown, and succeeded it in 1699 as the Colonial Capital of Virginia. It shares with it in the romantic history of colonial days. In accordance with the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, the President and Congress will be requested by the Senators and representatives of Virginia to turn their attention to this important subject, and the purpose of the present letter is to ask your co-operation in inspiring in your State or community an interest in the said celebration. Will you not

1901 communicate to your representative in the National Legislature your indorsement of the project, and interest him to earnestly aid in making the celebration the grandest, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of the world? Let Congress declare for a great civic and naval demonstration, and let them mark the occasion by a monument worthy of this great country! Let them appropriate a suitable sum of money for this great national purpose, and have proper and appropriate literary exercises in honor of the services rendered mankind by the hardy band of settlers who dared the unknown and all its terrors, separating themselves by an ocean from home and family."

Up to this time there had been apparently no definite idea as to the form of the memorial. In the William and Mary Quarterly Magazine Dr. Tyler had in April, 1900, asked "Why not have a national celebration in 1907?" During May 1900, Rabbi E. N. Calisch of Richmond and Professor Mitchell of Richmond College, wrote learned and convincing letters to the Times Dispatch of Richmond advocating a commemoration of the approaching three hundredth anniversary of Jamestown. But all of these earlier efforts were directed merely toward a celebration.

Following the action of the General Assembly, five citizens of Norfolk, G. T. Shepperd, Walter Herron Taylor, James W. McCarrick, John F. Lawler and Robert B. Cooke, associated themselves as a quasi committee for the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of having a celebration in their city during 1907. At that time the newspapers of the country were teeming with notices of the approaching Pan-American Exposition and some celebration of a similar character naturally was suggested to those interested in the Jamestown Memorial. They secured promises of support from many leading citizens, among others J. M. Thomson then proprietor of the Norfolk Dispatch, who on the 14th day of May addressed a letter to John G. Tilton, a member of the Common Council of Norfolk, requesting that he use his best efforts in securing the adoption of a resolution having for its purpose the creation of an official committee who would ascertain Norfolk's wishes regarding the proposed celebration.

Mr. Tilton read this letter at a meeting of the Council held the same night and offered this resolution which was adopted:

"*Be it Resolved* by the Common and Select Councils of the City of Norfolk that a Special Committee of five members, three from the Common and two from the Select Branch, be appointed by the respective presidents to consider ways and means of securing the Jamestown Celebration at Norfolk, and to report to the Councils as soon as may be."

The committee appointed in conformity with this act of the Councils consisted of John G. Tilton, T. S. Southgate and W. W. Old from the Common Council and J. O. Reid and E. L. Mayer from the Select, Messrs. Tilton and Reid being chairmen of their respective branches.

Until September the committee had formulated no plans. Then Mr. Thomson whose letter of May 14, read to the councils, had perhaps been the immediate cause of the committee's appointment, again showed his interest in the Ter-Centennial project, and in the editorial columns of his paper September 6, 1901, he urged the committee and the citizens of Norfolk to shake off their lethargy and prepare immediately some answer to the invitation of the General Assembly. This editorial drew attention to the opportunities of Norfolk as an exposition site, mentioned the transportation, hotel, commercial and picturesque advantages of the Hampton Roads country, and stated that as Virginia settlements were all Tidewater products therefore to the communities surrounding Tidewater's great harbor should be given the right to celebrate. 1901



JAMES M. THOMSON

Who First Editorially Advocated Holding an Exposition in Norfolk. Later a Director of the Exposition Company

The special committee then called a public meeting which was held at the office of the City Treasurer at Norfolk, Wednesday evening, September 11th, 1901. The chief result of this meeting was the preparation of an invitation which was sent to two leading representatives of each branch of trade or profession in Norfolk. The invitation read as follows:

September 14, 1901.

Dear Sir:

The committee appointed by the Common and Select Councils of the City of Norfolk to devise ways and means for the promotion of an exposition to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, desire your presence and assistance at a public meeting to be held on Tuesday, September 17, 1901, at 8 P. M. in the Common Council chamber, in order that you may advise with them as to the best method to inaugurate this movement.

Trusting that you will give us your hearty co-operation at this meeting, we beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN G. TILTON,
Chairman of Special Committee on Jamestown Celebration from Common Council.

J. O. REID,
Chairman of Special Committee on Jamestown Celebration from the Select Council.

1901 This letter was sent to: Hon. N. Beaman, mayor of Norfolk, and W. T. Brooke, city engineer; Rev. B. D. Tucker and Rev. T. T. Hall (clergy), C. W. Grandy and William E. Taylor (capitalists); C. Billups and I. L. Winston (agricultural implements); J. K. Peebles and J. Parker Breese (architects); A. T. Stroud and R. H. Riddleberger (attorneys); Caldwell Hardy and Col. W. H. Taylor (bankers); Moses L. Nusbaum and W. L. Bilisoly (booksellers and stationers); J. E. Burke and W. T. Barron (bookbinders); W. R. Mayo and E. W. Face (brick manufacturers); W. B. Baldwin and J. P. A. Mottu (stocks and bonds); J. E. Etheridge and W. N. Waller (builders' materials); C. W. Fentress and S. T. Nye (butter and cheese); J. W. Martin and J. J. Johnston (crockery); J. W. Perry and John J. Jenkins (commission merchants); C. R. Parlett and E. Tatterson (contractors); F. Odenthal and C. C. Jones (clothiers); McD. L. Wrenn and J. W. Borum (carriage builders); Kensey Johns and W. T. Anderson (coal and wood); C. H. Diggs and B. E. Oberndorfer (confectioners); Geo. L. Arps and Fergus Reid (cotton factors); Edwin S. Lee and John F. Reed (dentists); W. R. Martin and W. H. Terry (druggists); W. M. Rettew and Joseph Brown (retail dry goods); Jas. J. Riddle and John Graham, Jr. (engineers); F. S. Royster and C. W. Priddy (fertilizers); Geo. H. Dawes and Chas. H. Williams (fruit dealers); D. Carpenter and John Willis, Jr. (furniture dealers); B. P. Loyall and L. P. Roberts (retail grocers); R. P. Voight and W. L. Kelly (wholesale grocers); Paul R. Howard and Milner Price (wholesale hardware); J. H. Thompson and Walter J. Simmons (hats); R. Henry Jones and Robert Wilson (hay, grain and feed); J. Hull Davidson and Sylvanus Stokes (hotels); Peter Wright and Louis Feurstein (ice manufacturers); L. W. Childrey and H. H. Trice (insurance); D. P. Paul and C. F. Greenwood (jewellers); E. B. Freeman and John L. Roper (lumber dealers); R. D. Nichols and B. Salomomsky (merchant tailors); Albert H. Grandy and S. S. Nottingham, J. G. Fiveash, James M. Thomson (press); W. T. Simcoe and J. W. Grandy (notions); J. D. Armstrong and W. D. Hemingway (oyster packers); J. I. Jenkins and W. A. Jones (paints and oil); R. C. Marks and L. Hornthal (peanut factories); J. J. McCormick and H. M. Nash (physicians); J. W. Cherry and Sam. W. Borun (printers); Capt. J. W. McCarrick and R. B. Cooke (transportation); Col. Wm. Lamb and John Twohy (shipping); Le Roy W. Davis and I. Moritz (tobacco dealers); W. C. Cobb and D. Lowenberg (real estate agents); A. E. Camp and P. H. Thomas (shoe dealers); Geo. L. Crow and W. H. Barnard (stoves and tinware); C. A. Nash and Frank T. Clark (sash, door and blinds); C. Brooks Johnston and H. L. Page (street railways); E. T. Lamb and T. J. Wool (ferries); Harry Hodges and J. A. Ridgewell (machine works); E. Hirshler and M. Winston (wholesale dry goods); N. C. Pamplin and C. H. Ashburn (telegraph). 1901

The city across Hampton Roads, at this time, became keen to the importance of taking a share in the purposed celebration and at a meeting of the Business Men's Association of Newport News, held September 13, the following resolution was adopted:

"Moved that a committee of seven be appointed from this Association by the President, to co-operate with the committee from Williamsburg, with the committees of all other associations of the state which may be appointed for a similar purpose, and that this committee, in company with the Williamsburg committee, shall be instructed to address a letter to Senator John W. Daniel, requesting him to introduce the proper bill in Congress, urging an appropriate recognition by the whole country of the landing at Jamestown on May 13th, 1607, and urging Senator Daniel to interest the President of the United States and all other officials of the Government in taking such steps as will lead to a grand national Ter-Centennial Celebration at some appropriate place to be selected by Congress to be held on May 13th, 1907, and

"Moved further that this Committee be instructed to call on the Governor of Virginia and request him to issue the proclamation about the Ter-Centennial which he was asked to do by the General Assembly of the last session, and the Committee to request the Governor to ask the cities and towns of this Commonwealth to appoint corresponding committees, and

"Moved further that this committee use every honorable means in their power to get Newport News named as the site of the celebration."

Five members of the committee were appointed on this occasion, L. B. Henley, J. E. B. Stuart, J. L. Patton, J. C. Baker, and Geo. F. Adams.

This action of the Business Men's Association, now the Chamber of Commerce of Newport News, recorded the first wish on the part of the Ter-Centennial advocates to remove from the celebration its local and state aspect and make it a more national fete. Sooner or later this idea must certainly have obtruded itself upon the celebrants, but the resolution immediately forced into the realm of present discussion a subject whose ramifications were large and one which bore immense possibilities. Among the immediate effects of the resolution was the wide interest at once developed in Norfolk. The favorable responses to the invitation of the Councilmanic Committee were nearly unanimous, resulting in the attendance of almost all invited, and where it was impossible for several personally to be present, letters were sent evidencing the most avid interest in the purpose of the meeting and pledging support to any movement inaugurated on the occasion. The real important decision of this meeting was made at the instance of Theodore J. Wool, who lived in Portsmouth, but was largely interested in the city of Norfolk and the surrounding territory. Mr. Wool pointed out the difficulties which would confront any one community which might attempt to oppose the claims of the State's Capital should that city desire to hold the Exposition. He expressed his opinion that if the chief communities of Tidewater should combine, and as a unit appeal to the General Assembly to locate the exposition at some suitable site near Hampton Roads, the logic of the situation, coupled with the political strength which would come from the united effort would be sufficient to counteract any influence brought into play

1901 by Richmond; and, as preliminary to possibly a larger coalition, he suggested that Portsmouth and Berkley, together with Norfolk County be requested to appoint committees similar to that already created by the Norfolk Councils, the larger committee to be known as the Joint Jamestown Exposition Committee.

The logic of this advice deeply impressed the meeting, and the following letter was addressed to the Norfolk Councils:

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable Common and Select Councils,

Gentlemen:

The Special Committee appointed by your Honorable Bodies to devise ways and means for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown beg leave to report that we have had several public meetings at which various citizens were present and with whom the Committee discussed the best methods to inaugurate this movement. We would further report that it is the sense of this Committee that the sister communities of Portsmouth, Berkley and Norfolk County be invited to co-operate with the Committee of the city of Norfolk in formulating a plan that will best meet the object of having the Exposition here, and we therefore recommend that the Councils of the city of Portsmouth, the town of Berkley and the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County be asked to appoint Committees of three from Portsmouth and one each from Berkley and Norfolk County to act in conjunction with your Committee. The Joint Committee of ten thus appointed to appoint additional members from citizens of each community represented in proportion to their representation on the original Committee. The Committees from the respective communities to prepare a concerted plan for putting in operation the means for inaugurating and carrying to a successful conclusion a grand Exposition in our community, which will fitly celebrate the historic event and reflect credit upon our entire community and state.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. TILTON,

Chairman Special Committee on Jamestown Celebration from Common Council.

JESSE O. REID,

Chairman Special Committee on Jamestown Celebration from Select Council.

T. S. SOUTHGATE,
E. L. MAYER,
Members of Committee.

W. W. Old, the fifth member of the committee, who was unavoidably absent from Norfolk that night, was in full sympathy with the letter which was sent, and later asked that he be so recorded.

Norfolk officially extended the invitation suggested by the special committee and its acceptance was general. Portsmouth named as her representatives J. W. Brown, Jr., and J. M. Overton, and G. T. Bell from the Council; Berkley appointed Councilman C. H. Williams; Norfolk County, Supervisor E. M. Tilley. The larger committee held their first meeting on the 22nd of October, and, at that time, authorized the membership to be increased by appointing citizens from each community equal in number to the official representatives.

Norfolk, entitled to five representatives named D. Lowenberg, C. W. Priddy, G. T. Shepperd, Wm. Lamb, and R. B. Cook; Portsmouth, entitled to three named only two, T. J. Wool and Goodrich Hatton; Berkley and Norfolk County each appointed one, Alvah H. Martin from the town and Henry Kirn from the county. These nineteen representatives, ten officials and nine other citizens, were constituted a Ways and Means Committee to take full charge of the movement. At the same meeting Mr. Tilton was elected chairman, G. T. Shepperd, secretary and T. S. Southgate, treasurer.

The first action of this committee was to recommend that Norfolk should subscribe three thousand dollars and Portsmouth and Norfolk County one thousand dollars each, for the purpose of defraying preliminary expenses. The report of the committee when transmitted to the several bodies which had made the original appointments was accepted. The recommended appropriations were made by Norfolk City and Norfolk County, while Portsmouth appropriated five hundred dollars, a total of four thousand, five hundred dollars. 1901

On the 20th day of November, the idea which had been suggested by Mr. Wool more than a month previously, namely, that a larger confederation might be necessary, again was brought to the attention of the committee. Newport News had been making strenuous and intelligent efforts to enlist the support of its project of holding the exposition in that city. To the north of Hampton Roads were, besides the larger city of Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus and Old Point Comfort, none of which was negligible. Committees then were appointed to visit these several communities and also to enlist the support of Suffolk, a city of some size and a near neighbor to Norfolk. These gentlemen were appointed:

To visit Newport News: D. Lowenberg, chairman; M. B. Crowell, J. V. Trehy, T. J. Wool, John A. Upshur, Thomas W. Shelton, and Tazewell Taylor.

To visit Hampton: T. J. Wool, chairman; R. B. Cooke, C. W. Priddy, N. Beaman, and C. Brooks Johnston.

To visit Phœbus and Old Point: R. B. Cooke, chairman; N. Beaman, C. Brooks Johnston, and J. W. Brown, Jr.

To visit Suffolk: W. W. Sale, chairman; C. E. Finch, C. W. Priddy, W. W. Dey, John F. Lawler, James M. Thomson, and J. G. Tilton.

The Norfolk representatives visited Newport News where they were entertained by George F. Adams at a luncheon at the Hotel Warwick. They conferred on this occasion with Geo. F. Adams, R. M. Lett, J. E. B. Stuart, J. L. Patton and A. L. Powell, a new committee from the Newport News Business Men's Association, recently appointed in the place of the original committee.

Mr. Adams, reporting at a meeting of his Association held on the evening of November 29th, stated that as the result of the joint conference at the Hotel Warwick his committee had decided to recommend that the Business Men's Association request the city council of Newport News to supplement the committee of the association by the appointment of five representative citizens, among whom should be the mayor of the city, the president of the council and the president of the Business Men's Association, and give this committee of ten the power to act officially for the privilege of holding the exposition. Conforming with this advice a resolution was adopted and it was further resolved that the Council of Newport News be requested to appropriate two thousand dollars to supplement the joint fund of expense

1901 money toward which forty-five hundred dollars had previously been subscribed by the governing bodies of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Norfolk County.

At its next meeting the city council of Newport News accepted the suggestions of the Association, appropriated the amount requested, and appointed A. A. Moss, mayor, B. S. Jones, president of the council, W. E. Barrett, president of Business Men's Association, J. W. Elliott and O. D. Batchelor as the city's additional representatives.

Meanwhile the Jamestown Exposition Committee had opened an office at 86 Commerce Street, Norfolk, and as the first move in the campaign, the legal firm of Jeffreys and Lawless were retained to prepare the exposition charter. Conditions attaching to the creation of the Joint Committee and the anticipated emergencies which would necessarily arise from the further ramifications of confederation—the expected co-operation of the cities to the north of Hampton Roads and the contiguous counties—combined to make this instrument a peculiarly difficult one to construct. Contending interests clashed; and with some degree of reason, each city or county objected to giving undue prominence to one locality to the exclusion or detriment of the others. As a consequence the labor of harmonizing the elements required considerable ingenuity but it was finally accomplished.

When the members of the various communities of Tidewater met in Norfolk the proposed charter was read to them and was accepted. On the first Monday of December, 1901, one hundred leading citizens of the cities and counties circumjacent to Hampton Roads, journeyed to 1901 Richmond and appeared before the General Assembly. Coincident with their appearance, Senator W. W. Sale of Norfolk introduced Senate Bill Number One, the first paper presented at that session of the Senate, and Tidewater's answer to the Governor's Proclamation.

The city of Richmond had up to that time made apparently no effort to secure the exposition; but the interest there, while dormant, was by no means dead. At once representatives of the capital city urged delay in the granting of the charter and besought time in which to prepare a counter proposition looking toward the choice of Richmond as a site. The many advantages of a seashore or harbor location were obvious, even to the staunchest partisans of the capital; and the Tidewater plan, which comprehended a great naval and marine display impressed the General Assembly. The conviction that such an imposing spectacle would prove a most valuable factor of success caused the suggestion by Richmond that the celebration be divided—that a maritime rendezvous be held in Hampton Roads, while the land exposition should be located at Richmond. A steering committee from Tidewater, consisting of C. W. Priddy, chairman, T. J. Wool, C. H. Williams, George F. Adams and S. Gordon Cummings, D. Lowenberg, O. D. Batchelor, D. S. Jones and H. L. Schmelz, co-operating with the Senators and Delegates from the Hampton Roads section, strenuously opposed this suggestion. Fortunately those who viewed the situation as judges dispassionately deemed this departure from exposition precedent inexpedient. They wisely decided that a divided celebration must result in lessened interest; finally the Senate



NORFOLK CITY HALL
Where the Joint Jamestown Committee Met

902 passed the Bill and it went to the House. There, as in the Senate, opposition was encountered but finally the inevitable logic of the situation prevailed and the following charter was granted. It was approved by the Hon. A. J. Montague, Governor, March 10, 1902:

WHEREAS, it is the desire and purpose of the people of this Commonwealth to fittingly commemorate the third centennial of the settlement effected at Jamestown on the thirteenth day of May in the year sixteen hundred and seven; and,

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Virginia, by joint resolution, which was agreed to by the House of Delegates on the second day of February, nineteen hundred and one, and concurred in by the Senate on the fifth day of February, nineteen hundred and one, expressed the opinion that the "most fitting form of such a celebration would be to hold a great exposition in some one of the cities of Virginia in which all our sister states, and, if possible, all the English-speaking people of the earth, shall be invited to participate, and where shall be displayed the products of peace and the fruits of free institutions in all realms"; and,

WHEREAS, the General Assembly, in the aforesaid joint resolution, invited "all the cities in her borders to consider of ways and means and make such propositions to the General Assembly, at its next session, as will enable the General Assembly to determine that there will be a celebration of the anniversary herein referred to, the location thereof, and the proper representation of this commonwealth therein, and at the same time enable it to invite the participation in such celebration of such States and peoples as may be determined upon", and,

WHEREAS, the Governor of this Commonwealth, in compliance with a provision in the joint resolution aforesaid, has by his proclamation extended the invitation to the cities of the State; and,

WHEREAS, the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, and Newport News, and the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, and Warwick, by their duly constituted authorities, have maturely considered of ways and means to inaugurate and successfully conduct such exposition, and to that end certain public-spirited citizens of those places desire to form a joint stock company; and,

WHEREAS, it is their opinion, and the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that such exposition should be held at some place adjacent to the waters of Hampton Roads, whereon the navies of all nations may rendezvous in honor of the hardy mariners who braved the dangers of the deep to establish the colony aforesaid: now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That,

1. J. W. Perry, C. Brooks Johnston, J. P. A. Mottu, Jacob Hecht, H. L. Page, William Lamb, W. H. Wales, J. H. Davidson, E. T. Lamb, T. S. Southgate, W. B. F. Slaughter, J. G. Fiveash, J. O. Reid, J. Edward Cole, John Willis, Joseph T. Lawless, S. Stokes, George E. Bowden, M. W. Mason, Harry Hodges, N. Beaman, W. D. Pender, R. B. Cooke, M. B. Crowell, A. H. Grandy, J. M. Thompson, C. W. Priddy, J. L. Jeffries, G. T. Shepperd, D. J. Callahan, Max Pincus, W. W. Old, W. H. Taylor, Jr., Thomas Townsend, John G. Tilton, C. E. Finch, B. P. Voight, J. D. Burrow, S. S. Nottingham, F. S. Royster, D. Lowenberg and Thomas W. Shelton of Norfolk; J. L. Bilisoly, A. J. Phillips, Frank Lindsay, J. W. Brown, Jr., T. J. Wool, G. Hatton, J. Davis Reed, W. G. Maupin, J. W. Overton, C. S. Sherwood, C. A. Butt, John L. Watson and G. T. Bell of Portsmouth; Alvah H. Martin, J. H. Jacocks, Oscar F. Smith, C. H. Williams, W. L. Berkley, John A .Codd, E. M. Tilley, M. C. Keeling and D. M. Harding of Berkley; Henry Kirn of Norfolk County; George T. Snead and B. D. White of Princess Anne County; Sidney T. Ellis, E. E. Holland and J. L. McLemore of Nansemond County; R. E. Boykin of Isle of Wight County; D. S. Jones, O. D. Bachelor, A. L. Powell, George F. Adams, A. A. Moss, W. A. Post, W. E. Barrett, J. W. Elliott, George B. West, E. W. Robinson, J. L. Patton, A. E. Burcher, R. M. Lett, Elias Peyser and J. E. B. Stuart of Newport News; H. P. Taylor of Warwick County; Frank W. Darling, Robert I. Mason, S. Gordon Cumming, John M. Willis, Henry L. Schmelz, William J. A. Cumming, John W. Rowe and J. W. Richardson of Hampton; E. M. Tennis and E. C. Kaiser of Phoebus; John B. Kimberley and William Baulch of Fortress Monroe; M. R. Horrell of Williamsburg; Cory Brouck of James City County; C. C. Vaughan, Junior, P. D. Camp, J. L. Barham, J. J. Deyer and B. E. Worrell of Southampton County; J. H. Spencer of Henry County; F. E. Nottingham of Northampton County; S. Wilkins Matthews of Accomac County; James P. Mason of Glade Springs; J. N. Johnson of Bristol; George W. Richardson of Mason; James R. Kemper of Augusta; John J. Lawson and R. M. C. Glen of Halifax, and such other person or persons as may be hereafter associated with them, be, and they are hereby, created and made a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Jamestown Exposition Company, by which name they may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and in all courts of this Commonwealth and elsewhere during the existence of said company, and may adopt and use a common seal, which they may alter or renew at pleasure. The said company, when organized, may adopt and ordain such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for its government as it may deem wise and proper, and generally do everything which, in its judgment may be necessary or proper to carry this act and the ends and purposes contemplated by it into effect: provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the said company to do anything in conflict with the laws of the State or of the United States. 1902

The incorporators herein named, or a majority of them, after due notice shall have the power forthwith to meet and elect a Board of Directors of such number as they may deem proper, and to elect a president and such other officers as they may prescribe, and any two or more offices may be held by the same person. The directors and officers so to be elected shall manage the affairs of the company for one year, and until their successors are duly elected: provided, that a majority of the Board of Directors of the said company shall at all times be selected from among the incorporators herein named.

2. The said company shall have exclusive power to hold, conduct, operate and maintain an exposition or fair at some place adjacent to the waters of Hampton Roads at such time and during such period in the year nineteen hundred and seven as it may determine. It shall select a suitable name designating the said exposition, which name shall be commensurate with the great significance of the event it commemorates, and shall contain the name of no city. It shall have the power to erect at Jamestown or elsewhere a suitable, permanent memorial of such character as to it may seem appropriate and proper, the erection of a memorial at Jamestown to be subject to the consent and the design of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Said Company, by and with the consent of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, shall have power to hold at Jamestown, in the State of Virginia such celebration commemorative of the establishment of the colony as said Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities may approve, the same to be under the exclusive management and control of said association, and the profits accruing therefrom to become its absolute property.

3. For the purpose of holding such fair or exposition the said Company may hold and own, by purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise, as much land as may be necessary for its purposes, not to exceed five thousand acres, and it may execute and issue its notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt, and secure the same by mortgage or deed of trust upon its real or personal property or franchises, and may sell or otherwise dispose of any of its property or franchises, or any part thereof, at any time. It may accept aid or assistance of any sort, or in any form from the government of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, or of any foreign State, or from any officer, citizen, or corporation thereof.

4. The Governor of Virginia shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint one resident of each of the congressional districts of this State and on the recommendation of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (a corporation) shall appoint two residents of this State, who shall constitute a commission or board to represent the State of Virginia as such in all the affairs of said Company in whatever it may do in the execution of the powers and rights herein conferred, and in carrying into effect the object and purposes of this act; to which end and for which purpose, said commission or board shall be clothed with such powers, duties, and authorities as the general assembly may prescribe consistent with the provisions of this act. Said Commission or Board shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors of said company, and one or more of them shall be members of each of the standing committees of said Board of Directors.

5. The capital stock of said Company shall be in such sum as the Company may determine, the same to be not less than one million, nor more than ten million dollars, and shall be divided into shares of such denomination or denominations in amounts as its Board of Directors may elect. Its Board of Directors shall have further power to issue common and preferred stock, and in such series as it may prescribe; and the said stock, whether common or preferred, may be subscribed for or held by any person or by any corporation chartered under the laws of this or any other state. The Board of Directors of the said Company shall have the right and power to prescribe the manner in which said capital stock may be subscribed, paid, or called for, and may accept in payment thereof anything of value, the same to be determined by it.

6. The capital stock of said Company, whether held by it or by any of its stockholders, and its property, real, personal, or mixed, and all its rights, privileges, and franchises shall be exempt from city, county and state taxation, but after the closing of the fair or exposition provided for in this act, the said Company shall proceed with reasonable expedition to wind up its affairs, whereupon the rights, powers, and privileges herein granted shall cease and determine.

7. The principal offices of said Company shall be located in one of the cities or counties named in the preamble to this act, with such branch offices therein, or at such other places, as its Board of Directors may determine.

8. This charter shall become void unless there shall be on or before January first, nineteen hundred and four, subscribed to the capital stock of said Company not less than one million dollars, to be in cash or its equivalent, said subscriptions to be bona fide and enforceable at law. In the meantime, the said Company may organize as herein provided, and proceed with such operations as may be requisite, looking to due preparation for the accomplishment of the purposes for which it is incorporated; and the corporate existence of said Company, and the rights and powers incident thereto, shall not be impaired by this section, unless and until the same shall have been forfeited under the provisions hereof.

9. This act shall be in force from its passage.



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SMITH'S BASIN AND DISCOVERY LANDING VIEWED FROM TOP OF GREAT ARCHWAY OF GOVERNMENT PIER



LOOKING EAST FROM WAR PATH TOWER

CHAPTER II

THE INCORPORATION

MEETING OF INCORPORATORS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—VISIT TO CHARLESTON—ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT—SELECTING THE SITE—SCOPE OF THE EXPOSITION—THE FINANCIAL PLAN—AN APPROPRIATION FROM VIRGINIA—SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS — AGGRESSIVE SOLICITATION—MASS MEETINGS—TRANSPORTATION SUBSCRIPTIONS—APPEAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—CLOSE OF CAMPAIGN

THE incorporators of the Company met April 16, 1902; and were called to order by Joseph T. Lawless. George F. Adams of Newport News was chosen chairman of the meeting. The incorporators resolved that the directorate of the Company should consist of ninety-one members, forty-eight of whom were to be selected from the incorporators at that first meeting. The Governor of Virginia was, by the charter, empowered to appoint twelve directors and the election of the remaining thirty-one was deferred. It was further resolved that the forty-eight directors should be apportioned as follows: Sixteen from Norfolk; six from Berkley and Norfolk County; eight from Portsmouth; eight from Newport News and Warwick County; five from Hampton and Elizabeth City County; one each from Suffolk, Smithfield and Princess Anne County, Williamsburg and Old Point. By some unexplained error seven members were elected from Berkley and Norfolk County, and the following forty-nine constituted the first Board of Directors:

From Norfolk: C. Brooks Johnston, J. P. A. Mottu, Wm. Lamb, Joseph T. Lawless, Nathaniel Beaman, John G. Tilton, W. D. Pender, C. W. Priddy, E. T. Lamb, T. S. Southgate, H. L. Page, George E. Bowden, Jacob Hecht, D. Lowenberg, W. H. Wales, Jr., and M. W. Mason. From Portsmouth: A. L. Phillips, J. W. Brown, Jr., C. S. Sherwood, G. T. Bell, Frank Lindsay, Goodrich Hatton, John L. Watson and T. J. Wool. From Berkley: E. M. Tilley, Alvah H. Martin, John A. Codd, J. H. Jacocks, C. H. Williams, D. M. Harding, and W. L. Berkley. From Newport News: D. S. Jones, J. L. Patton, J. E. B. Stuart, A. L. Powell, W. A. Post, John W. Rowe, Frank W. Darling, H. L. Schmelz, E. C. Kaiser and S. Gordon Cumming. From Suffolk: E. E. Holland. From Smithfield: R. E. Boykin. From Princess Anne County: George T. Snead. From Williamsburg: M. R. Harrell. From Old Point: Wm. Baulch. 1902

It was further resolved that the officers be a president and ten vice-presidents, five of whom were to be elected at that meeting and these to be apportioned as follows: one each from Norfolk, from Portsmouth, from Berkley and from Norfolk County, from Newport News and Warwick County and from Hampton and Elizabeth City County. The vice-presidents chosen were Nathaniel Beaman of Norfolk, Geo. F. Adams of Newport News, Theodore J. Wool of Portsmouth, S. Gordon Cumming of Hampton and E. M. Tilley of Berkley. These vice-presidents ranked in order as named. The election of a president, the other vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer was entrusted by the incorporators to the Board of Directors, but it was ordered that whoever might be chosen as president or vice-president should become a voting member of the Board of Directors. It was left optional with the Board of Directors to elect a full quota of vice-presidents, and they were not bound to select directors to fill any of the offices.

1902 Later Governor Montague complying with the fourth provision of the Charter made his appointments. He issued this order:

Richmond, Va., April 29, 1902.

To the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

Let commissions issue to Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph of Norfolk, and J. Taylor Ellyson of Richmond, as members of commission to represent the State of Virginia upon the Board of the Jamestown Exposition Company, upon the recommendation of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities:

Also the following to represent the State upon said Board or Commission from the several Congressional Districts, respectively: First District, E. D. Cole of Fredricksburg; Second District, Foster Black, Berkley; Third District, W. S. Copeland, Richmond; Fourth District, Thomas N. Williams, Clarksville; Fifth District, J. H. Spencer, Martinsville; Sixth District, Roy B. Smith, Roanoke; Seventh District, Walter B. Richards, Front Royal; Eighth District, S. R. Donohoe, Fairfax; Ninth District, Wm. H. Aston, Abingdon; Tenth District, W. G. Barker, M. D. Buchanan.

(Signed) A. J. MONTAGUE.



HONORABLE ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE
Governor of Virginia, 1902-1906

At a meeting of the Directors held May 7, 1902, G. T. Shepperd was elected secretary, and at a meeting of the stockholders held July 15 of the same year, Nathaniel Beaman was elected treasurer.

When the Directors met, a committee of seven consisting of T. S. Southgate, chairman, D. Lowenberg, George F. Adams, T. J. Wool, Alvah H. Martin, W. S. Copeland, and S. Gordon Cumming, was appointed to take under advisement the matter of selecting a suitable president for the Company, and to them were delegated certain other powers, to investigate whatever might be of interest to the Exposition. This committee was practically executive, its findings being subject to the ratifications of the Board of Directors.

At that time an exposition was being held in Charleston, S. C., and at their own expense the entire committee visited the South Carolina city and went minutely into the details of the organization and financing of that undertaking. At the same time they visited many merchants and representatives of manufacturing and transportation interests in the city of Charleston and collected information regarding the benefits which were being derived by the city from the exposition. The information which they gained in Charleston was laid before the Board of Directors at its meeting held July 15, and the committee's recommendation that John H. Averill, Director General for the Charleston Exposition Company, should be invited to visit Hampton Roads, and furnish the Jamestown Exposition Company with all details as to receipts, expenditures, and disbursements of other expositions previously held in this country, was adopted, as was also their suggestion that it would be advisable to introduce at the current session of the General Assembly of Virginia a bill for an appropriation for the Jamestown Exposition Company. 1902

Although this committee had been considering for more than three months the selection of a suitable president, they had arrived at no conclusion. The delay was due to no failure on their part to recognize the importance of filling this office. It was rather occasioned by the fear of making a mistake which would, at the start, jeopardize the success of the undertaking. It was of supreme importance that the representative head of the Company should be a man of influence and power—a strong president giving character to the undertaking, while a weak leader might invite disaster.

Many local and national celebrities were suggested to the committee, and the subject was discussed wherever Exposition men gathered. Admiral Winfield Scott Schley; Honorable Joseph E. Willard, then Lieutenant Governor of Virginia; Honorable John Goode, formerly Solicitor General of the United States; Joseph Bryan of Richmond, the proprietor of the Times Dispatch of that city, a director of the American Locomotive Company and a man of other large and varied business interests; John Skelton Williams of Richmond, then President of the Seaboard Air Line; Henry Schmelz, a prominent banker of Newport News and Hampton, and General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, received the most attention.

On the 5th day of August the Directors elected Mr. Schmelz, who was the choice of the committee as president, and David Lowenberg of Norfolk as Director-General. Though Mr. Schmelz accepted his election and determined to exert his every effort in promoting the interest of the Exposition, his physician peremptorily demanded that he refuse to carry the burden, and ill health alone prompted his resignation, which was received with regret fifteen days later.

On the 10th day of September, 1902, General Fitzhugh Lee was elected president of the Company. He served as its presiding officer until the day of his death, April 29th, 1905, dying in harness, universally regretted.

Exactly six months to a day after the approval by the Governor of the Charter creating the Jamestown Exposition Company, General

1902 Lee became its President. Had this period been utilized to effect a permanent organization and to solicit subscriptions to the Company's stock, pursuing the work with the same vigor and intelligence that later was found imperatively necessary, four years and six months from September 1902 until April 1907, could have been given to construction work—a period ample for every requirement. This conclusion is predicated upon the inference that Congressional aid might have been secured proportionately earlier; and if such had been the case the Exposition could easily have been finished on time or even before the date set for the opening. There would have been no scarcity of labor toward the end of the building months and the Jamestown Exposition would have been a glaring exception to all others. As it was the Company was purely a temporary organization whose continuity depended upon the securing of subscriptions to its capital stock amounting at the least to one million dollars.

The General Assembly by giving to the incorporators the remainder of 1902 and all of 1903, during which time they could secure the requisite subscription, demonstrated the entire willingness of the State Legislature to offer every opportunity for the fulfillment of its demands. The law makers did not desire to impose any unnecessary burden on the friends of the enterprise; the reason for placing the minimum capitalization of the Company at one million dollars was to guarantee the holding of an exposition adequate in scope and commensurate with the dignity and importance of the event to be celebrated. To have compelled the citizens of the Tidewater communities to raise so large a sum of money within such a brief period as six months might have seemed a harsh and exacting condition, yet this is exactly what later was done, and had it been done sooner, the permanent working organization could have been immediately effected, because the securing of subscriptions to one million dollars worth of stock ipse facto completed the provisions of the charter, making the permit operative. 1902

However, this work was not performed and the days went by, and weeks grew from days, and months from weeks. No financial plan had been adopted, no site had been secured. The first of these desiderata was imperative for any success, however meagre; the second almost equally necessary in order to secure wide support.

On the 26th day of August, 1902, a Site Committee, consisting of Theodore J. Wool, chairman, C. Brooks Johnston, J. L. Patton, Alvah H. Martin, Barton Myers and Nathaniel Beaman, was appointed to select a favorable site and to report to the Board of Directors. At the same meeting D. Lowenberg, chairman, T. S. Southgate, S. Gordon Cumming, J. Taylor Ellyson, and Theodore J. Wool were appointed as a committee to decide upon a financial plan and outline the scope of the Exposition. These committees who were appointed at the same time, brought in their reports at the Directors' meeting December 1st, and in both cases the recommendations were adopted by the Board.

The Site Committee had to consider the preamble of the Company's Charter which recited that it was,—" the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that such exposition should be held at some place adjacent to the waters of Hampton Roads whereon all navies of all nations may rendezvous in honor of the hardy mariners who braved the dangers of the deep to establish the colony." A water front situation was inevitable under the circumstances



EXPOSITION SITE

1902 and only those tracts which bordered Hampton Roads or its immediate tributaries received consideration.

The finding of the Committee was eminently satisfactory. The site selected contained approximately three hundred and forty acres of high land, having a frontage of nearly five thousand feet on Hampton Roads. It was almost equidistant from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Comfort. From its shores could be seen Fort Wool, or the Rip Raps and the more imposing battlements of Fortress Monroe. On one side was the Chesapeake Bay reaching out toward the ocean; while, on the other side, in plain view was the juncture of the mighty James River and the Elizabeth, which together form the landward supply of Hampton Roads. The eastern boundary of the land was Boush Creek, a tidal stream, whose confines vary with the tide, but whose bed always contains water sufficient to lend attractiveness.

The grounds were naturally beautiful and capable of infinite adornment. Thousands of shade trees and groves of pine, fruit orchards and multitudes of shrubs made native decoration, and served the skilled minds of the landscape artists with material for countless devices in the way of odd effects, appealing vistas and tasteful, tortuous, leaf protected paths.

As to the scope of the Exposition it was decided that it be international and that the leading feature should be the great naval and marine exhibition in Hampton Roads. The Committee recommended that the Exposition Company should strive to have such legislation passed as would enable 1907 to witness the greatest assemblage of war vessels ever gathered in one harbor. It was also recommended that diligent efforts should be put forth to secure the attendance of large merchant marine boats, private yachts and launches, and that a convocation of naval and marine vessels should not be limited to representatives of our own country, but that all foreign nations should be invited to participate. Save this departure from the usual scope of expositions, the rest of the report, in so far as it dealt with the preliminary forecast, outlined the general exposition attractions, with a strong insistence, however, upon emphasis being given to the illustrations of historical events.

As a part of its financial plan the Company resolved to buy its site instead of leasing. This conclusion was not in accord with Exposition precedent but was made after a full consideration of the topic from every viewpoint. The initial cost was made larger by the pursuit of this plan but the Directors believed that future salvage would more than compensate for the increased original outlay. Aside from the monetary question involved, there was an underlying sentimental idea which had been the chief motive of many of those who had given their time and energy to the movement for the celebration. The desire of the celebrators was to create an historical commemoration, which should exist not as a mere memory when 1907 had joined 1906 and its other predecessors in the graveyard of time, but should endure, at least in part, through the years as a memorial of the love the Virginians of the day bore for their Commonwealth. On this occasion sentiment and finance met without clashing. 1902

The Finance Committee decided to dispose, if possible, of one million five hundred thousand dollars worth of stock to be divided into two classes, five hundred thousand dollars of common, and one million dollars of preferred. The latter was to bear interest at the rate of six per cent from the date of any payment and dividends were to be cumulative. The preferred stock was to be retired by payment of face value and accrued dividends before the common stock was entitled to any return.

At the meeting of the Directors held August 20th, 1902, the following gentlemen had been chosen to compose the executive committee of the Company: Nathaniel Beaman, Barton Myers, Theodore J. Wool, T. S. Southgate, Parke Agnew, C. S. Sherwood, C. Brooks Johnston, Alvah H. Martin, J. L. Patton, S. Gordon Cumming, George F. Adams, J. Taylor Ellyson. At the same meeting Mr. Myers and Mr. Agnew had been elected members of the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee became from the time of its creation the active governing power of the Company and so continued until changes were made in the by-laws, which resulted in the creation of the Board of Governors.

Before beginning an aggressive campaign for subscriptions, an effort was made to secure an appropriation from the State of Virginia, a proceeding recommended at the July meeting of the Directors. The amount requested was two hundred thousand dollars, following the precedent of St. Louis which secured from the State of Missouri for its World's Fair one fifth of its minimum capitalization.

When the Bill appropriating this sum was introduced in the Legislature unexpectedly strong opposition developed. At that time the needs of the State for public improvements were very large and the Finance Committees of both House and Senate were averse to making appropriations for any purpose other than actual State necessities, among which the remodeling of the State Capitol was deemed particularly important. This Bill like the former was introduced in the Senate by Colonel W. W. Sale of Norfolk. Taking the State Auditor's figures the financiers of the Upper House claimed that Virginia could not afford to make any appropriation for the celebration. This view was combatted by the representatives of the Exposition and especially ably opposed by C. S. Sherwood of Portsmouth who prepared a paper showing, with the Auditor's figures as a basis but supplying in addition estimated receipts omitted from the former paper, that the State would be able to pay the first installment of the appropriation and yet leave a working balance of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents in the Treasury at the end of

902 the fiscal year, September 30, 1903; and it is rather extraordinary that the actual figures for the State's balance at that date later showed two hundred and seventy-two thousand, two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-two cents, or a sum scarcely five thousand dollars more than Mr. Sherwood's estimates.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate was opposed to granting an appropriation and estimated that the net surplus for the year 1903 instead of being nearly three hundred thousand dollars would only be three thousand, one hundred and two dollars and twenty-eight cents, but again Mr. Sherwood taking Senator Wickham's figures and supplying supplemental facts, adhered practically to his former statement and claimed that the surplus for 1904 would not be less than three hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. And it is a fact that the surplus at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1904, was in excess of five hundred thousand dollars. From November 1902 until the thirtieth day of April 1903, the issue was vigorously contended before the General Assembly. On that day the Appropriation Act was passed and sent to the Governor who immediately approved it.

1903 AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION CO.:

WHEREAS, the Jamestown Exposition Company has been duly organized under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March tenth, nineteen hundred and two, which company is preparing to establish and conduct an exposition of great magnitude that will both commemorate the unequaled importance to this Comomnwealth and to the United States of America, of the first Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Western Hemisphere, at Jamestown, and will also serve to advertise to the commercial and business interests of the world the vast natural gifts and resources which exist to a great extent undeveloped in this commonwealth; and,

WHEREAS, it is proper, advisable, and expedient at such an Exposition, by reason of both its historic purposes and its natural advantages, should receive both the moral and financial support and endorsement of the state of Virginia; therefore,

No. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any funds now or hereafter in the Treasury of this State, not heretofore otherwise appropriated.

The appropriation hereby made shall be paid to the treasurer of the Jamestown Exposition Company, by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, upon the warrants of the auditor of public accounts, as follows: the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be paid to said company on or after the first day of March, nineteen hundred and four, and within two years from the expiration of this present session of the general assembly: provided, that before the payment of said sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be made there shall have been paid into the treasury of said exposition company in actual cash, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on account of subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and the remaining portion of said appropriation, to-wit: one hundred and fifty thousand, shall be paid on or after March first, nineteen hundred and five, and within two years from the expiration of this present session of the general assembly; provided, that before said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid to said company, there shall have been paid into the treasury of said company in actual cash the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional, making five hundred thousand dollars in all, on account of subscriptions to the capital stock of such company, before the auditor of public accounts shall draw or deliver any warrant to the said company for any money hereby appropriated, there shall be filed in his office a certified copy of a resolution of the executive committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and the affidavits of the president, secretary and treasurer, certifying that the respective sums herein required to be paid have been duly paid as herein prescribed: provided, further, that if from any cause the exposition is not held or is abandoned, then so much of said appropriation as shall have been received by said Jamestown Exposition Company shall be refunded into the treasury of the State: and provided, further, that the acceptance of any portion of this appropriation shall constitute a contract with said company to return any portion of said appropriation so received, and shall impose upon said company a liability to the State for the refunding into the State treasury of any such money so received, if such exposition is not held, or is abandoned.

1903



HARBOR SHOWING BERKLEY

Meanwhile S. Gordon Cumming, Theodore J. Wool and John G. Tilton had been appointed a committee to draft bills to be presented before the governing bodies of the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, the town of Berkley, the Counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth City and Warwick, asking for appropriations to aid the Exposition. Again the plan pursued by St. Louis was adopted—a request to the municipalities to issue bonds payable in installments running over four years. A new constitution of Virginia was proclaimed while this subject was being considered, and unfortunately this instrument precluded an issue of bonds by any city or county to aid an undertaking not strictly of a public character. Therefore no assistance could be secured from these sources, and consequently the Company had to rely for its financial support upon the subscriptions of stockholders and the appropriation made by Virginia until other aid might be secured from the National Congress. Notwithstanding the positive knowledge that these were their only sources of income for the time being and the further certainty that Congress would do nothing for any Exposition Company until they had demonstrated their own financial responsibility, some more months were allowed to elapse unutilized by those who might have aggressively pursued a campaign of stock placing.

The Directors of the Company had at various times severally subscribed to blocks of the Common Stock but beyond the membership of the Board no shares had been placed prior to July 1, 1903. During that month, the Executive Committee realizing the prepotent need of immediate action, busied themselves in an ef-



NORFOLK WATERFRONT

1903 fort to create a subscription bureau which would have a chance of success. They first secured promises of ten thousand dollars to be advanced immediately by the Street Railway companies and real estate firms in the vicinity; and, with this nucleus, they determined to open offices and pursue an aggressive campaign. The Committee, at a meeting held August 5th, proposed to Theodore J. Wool that he " take charge of the sale of stock, both Common and Preferred and market the stock on as economical a basis as possible." Mr. Wool was authorized to incur a reasonable expense for office facilities, clerical help, travelling expenses, etc., and the committee recommended that, if subsequently he should need an assistant, C. Brooks Johnston should be engaged.

Mr. Wool undertook the work for which he had been selected. He opened offices in the Atlantic Hotel building, August 28, and at once inaugurated a campaign of diligent effort and instructive publicity. It was known that



HEADQUARTERS OF EXPOSITION COMPANY
1903-1907

the people of Tidewater Virginia felt a deep interest in the proposed celebration, but their interest had been more or less impersonal, and consequently ineffective. To counteract this seeming apathy and to crystallize sentiment all of the officers and directors of the company gave such assistance as they could; but the brunt of the fight was borne by Mr. Wool and the secretary, G. T. Shepperd.

The Company's headquarters soon assumed a busy appearance. A number of well known men in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News undertook the work of securing subscriptions through personal and persistent solicitation. The solicitors received no salary nor were their expenses borne by the Company. In lieu of such an account a commission of five per centum was paid. To aid the solicitors in their work the assistance of the newspapers of the Tidewater section was utilized systematically and John Whitehead was placed in charge of this branch of endeavor.

Mr. Whitehead, who was at the time a member of the Virginia Legislature, conducted this work for a brief period, when he was succeeded by C. R. Keiley, a veteran newspaper man. Day after day the columns of the daily press contained articles appealing to the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens of Tidewater, expatiating as well upon the commercial advantages which would necessarily inure to the communities from the holding of an exposition. Notwithstanding the strategic importance of Hampton Roads as a transportation terminal, the great harbor was, previous to the Exposition, comparatively unknown, and decidedly unappreciated. The publicity of this pre-Exposition period was very largely directed therefore, toward instructing the citizens of the immediate territory as to the advantages of a successful exploitation of their resources and the indirect benefits which would necessarily accrue therefrom. This style of educational campaign coupled with the intelligent and persistent solicitation of those who had undertaken to secure subscriptions soon began to bear fruit, and the stock list showed a very gratifying increase of names. 1903

None of these solicitations for subscriptions was desultory or unsystematic. While there were a number of solicitors who did not confine their efforts to any specific branch of commerce or industry but attempted in more or less a general way to interest prospective subscribers, yet a careful record was kept of each man's work and the field he was covering. Where there were large allied corporate interests, as in the case of the street railways, the chief part of the work of interesting them was confided to the care of men competent to explain the advantages likely to be gained by those corporations—men who were at the same time able to secure the attention of the corporate directors. Land and development companies, different jobbing industries, the wholesale trade, financial institutions, retailers and professional men were similarly approached. It was necessary to secure the hearty co-operation of organized labor, not only for subscription purposes, but also for the moral effect it would have upon the community at large. A special campaign of intelligent promotion was put into effect along educational lines with the various labor unions. Tidewater Virginia had unions in almost all the trades and as their councils met in Norfolk, Newport News or Portsmouth, some representative of the Company was present and ready to explain to laboring men the advantages of having the exposition in this section and the consequent wisdom of giving to it their support and sympathy.

Yet with all the efforts made and making, January 1st, 1904, kept looming large on the horizon, and a considerable gap between the coveted million dollar mark and the amount already secured was apparent; so Mr. Wool determined to essay, in addition to the methods already in operation, the more spectacular and enthusing device of public mass meetings in the chief cities contiguous to Hampton Roads.

1903



JUDGE LEGH R. WATTS

General Counsel of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who presided at Norfolk Mass Meeting, and later, as Chairman of the Joint Transportation Committee, was a valuable friend of the Exposition.

The first of these was held in the Academy of Music in Norfolk, October 15th, and the speakers who appeared on the platform that evening were sufficiently notable to crowd any hall in the United States. This meeting was called to order by Judge Legh R. Watts, who introduced as the first orator of the evening that veteran journalist and distinguished public man from Ohio, Honorable Murat Halstead.

The United States Senators from Virginia, the eloquent John W. Daniel and his distinguished fellow Senator, Thomas Staples Martin, the Governor of the Commonwealth, Andrew Jackson Montague, Governor Aycock of North Carolina, Theodore J. Wool and the President of the Company, General Fitzhugh Lee, each made a set address, while a most delightful impromptu talk was delivered by the Reverend G. W. Bull of Atlanta, a native of Norfolk, who had resided in the Georgia metropolis several years.

The great event of the evening, however, was the speech of John Temple Graves of Atlanta, and if possible even more extraordinary than his speech was the ovation accorded to him at its conclusion. His happy periods were punctuated by generous applause; and when Mr. Graves resumed his chair after his peroration, the audience, not content with applauding, rose to its feet almost as a unit and cheered until the orator was compelled in order to quell the tumult, to step forward and give, as it were, a brief encore.

All of the speakers dwelt on the sentimental aspect of the celebration while each emphasized the importance of speedily subscribing for the necessary amount of stock.

Governor Montague of Virginia said, " No exposition ever held has had so grand an event to commemorate. But if you want to make this a success you must get about it quickly and determinedly."

Governor Aycock of North Carolina said: " Carolina is with you in this enterprise, and I am here that my presence may speak for the co-operation of the state I represent; but before you call upon Carolina you must do something for yourself."

1903

Senator Martin said: " This exposition project has more patriotic sentiment behind it than any ever held, but patriotic sentiment won't pull it through. There has to be some commercial sentiment. You must back it up with your pocketbooks."

Senator Daniel said: " It is a small task to raise one million dollars in this rich section compared with the great task undertaken and pushed to a success by John Smith and his intrepid associates. Distinctly it is up to you."

Mr. Graves said: " Chicago's exposition celebrated the great growth of that phenomenal city; Buffalo's the wonderful development of electricity; Omaha's the advancement of the far West; Atlanta's the unconquerable nerve of an indomitable community. If the people of Atlanta had one tenth the natural advantages of this section, they would hold an exposition, the most unique, complete and elaborate in the history of great fairs. I am here to testify to you what enormous benefits the city of Atlanta has derived from her exposition and to tell you that she gained them because, she, daring, did, and daring won."

Honorable Murat Halstead urged Virginians not to permit the celebration to fail and said: " Gentlemen of Virginia, some of us in the land you once held and gave to your Country, will do missionary work to help you so far as we can to make a success worthy of the Jamestown Exposition, and the endeavor will be to place this aid in material form."

Dr. Bull said: " You may have people here, who do not favor an Exposition. There are croakers everywhere. There once was one in Atlanta. He died. A prominent citizen was asked whether he would attend the funeral. He answered, ' No, but I heartily approve it.'



HONORABLE JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Who freely placed his fine oratorical ability at the disposal of the Exposition, speaking at mass meetings in Norfolk, before a delegation of Congressmen at Old Point Comfort, and before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

1903 Don't let your Exposition die for lack of sustenance."

Mr. Wool said: "We have striven during the past eighteen months to raise one million dollars and up to this time have secured scarcely one-third of this amount. We have only two and one-half months left, and every patriotic citizen must put his shoulder to the wheel if we are to succeed. We cannot afford to fail in our endeavor, nor could we face the world if we did."

General Lee treated the critical situation in a humorous way and forced his points home. He told some stories which illustrated the difficulty of creating opportunity and how easy was its escape. The veteran of two wars, appealing to his hearers' patriotism and begging them not to allow a few dollars to stand in the way of immortalizing the founders of the Mother of States, was extremely impressive. His speech brought to a close the meeting which had done most to help the Exposition cause.

At this meeting subscription blanks were circulated, and stock to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars was taken. For several days subsequently enthusiasm in the city was very marked and the solicitors turned in satisfactory reports.

Still, January 1st, 1904, was fast approaching, and several hundred thousand dollars worth of stock was unplaced. It was realized that the bulk of this subscription must come from Norfolk. Another monster meeting for that city was planned. On the previous occasion the Academy of Music had proven entirely inadequate to contain the people gathered to hear the orations, and the Armory Hall, which has a seating capacity of over four thousand was secured for the second meeting.

On the night of November 12th not less than five thousand people gathered to hear distinguished speakers who had come to Norfolk to address the Jamestown meeting. Responding to the pressing invitations of Messrs. Wool and Shepperd, John Temple Graves consented once more to address the citizens of Tidewater Virginia. Honorable Harry L. Maynard, Representative from the Second District of Virginia in the United States Congress, the district in which Jamestown Island and the principal cities of Tidewater Virginia are located, was the first speaker on this occasion; and, helping him to enthuse his constituents in support of their undertaking were Congressmen James R. Mann of Illinois, I. M. Robinson of Indiana, and M. J. Wade of Iowa, who had journeyed from Washington to address the meeting. These national representatives and Mr. Graves were the orators of the occasion.

Mr. Wool, who was the Chairman of the meeting, made a few brief introductory remarks referring to the notable array of speakers and the splendid audience which filled every chair in the large hall, and stood several rows deep against the walls. The only drawback to this occasion was the absence of Congressman William R. Hearst and Senator Daniel, both of whom had promised to address the assemblage, yet neither of whom, owing to unavoidable circumstances, found it possible to attend. Mr. Graves repeating his former triumph, stopped in the midst of a period and called for subscriptions, and in response to his unexpected appeal fifty thousand dollars was pledged immediately. 1903

Later and largely through the assistance of Mr. Maynard a successful meeting was held in Newport News and on the 18th of December the same gentleman brought with him from Washington Congressmen W. C. Adamson, Thomas W. Hardwick, and James M. Grice of Georgia, Chas F. Scott and D. P. Campbell of Kansas, and Honorable John W. Langley of Kentucky, chief of the Census Bureau, to address a large audience at the Lyceum Theatre in Portsmouth.

All during the fall one of the matters which had engaged Mr. Wool's attention most seriously was the part to be played by the railroads. How to secure their co-operation, how far this co-operation should extend, were subjects of wide interest. Many efforts were made by him to secure a meeting with representative transportation officials and finally a date was set for the first conference.



ARMORY, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

On December 4th Vice-President Andrews of the Southern Railway, Vice-President John Callahan and Assistant Manager Daniel J. Callahan of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, General Agent N. M. Osborne of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and Key Compton, General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, met at the Hotel Chamberlain, Fortress Monroe, Va. With Mr. Wool on this occasion were Mr. Shepperd, secretary of the Company, Mr. Lowenberg, Director-General, Mr. Southgate of the Executive Committee and Mr. Keiley of the Publicity Bureau. The meeting being attended by so few transportation men the only matters discussed at the time were general in nature and the chief efforts were directed toward impressing transportation representatives

1903 with the idea of offering assistance in the way of special rates and otherwise, rather than by broaching the subject of contributions or subscriptions. After a brief conference the meeting adjourned to meet the following Saturday at the same time and place.

On the 13th of December a more representative meeting was held, yet on the second occasion there were still not sufficient executives present to justify a decision as to the subscriptions. The transportation officials who attended this meeting were H. B. Walker, Vice-President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and M. B. Crowell, General Agent; Levi Woodbury, President of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company; John Callahan, Vice-President and D. J. Callahan, Assistant General Manager of the same line; John Sherwood, President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company and George P. Toms, General Agent; Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel of the Southern Railway; Captain J. W. McCarrick, General Southern Agent of the Clyde Line; Captain N. M. Osborne, General Agent Norfolk and Western; J. D. Parker, Superintendent of Terminals, Chesapeake and Ohio; R. B. Cooke, Traffic Manager of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, and Irwin Weisiger, President of the Virginia Navigation Company.

There were also present General Fitzhugh Lee and W. W. Moss, President of Virginia-Carolina Trust Company, Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank; Alvah H. Martin, T. J. Wool, G. T. Shepperd, David Lowenberg and C. R. Keiley from Norfolk; C. S. Sherwood from Portsmouth, and O. D. Batchelor and J. L. Patton from Newport News.

General Lee and Messrs. Wool, Lowenberg, Sherwood, Southgate and Batchelor addressed this meeting. For the first time the subject of the transportation interests subscribing to exposition stock was officially discussed. The speeches were effective to the extent of interesting those present; and, while no immediate action was taken at the meeting it is very probable that this conference helped to expedite the final settlement. The meeting adjourned to reconvene on the succeeding Friday at the Hotel Raleigh in Washington.

On this last occasion fourteen railway and steamship companies were officially represented. Judge Legh R. Watts, General Counsel of the Seaboard Air Line presided and among others there were present many of the best known and most important railway men of Virginia, including Alexander Hamilton, General Counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line, President L. E. Johnston of the Norfolk and Western, President W. L. Guillaudeu of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, President Irwin Weisiger of the Virginia Navigation Company, R. B. Cooke, General Traffic Manager of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, Mr. Devant of the Norfolk and Western, President John Sherwood of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and President J. M. Barr of the Seaboard Air Line. 1903

At this meeting the transportation representatives agreed to subscribe to one hundred thousand dollars worth of preferred stock of the Exposition. The pro rata of these subscriptions was based upon the passenger receipts of the companies for the fiscal year preceding the meeting, this being considered the most equitable distribution of subscriptions since it was the most plausible way of forecasting the possible profits.

On December 19, the day following this conference in Washington, the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company issued the following statement which was signed by each member:

"The possibility of holding the exposition is now a matter of critical concern to every man in this section who desires to see the wonderful opportunity which we have well within our grasp utilized.

The effort to carry this great undertaking for two years and a half up to the present time, when we may safely say it is well introduced to the people all over this great country, has been a stupendous one.

To fail would be the most lamentable and distressing thing that could occur to our section and state. It, however, remains with the people to say what shall be done in the few days that will elapse between now and January 1 for making good the charter under which the organization is to operate.

In view of this fact, the executive committee deems it wise to state that the entire subscriptions (including the transportation and electric companies) amount to seven hundred and forty thousand dollars. Thus it will be seen that the movement lacks two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. We feel that too much work has been done to lose the result now, and we therefore appeal to the grit and manhood of Tidewater Virginia to arise and assert itself, even in these few remaining days and make good this deficiency, and thus save to Virginia a patent right for which other more progressive states would give millions of dollars. The committee faithfully endeavored to lay before the great transportation companies the critical conditions that exist with reference to the saving of this charter, but we regret to state that the amount subscribed by them is much less than was expected.

In the light of these facts, in this brief statement, we appeal to all that is high and noble in the men and women of Tidewater Virginia. Much is expected of them at this critical moment. Upon those who see in this celebration the commemoration of the most beautiful, sentimental and historical event that the world has ever witnessed up to this time, and upon those also who know what it means commercially to this state and section, we desire to impress the necessity of meeting the emergency thrust upon us of making this movement a success.

The people of Tidewater Virginia can and must insure the Tercentennial. There is not a fortnight left and what is to be done must be done quickly. If every corporation and individual who can subscribe or can increase his subscription will do so without waiting for a visit from any one urging a plain duty, the exposition can be held, but the subscriptions must be sent to the company's office. Commercialism and patriotism combine in this enterprise, and no one who cares for his financial future or reverences his state can afford to ignore this call."

(Signed)

Nathaniel Beaman,	Alvah H. Martin,
T. S. Southgate,	T. J. Wool,
Barton Myers,	C. S. Sherwood,
C. Brooks Johnston,	George F. Adams,
D. Lowenberg,	J. L. Patton,

S. Gordon Cumming.

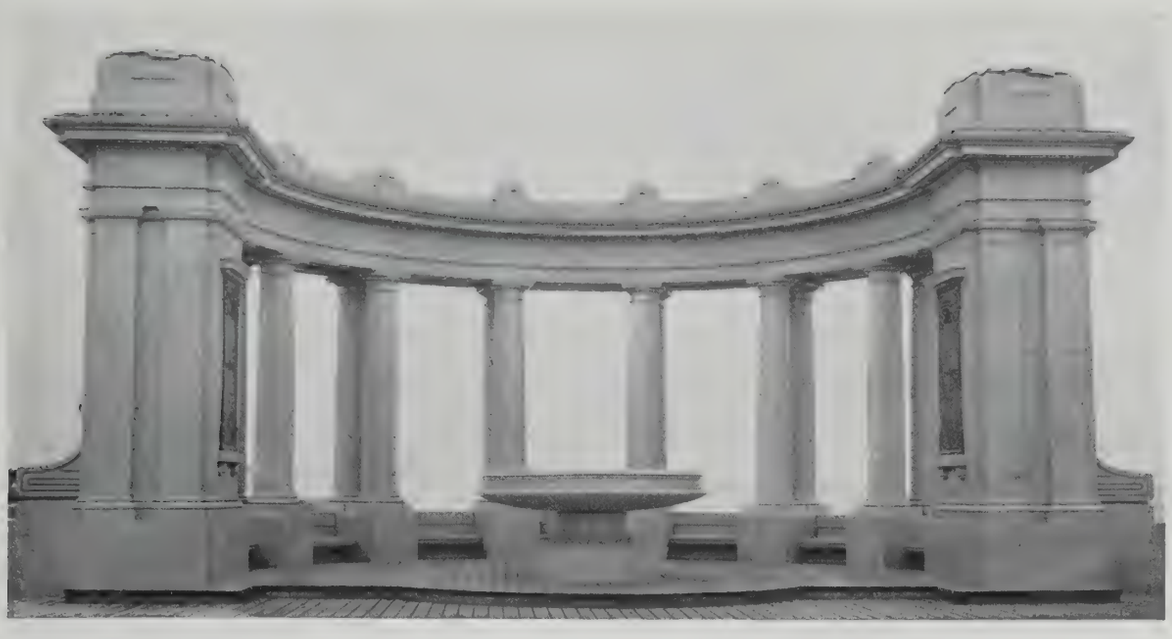
Just before Christmas it seemed hardly possible that within the remaining few days the necessary subscriptions could be secured and a Bill was introduced in the Legislature extending the time within which the million dollars would have to be subscribed. Fortunately this measure was defeated; for as the event proved, only a little more determined and strenuous work than had hitherto been given was needed. During the last week of December everybody who had ever displayed any interest in the Exposition was requisitioned into service in the

1903 effort to secure necessary subscriptions. Everyone who could afford to subscribe even to one hundred dollars worth of stock was urged to become a sharer in the great undertaking. Those subscribers whose standing seemed to justify them in taking additional shares were importuned so to do. Corporations held directors' meetings and authorized further subscriptions; men who were interested in the Exposition and were also directors in other enterprises neglected their business for the general cause. Up to the morning of December 31 the subscription list showed a deficit; before night it was reported that more than half a million dollars worth of preferred stock had been placed, but there was still a shortage in the subscriptions to the common. Officials of the Exposition Company and others interested in the undertaking assembled in the rooms of the Business Men's Association of Norfolk soon after eight o'clock on New Year's eve, holding a last rally. From the opening of this session reports from solicitors came in steadily; some were brought and others telephoned. A company was organized for the purpose of subscribing to fifty thousand dollars worth of common stock. W. L. Payne of Richmond telephoned a subscription of twenty thousand dollars. From Newport News a telephone message announced that five thousand dollars had been placed during the evening, and these brought the total subscriptions to this class up to four hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The necessary four thousand was taken by Mr. Lowenberg on behalf of the Norfolk and Hampton Roads Company, and brought to a successful close a finely conceived and well conducted campaign. 1903



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THE CANOE TRAIL ON EXPOSITION GROUNDS



DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT PIER

CHAPTER III

THE ORGANIZATION

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—THE DIRECTORATE—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—STANDING COMMITTEES—REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION FROM CONGRESS—OPPOSITION TO THE APPROPRIATION—ENDORSEMENTS OF THE EXPOSITION—CONGRESSIONAL PILGRIMAGE TO JAMESTOWN—HEARING BEFORE A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE—INTEREST SHOWN BY CABINET OFFICERS—WITHDRAWAL OF BILL

ON the fifteenth day of January, 1904, the stockholders of the Jamestown Exposition Company met and effected a permanent organization. George F. Adams, who had been second vice-president of the provisional company, was chairman of the meeting. A set of by-laws for the Company was adopted and the following Directors were chosen to serve for the first year: 1904

Directors at Large: Fitzhugh Lee, Richmond; Joseph Bryan, Richmond; Joseph E. Willard, Fairfax; Park Agnew, Alexandria, and R. Lancaster Williams, Richmond.

From Tidewater Counties: S. Wilkins Matthews of Accomac; E. E. Holland of Nansemond; George T. Snead of Princess Anne; Fenton C. Day of Isle of Wight; George Y. Hunley of Matthews and William Shands of Southampton.

From Norfolk County and Berkley: C. H. Williams, E. M. Tilley, D. M. Harding, Alvah H. Martin, J. A. Codd, and C. L. Old.

From Norfolk: T. S. Southgate, George E. Bowden, G. T. Shepperd, W. W. Old, D. Lowenberg, Nathaniel Beaman, W. H. Wales, Jr., J. D. Burrow, C. Brooks Johnston, C. W. Priddy, E. T. Lamb, W. D. Pender, Jacob Hecht, S. S. Nottingham, J. W. Perry, Walter Herron Taylor, M. B. Crowell, John Willis, Jr., D. J. Callahan, H. L. Page, J. E. Cole, Barton Myers, W. W. Moss, Colonel Walter H. Taylor, N. M. Osborne, M. W. Mason, A. W. Cornick, Joseph T. Allyn, A. E. Krise, C. M. Barnett, Judge T. S. Garnett, Peter Wright, A. M. Higgins, Tazewell Taylor, C. G. Kiser, W. T. Brook, Robert F. Baldwin, Robert M. Hughes, Hugh C. Davis, John L. Roper, E. C. Hathaway, J. Hull Davidson, and John G. Tilton.

From Portsmouth: C. S. Sherwood, A. J. Phillips, J. D. Reed, John L. Watson, T. J. Wool and Legh R. Watts.

From Hampton and Old Point: George F. Adams, J. W. Rowe, S. Gordon Cumming, H. H. Carr, and William Baulch.

From Newport News: J. L. Patton, O. D. Batchelor, W. E. Barrett, J. E. B. Stuart, A. L. Powell, Elias Peyser, W. A. Post, W. J. Payne, J. A. Willet, George A. Schmelz, W. E. Cottrell, L. P. Stearnes, A. A. Moss and D. S. Jones.

The Board of Directors met four days later and elected General Fitzhugh Lee, President, Alvah H. Martin, First Vice-President; S. Gordon Cumming, Second Vice-President; W. E. Barrett, Third Vice-President; Joseph Bryan, Fourth Vice-President; C. S. Sherwood, Fifth Vice-President; Judge T. S. Garnett, Sixth Vice-President; D. Lowenberg, Director-General; G. T. Shepperd, Secretary; Nathaniel Beaman, Treasurer; Barton Myers, Auditor, and T. J. Wool and O. D. Batchelor, General-Counsel. Subsequently the office of Medical Director was created and Dr. R. L. Payne was elected to fill the position.

Two days later the Directors again met and approved the President's selection of Directors to constitute, with the President and Director-General, ex-officio members, an Executive Committee: T. S. Southgate, Nathaniel Bea-



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, SON OF COMMODORE SYDNEY SMITH LEE AND NEPHEW OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—GRADUATE OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, 1856—SECOND LIEUTENANT, SECOND CAVALRY, U. S. A., 1856—INSTRUCTOR OF CAVALRY AT WEST POINT, 1860-61—ADJUTANT-GENERAL EWELL'S BRIGADE, C. S. A., UNTIL SEPTEMBER, 1861—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND LATER COLONEL FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA—BRIGADIER-GENERAL, JULY 25, 1862—MAJOR-GENERAL, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863—COMMANDER OF THE ENTIRE CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, MARCH, 1865—GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, 1886-1890—U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL TO HAVANA FROM 1893 UNTIL DECLARATION OF WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898—MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS, 1898, COMMANDING SEVENTH ARMY CORPS—MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HAVANA UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1899—BRIGADIER-GENERAL U. S. A., 1899—ELECTED PRESIDENT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902—DIED APRIL 29, 1905.

1904 man, C. Brooks Johnston, Barton Myers, G. T. Shepperd, T. J. Wool, C. S. Sherwood, Alvah H. Martin, J. W. McCarrick, Robert M. Hughes, S. S. Nottingham, W. H. Taylor, Peter Wright, S. Gordon Cumming, George F. Adams, J. L. Patton, W. E. Cottrell, A. L. Powell and W. J. Payne.

Article VI of the by-laws authorized the Executive Committee to appoint certain committees, to designate the chairmen thereof, and to define their duties. It authorized any standing committee to appoint a chief or chiefs and to organize departments and bureaus. Twenty-six committees were authorized, but only twenty-four were formed; these were constituted as follows:

Committee on Finance: C. S. Sherwood, chairman; T. S. Southgate, W. J. Payne, W. H. Wales, Jr., E. D. Cole.

Committee on Ways and Means: T. S. Southgate, chairman; Tazewell Taylor, Barton Myers, W. W. Old, Walter H. Taylor, J .W. McCarrick, C. S. Sherwood, W. E. Barrett, and J. M. Barr.

Committee on Concessions: W. H. Taylor, chairman; J. Taylor Ellyson, A. L. Powell, W. T. Brooke, and C. Brooks Johnston.

Committee on Transportation: J. L. Patton, chairman; E. T. Lamb, J. W. McCarrick, R. B. Holmes, Chas. B. Ryan, E. C. Hathaway and D. J. Callahan.

Committee on Press and Publicity: George F. Adams, chairman; S. R. Donohoe, James M. Thomson, C. E. Thacker, W. H. Wales, Jr., L. D. Starke, and M. W. Mason.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Barton Myers, chairman; L. R. Watson, A. C. Humphreys, Colonel Wm. Lamb, Colonel W. H. Taylor, and J. Taylor Ellyson.

Committee on Supplies: C. W. Priddy, chairman; C. L. Old, R. S. Brooke, J. A. Willett, Wm. Baulch and Roy B. Smith.

Committee on Sanitation: R. L. Payne, M. D., chairman; F. S. Hope, M. D.; B. R. Gary, M. D.; J. J. McCormick, M. D.; and F. H. Hancock, M. D.

Committee on Police: John G. Tilton, chairman; John F. Lawler, A. C. Cromwell, Walter B. Richards and A. A. Moss.

Committee on Ceremonies: A. M. Higgins, chairman; G. T. Shepperd, W. W. Sale, J. Hull Davidson, Arthur Lee, J. W. McCarrick, T. S. Garnett and John L. Watson.

Committee on Grounds and Buildings: C. Brooks Johnston, chairman; Alvah H. Martin, C. S. Sherwood, W. J. Payne, H. L. Page, W. H. Aston and Barton Myers.

Committee on Legislation: S. Gordon Cumming, chairman; T. J. Wool, J. Taylor Ellyson, Jas. V. Trehy, George E. Bowden, Fred Read and R. M. Hughes.

Committee on Fine Arts: S. S. Nottingham, chairman; Fergus Reid, Thomas L. Williams, J. Iredell Jenkins, Chas. A. Morrisette, Taylor Ham and W. B. Vest.

Committee on Mines and Metallurgy: A. L. Powell, chairman; W. S. Johnson, C. H. Bull and W. C. Baker.

Committee on States and Territorial Exhibits: J. L. Patton, chairman; W. W. Moss, W. L. Powell, E. Dashiell, S. L. Foster and J. H. Spencer.

Committee on Electricity and Electrical Appliances: Peter Wright, chairman; E. H. Hartsell, E. C. Hathaway, W. C. Baker, M. D., E. V. White, H. H. Carr and E. I. Ford.

Committee on Fish and Fisheries: F. W. Darling, chairman; E. M. Tilley, J. B. Capehart, George Y. Hunley, L. Fuerstein and S. Wilkins Matthews.

Committee on Education and Educational Congresses: Judge W. N. Portlock, chairman; J. S. Saunders, Stewart Bryan, R. C. Marshall, J. E. Warren, Joseph G. Fiveash and W. Gordon McCabe.

Committee on Organization and Rules: Alvah H. Martin, chairman; J. E. B. Stuart, S. G. Cumming, Judge T. S. Garnett, Thomas L. Willcox and W. B. Richards.

Committee on History: Robert M. Hughes, chairman; W. Gordon McCabe, Joseph Bryan, J. E. Heath, Jr., Percy S. Stephenson, Frank L. Crocker and T. J. Stubbs.

Committee on Naval and Marine Affairs: T. J. Wool, chairman; B. P. Loyall, J. Davis Reed, M. B. Crowell, J. W. McCarrick, George F. Adams and W. A. Post.

Committee on Fraternal and Industrial Organizations: John Whitehead, chairman; J. W. Barclay, C. G. Kiser, Robert Orr, J. B. Clinedinst, J. A. Codd, D. M. Harding, K. Q. Backus and L. M. Silvester.

Committee on Roads and Boulevards: H. L. Page, chairman; W. W. Starke, A. W. Cornick, M. T. Friary, W. M. Whaley, John A. Codd, K. Q. Backus and L. M. Silvester.

Committee on Manufactures and Liberal Arts: W. E. Cottrell, chairman; O. D. Batchelor, W. B. Baldwin, C. C. Benjamin, A. E. Krise, H. D. Eichelberger and E. C. Fosburgh.

These committees were prohibited from entering into any contract or incurring any obligation on behalf of the company without the authority of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, and were, therefore, largely inoperative. Under normal exposition conditions, where the main body of the directing board lives in one city, such a system would invite serious criticism; but infinitely more cumbersome it proved to be in the case of the Jamestown Exposition whose directors and stockholders lived in separated places. 1904

Section four of the Company's charter provided that the commission or board appointed by the Governor of Virginia should be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors of the Exposition Company, and that one or more of them should be members of each of the standing committees of the said Board. This provision caused at least one member of each committee to be a non-resident of Norfolk, where the Company's headquarters were situated—that is, every committee except such as included Captain J. W. McCarrick of Norfolk, a state commissioner appointed to succeed Foster Black of Berkley. Until the election of the Board of Governors only one department of the Company was created under committee rule. On February 11, 1904, the Department of Press and Publicity was organized with C. R. Keiley, chief. This really was not a new department because it had been operated practically on a department basis since the preceding September and under the same direction.

The cumbrousness of the committee proceedings and the delays inevitable under the system can best be illustrated by an example: After great difficulty in securing a meeting of some committee, its chairman would report to the Executive Committee the recommendations of his associates and request an appropriation to carry them into effect. The Executive Committee could not enter fully into every phase of the situation as it had been discussed by the subsidiary committee and would in a cursory way analyze the plan and either reject the whole or refer with their recommendations, all of it or certain portions of it, to the Finance Committee. The Financial Chairman might not be able to secure a quorum of his committee for a week or more; and when his committee did meet, they would have a great mass of recommendations to consider and were hampered by a lack of time for due investigation.

The Finance Committee not only had to act without full information, but as they did not have at their disposal any large sum of money, they were inclined to be cautiously economical. The result of these tortuous proceedings was that some recommendation might be made by the Finance Committee and perhaps finally approved by the Executive Committee; but the report of the standing committee had been so amended and curtailed during the process that it had lost vraisemblance to the original, and the delay frequently was so great that primary interest had ceased, or the special opportunity had passed. The realization of the inadequacy of this system caused, during the same summer,



M. J. Fulton
State Commissioner



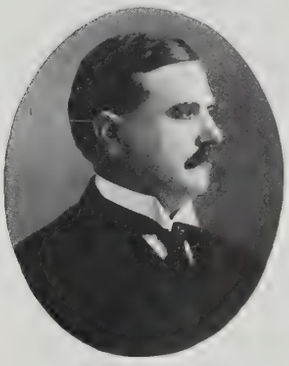
Wm. H. Aston
State Commissioner



Dr. W. C. Barker
State Commissioner



Captain James W. McCarrick
State Commissioner



J. H. Spencer
State Commissioner

a reorganization which resulted in the creation of the Board of Governors.

During the early period of 1904 all the active work of the Company might well be grouped under the title of Exploitation. The principal efforts of the Company were directed toward exciting general interest in the celebration with a dual view of securing desirable publicity, and at the same time influencing favorable action on the part of Congress.

On the 8th of February the Committee on Legislation visited Washington City. They were accompanied by General Fitzhugh Lee, President; G. T. Shepperd, Secretary; and Hugh Gordon Miller, later a member of the committee. That night they held a conference in the Raleigh Hotel, in which participated, together with the representatives of the Exposition Company, Honorable Park Agnew, Republican State Chairman from Virginia, Honorable John H. Small, member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, and the entire delegation from Virginia in Congress. The advisability of asking for an appropriation at the current session of Congress, the amount of money to be requested, and methods of procedure were fully discussed.

The next morning the committee drafted a measure which would appropriate three million dollars for the Exposition. Of this sum, one million dollars was to be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be disbursed by him; the other two millions, allotted for the purposes of the Jamestown Exposition, were to be spent by the Company's officers. From the very inception of the Congressional campaign, the hearty co-operation of the Virginia delegation was extended. This was especially true in respect of Honorable John W. Daniel, Honorable Thomas S. Martin, Vir-



S. R. Donohoe
State Commissioner



E. D. Cole
State Commissioner



A. L. Powell
Executive Committee



George F. Adams
Executive Committee



E. T. Lamb
Executive Committee



Robert M. Hughes
Executive Committee



Walter H. Taylor
Executive Committee



Peter Wright
Executive Committee



J. L. Patton
Executive Committee



S. Wilkins Matthews
Director



Arthur Lee
Director



M. W. Mason
Director



William Baulch
Director



W. W. Old
Director

ginia Senators, and Congressman Harry L. Maynard, Representative of the Second Virginia District.

To secure an appropriation from Congress, however worthy the object, always presents difficulties. In the case of the Jamestown Exposition while the most strenuous opposition was unexpected, Mr. Cumming and his associates were aware that obstacles had to be surmounted. The Louisiana Purchase Centennial had secured substantial aid and Congress had been compelled to supplement its gift with a loan. The Lewis and Clark celebration at Portland would want assistance and Representatives were not unanimously inclined toward the policy of helping commemorations. The tendency of the 58th Congress was decidedly in the direction of economy and appropriations of every kind were carefully scrutinized and hotly contested.

The Exposition people had also to combat agnosticism regarding Jamestown and its effects. Spectacular as had been the history of the Virginia colony, it was unobtrusive in modern life. Congressmen had to be taught. Reasons had to be given why the Ter-Centennial merited their support. It was shown to them, by publications of the press bureau and by personal interviews, that Jamestown was not merely the first English speaking colony in America and entitled by primacy to recognition, but that its success had moulded the destiny of the country, making it an English rather than a Spanish Government.

Congressmen learned anew if they had forgotten—perhaps, in some instances, learned for the first time—that the House of Burgesses which met in Jamestown during the year 1619 was the precursor of Colonial assemblies and, in large degree, the model upon which the



W. W. Moss
Director



J. W. Brown, Jr.
Director



C. M. Barnett
Director



J. D. Burrow
Director



A. J. Phillips
Director



A. E. Krise
Director



Elias Peyser
Director



Charles W. Priddy
Director



Walter A. Post
Director



D. M. Harding
Director



D. J. Callahan
Director



William Shands
Director



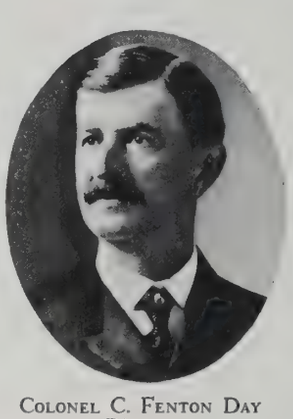
John A. Codd
Director



J. Edward Cole
Director

Congress of the United States had been formed. They heard that the most historic section in the country was to be the theatre of the celebration and that it was the part of wisdom to make a display on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the event from which the Union dates its real beginning.

That Hampton Roads offered an unequalled harbor for a naval display and that the contiguous territory was unsurpassed for military encampments was demonstrated; and stress was laid upon the opportunity thus afforded not merely to the fighting men of the nation to get acquainted, one branch with the other, but to the Nation to become in closer touch with its Army and its Navy. The final argument adduced was that it would pay the Government to aid, because an historic exposition, in which the Army, the Navy and other federal departments participated, would of necessity develop a deeper patriotism and a profounder interest in the general Government, an indispensable asset to a republic.



Colonel C. Fenton Day
Director



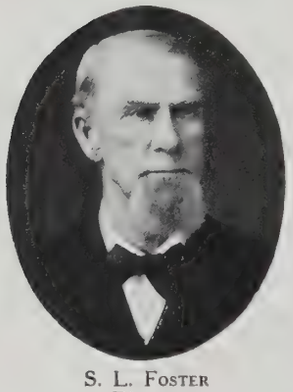
Colonel Harry Hodges
Director

The idea of a great naval rendezvous appealed strongly to those who were directing the Nation's sea force. Honorable W. M. Moody, who was Secretary of the Navy when the Exposition was first projected, wrote: "The plan of the great Naval review in Hampton Roads appeals to me as having possibilities, not only of a magnificent naval spectacle, but of great usefulness in behalf of the Navy."

His successor, Honorable Paul Morton, no less positively endorsed the naval feature: "There would, undoubtedly," he wrote, "be much of value and of permanent benefit in such an exposition and display as proposed, and I trust you will be able to work out your plans to successful termination. Any action I can



Charles E. Finch
Director



S. L. Foster
Director



C. G. Kizer
Director



H. L. Page
Director



C. Bascom Slemp
Director



John L. Roper
Director



E. C. Hathaway
Director



OSCAR F. SMITH
Director



GEORGE A. SCHMELZ
Director



L. P. STEARNS
Director



E. M. TILLEY
Director



J. A. WILLETT
Director

consistently take in its behalf will be a source of pleasure to me."

Concerning the gathering of ships in Hampton Roads during 1907, George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy, wrote: "I am sure that the people of the country would take very great interest in the naval features which such an exposition might embody."

The naval programme was brought forcibly to the attention of Congress; it was also the idea of General Fitzhugh Lee that the Exposition should include a great national, military encampment, where the volunteer militia forces of the various States could intermingle with the regulars and learn camp life and discipline. The War Department was in thorough accord with this proposition and the two fighting branches of the United States service combined to give the Exposition national support.

While Mr. Cumming was in Washington, endeavoring to secure a national appropriation, the following letter was received by the Exposition Company:

White House, Washington, March 9, 1904.

"My Dear Sir: I trust I need hardly say to you how important I regard the proposed Ter-Centennial celebration to be held on the borders of Hampton Roads in 1907. This Ter-Centennial will mark an epoch in the history of our country. The first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on American soil, at Jamestown in 1607, marks the beginning of the history of the United States. The three hundredth anniversary of that event must be commemorated by the people of our union as a whole. With best wishes, believe me, Sincerely yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To MR. G. T. SHEPPERD, Secretary,
Jamestown Exposition Company, Norfolk, Va.



W. H. WALES, JR.
Director



J. LEIGHTON HUBARD
Director



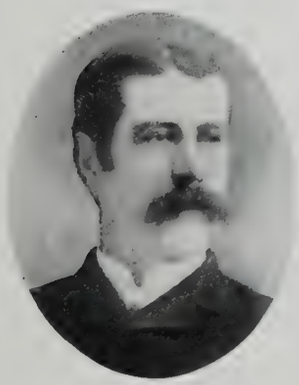
JOHN L. WATSON
Director



COLONEL WALTER H. TAYLOR
Director



JOHN WHITEHEAD
Director



W. T. BROOKE
Director



CAPTAIN JOHN T. BOLTON
Director



ROBERT F. BALDWIN
Director



CHARLES H. WILLIAMS
Director

1904 1904



HONORABLE ALVAH H. MARTIN
First Vice-President, 1904
Governor of Transportation, 1907
Director-General of the Exposition, October 5, 1907
Chairman of Receivers, Exposition Company, December, 1907

The support of the President and his cabinet was of incalculable importance to the Exposition, and hardly less valued was the endorsement of the only living ex-President, who had expressed his interest in the undertaking while it was yet in a formative state. In a letter addressed to Hugh Gordon Miller, Mr. Cleveland had said:

"After reading the prospectus of the Jamestown Exposition Company and giving more thought to the project it has in keeping, I am thoroughly convinced that the surfeit of expositions which have somewhat afflicted our country ought not in the least to interfere with the success of the exposition planned for the celebration of the first English settlement upon the domain now embraced within the limit of the country we proudly call the United States.

"We have fittingly celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown is hardly less worthy of commemoration. A great nation cannot bring to mind its small beginning and its stupendous growth, through such a celebration as the Jamestown Exposition Company contemplates, without stirring in the hearts of its people their best patriotism and the sincerest devotion to the principles which have made this nation great. And such patriotism and such devotion so completely underlies American institutions that their soundness and strength are absolutely necessary to our strength and perpetuity.

"I hope, therefore, that nothing will be lacking to make the exposition successful, as an agency for the stimulation of our national pride and the increase of our faith in free institutions."

One element in favor of the Exposition's claims before Congress was the absolute exclusion of politics. From the inception of the movement, there had been nothing partisan. The Republican President of the United States and the only Democrat who had occupied the same position since the Civil War stood sponsors. Governors of States irrespective of party affiliations were its endorsers. The officers of the Company had been chosen from both parties and the men who at Washington were advocating the measure on behalf of the Company were equally divided in political sympathies.

While the Exposition bill was being considered by the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, an effort was made to bring into closer touch with the purposed celebration as many Congressmen as possible, and a general invitation was extended to the members of both Houses to make a pilgrimage to Jamestown Island. One of the Norfolk and Washington Steamship Company's steamers was secured for the occasion, and, on the 18th of March, a very distinguished party left the Capital of the United States to visit the first capital established in the territory comprised within the Nation's continental limits.

Among the pilgrims were Senators H. P. Money of Mississippi, James M. Millard of Nebraska, A. C. Latimer of South Carolina, Reed Smoot of Utah, John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Levi Ankeny of Washington, Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming. Representatives Sydney J. Bowie of Alabama, J. F. Wilson, territorial delegate from Arizona, John S. Little and R. Minor Wallace of Arkansas, James C. Needham of California, W. S. Hill of Connecticut, H. A. Houston of Delaware, J. W. Maddox of Georgia, Martin



S. GORDON CUMMING
Second Vice-President

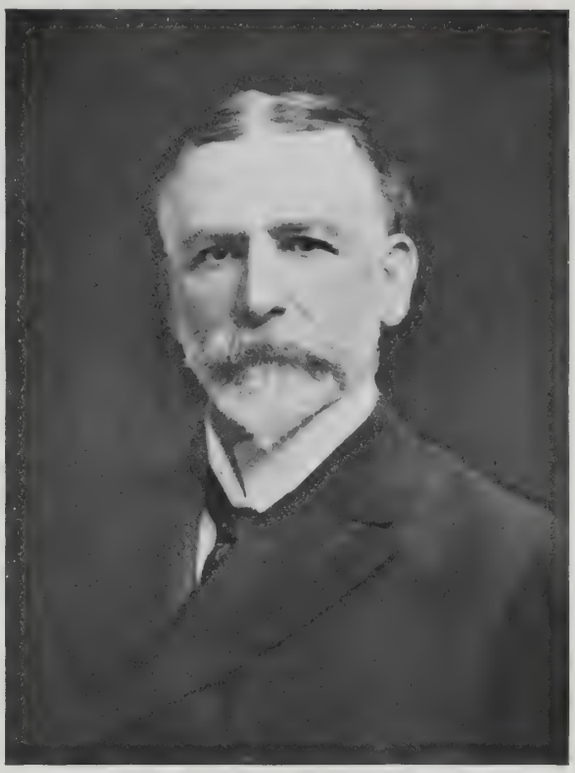
1904 Emerick, Joseph W. Graff and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, J. M. Robinson of Indiana, A. L. Martin and Judge J. J. Wade of Iowa, W. A. Calderhead and W. A. Reeder of Kansas, D. L. Gooch, Swagar Sherley and South Trimble of Kentucky, Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisana, F. E. Thayer of Massachusetts, R. P. Bishop, A. B. Darragh, G. A. Loud and B. F. Spaulding of Michigan, J. T. McCleary and James A. Tawney of Minnesota, E. S. Chandler and Thomas Spight of Mississippi, Judge David A. De Armand, James T. Lloyd, Robert Lamar and Judge William W. Rucker of Missouri, E. H. Hinshaw and J. J. McCarthy of Nebraska, Allen Benny and William Hughes of New Jersey, William Sulzer and H. M. Goldfogle of New York, J. T. Johnson and J. H. Small of North Carolina, T. F. Marshall of North Dakota, J. W. Cassingham, H. P. Goebel, General Charles H. Grosvenor, James M. Jackson, James Kennedy and J. S. Snook of Ohio, H. B. Cassell and Joseph Howell of Pennsylvania, G. W. Prince of South Carolina, Charles H. Burke of South Dakota, Jack Beale, A. W. Gregg, J. L. Slayden, A. Smith, W. R. Smith and H. O. Young of Texas, H. D. Flood, W. A. Jones, Captain John Lamb and H. L. Maynard of Virginia.

In order to make this pilgrimage possible Mr. Maynard accomplished the almost incredible feat of securing an adjournment of the House of Representatives. The Jamestown Committee who were in charge on that occasion consisted of C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman; General Fitzhugh Lee, G. T. Shepperd, Barton Myers, J. L. Patton, S. Gordon Cumming, C. S. Sherwood, and T. J. Wool.

At Old Point Comfort and at Newport News the steamer stopped for the purpose of taking on local delegations. At the former



W. E. BARRETT
Third Vice-President



HONORABLE JOSEPH BRYAN
Fourth Vice-President

1904

place the Norfolk and Portsmouth contingent went aboard. Returning from Jamestown Island the party reached Norfolk in the afternoon for luncheon at the Monticello Hotel. After a sail through the harbor, they proceeded to Old Point Comfort where a banquet was served in the evening at the Hotel Chamberlain. Eloquent after dinner speeches were made by Congressmen Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, Honorable John Goode, General Fitzhugh Lee, John Temple Graves, Congressman Sulzer of New York, General Grosvenor of Ohio, Senator Clark of Wyoming, Judge De Armand of Missouri, Judge Wade of Iowa and Senators Money of Mississippi and Latimer of South Carolina.

The first set hearing of the Exposition Bill before the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the House of Representatives occurred March 28th, 1904. As a part of the records of this meeting a number of letters from prominent people endorsing the Exposition were introduced.

The Committee met at 10:30 A. M. with Honorable James A. Tawney in the chair. He stated: "The purpose of this meeting, gentlemen, is to hear certain gentlemen in behalf of the Jamestown International Naval and Marine Exposition to be held in the vicinity of the original Jamestown settlement, Virginia, in 1907. This bill is H. R. 12543, introduced by Mr. Maynard."

After reading the bill and letters mentioned, Mr. Cumming said:

"Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to take up the time of the committee at any length, but simply to present to the committee those who can present our subject in far better manner than I can. Suffice it to say that no other nation which has attained any degree of civilization in the world's history, other than the American nation, can put its finger upon the spot where it was born. It has been determined by certain citizens in the Commonwealth of Virginia that it would be wise, patriotic, and proper in the year 1907, to properly celebrate the



C. S. SHERWOOD
Fifth Vice-President
Governor of Admissions and Concessions

birth of the American nation at and near the spot of its birth, near Jamestown and upon the waters of Hampton Roads. With that purpose in view, the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1902, created a corporation known as the Jamestown Exposition Company with authority to conduct an exposition suitable for the great event which it will commemorate.

"In the year 1903 the general assembly of the State of Virginia appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of aiding this exposition company in properly celebrating this great event. All of the people of Virginia feel, however, that the occasion which we desire to celebrate is by no means a local occasion nor is it a Virginia occasion alone; it is far more important. It commemorates a national occasion, if not an international one.

"For that reason, Mr. Chairman, the Exposition Company appears before you to-day, this committee, representing the Congress of the United States, with the request that you lend your moral aid and your material assistance, for the purpose of assisting us to celebrate this great event.

"I desire to present to the committee the Hon. John Goode, of Virginia."

Mr. Goode, who had been a Congressman and had served the Nation as Solicitor General of the United States, had also practiced law in the city of Washington for a number of years and was well known to every committeeman present. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: As a former member of the House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District of Virginia, in which Jamestown is situated, and as a native born son of the State, loving every inch of her soil, proud of her past history and profoundly interested in everything that concerns her prosperity and glory, I thank the committee for the courtesy extended in permitting me to appear before them and submitting a few observations in advocacy of the bill entitled, "A bill to provide for celebrating the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people by holding an international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mines, forests, and the sea, in the vicinity of Jamestown and on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof.

"The preamble of this bill reads as follows:

"'*Whereas*, it is desirable to commemorate in a fitting and appropriate manner the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American continent, made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of May, sixteen hundred and seven, in order that the great events of American history which have resulted therefrom may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens; and

"'*Whereas*, that section of the Commonwealth of Virginia where the first permanent settlement was made is conspicuous in the history of the American nation by reason of the vital and critical events which have there taken place in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil War eras of the nation, including not only the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people, but also the scene of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the scene of the first naval conflict between armor-clad vessels, the Monitor and the Merrimac.'

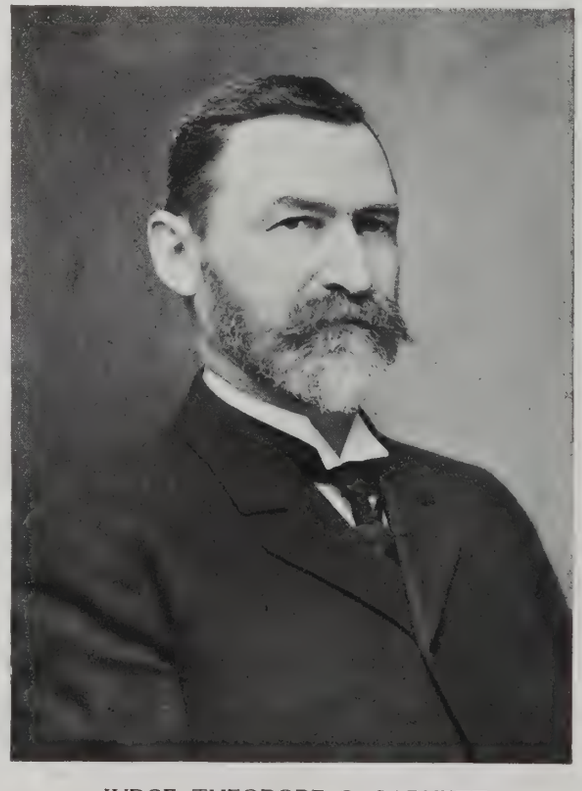
"During the time I shall occupy your attention, Mr. Chairman, I shall not undertake to discuss the details of this bill, but shall confine myself to the propositions enunciated in the preamble which I have read. In other words, I shall attempt to show that the present grandeur and glory of the Republic are directly traceable to the settlement of the colony of Jamestown. As my friend, Mr. Cumming, has said to you, the general assembly of Virginia, at an extra session held in 1901, adopted a joint resolution expressing the opinion that suitable provision should be made for holding, on the 13th of May, 1907, a celebration worthy of this great nation, which from small beginnings at Jamestown has within the short period of three centuries attained the position of the foremost government upon earth and extended its dominion and its power across the continent. It also expressed the opinion that a suitable form of holding this celebration would be to hold an exposition in which the people of all our sister States of the Union should be invited to participate."

Mr. Goode recited the chartering of the Exposition Company, its organization with General Fitzhugh Lee as President, its directorate consisting of representative citizens. He set forth the appropriation made by the State of Virginia, and the subscription to the stock of the company, and requested the co-operation of the government. He continued:

"Mr. Chairman, in this practical, utilitarian age, when the spirit of commercial greed so largely predominates and the great object of life with many seems to be to put money in the purse, we occasionally meet men who are disposed to ridicule and deride what they call mere sentiment; but such men forget that it is sentiment that rules the world. Many years ago Andrew Fletcher, a Scotchman, wrote the Marquis of Montrose a letter, in which he said: 'I know a very wise man who believes that if a man were permitted to write all the songs of a people he did not care who wrote their laws.' From time immemorial mankind has evinced a disposition to recall the traditions of the past, to preserve ancient landmarks, and to cherish sacred memories. There can certainly be no higher incentive to honor, virtue, and patriotism.

"Let us consider briefly, as germane to the bill, some of the circumstances attending the first settlement of the colony at Jamestown and some of the consequences resulting from that settlement.

"In the year 1578 Sir Walter Raleigh, a gay and gallant courtier, under the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, sailed from England with the purpose of planting an English colony in North America. Unfortunately his fleet, consisting of seven vessels, met with disaster at sea and the enterprise was abandoned by order of the privy council. In 1584 Raleigh sent out two other vessels with a colony on board, which landed at Roanoke Island and took possession of the country, naming it Virginia, in honor of the Virgin Queen. The colony perished for the want of provisions, and Raleigh having incurred the displeasure of the Queen, was thrown into prison and upon



JUDGE THEODORE S. GARNETT
Sixth Vice President

1904

the accession of James I to the throne, was convicted of high treason and cruelly executed. But, sir, the great idea which had originated with Raleigh was not allowed to perish with him. In 1606 King James chartered the London Company and granted to it all the southern portion of that immense domain known as Virginia.

"This company sent out three vessels, the Susan Constant, the God Speed and the Discovery, with 105 colonists on board. After a stormy passage in which they encountered all the perils of the deep, they entered the Chesapeake Bay on the 26th of April, 1607, and sailing up the river Powhatan, which they called the James, they landed on the 13th of May, 1607, upon a peninsula about forty miles above the mouth of the river and commenced to build the town to which they gave the name of Jamestown.

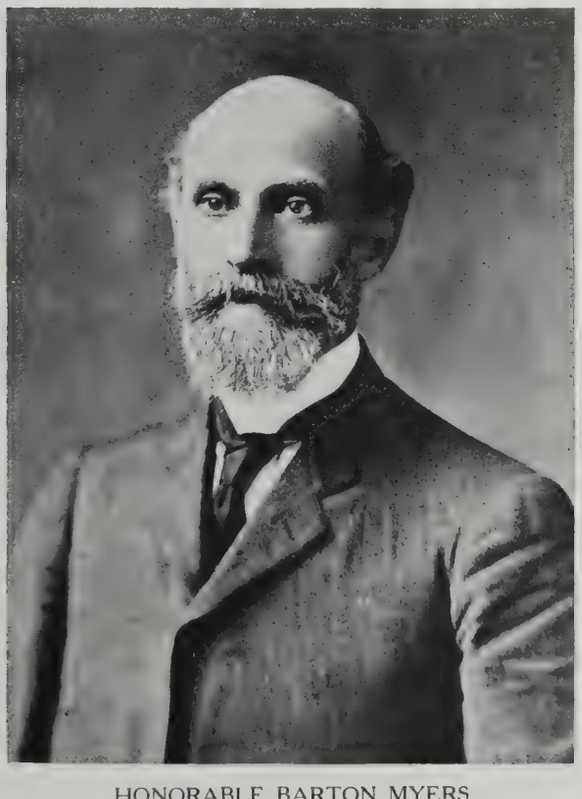
"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, who can adequately describe the effect upon the history of mankind of the planting of that colony? It was not only the commencement of the English system of colonization which has made Great Britain one of the foremost powers of the globe, but it resulted in the almost exclusive possession of North America by the Anglo-Saxon race.

"The charter of the London Company guaranteed to the colonists all the rights of Englishmen, and when they landed at Jamestown they brought with them those free institutions which have been enlarged and improved from generation to generation, until now they are zealously guarded and cherished as the noblest inheritance that belongs to man.

"Jamestown should be held in everlasting remembrance for many reasons. It was there that the first jury was impaneled on American soil. It was there the first legislative assembly ever met in North America. It was there that the House of Burgesses met, on the 30th of July, 1619, more than a year before the Mayflower with the heroic Pilgrims sailed from the harbor of Southampton. That House of Burgesses was composed of delegates elected by the people, thus promulgating that immortal principle of free government that all lawful authority emanates from the people and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"It was at Jamestown that the first church spire in America was lifted toward the heavens. It was there the sound of the first church-going bell was heard to awake the echoes of the primeval forests. From that day to this, nearly three hundred years, the church, like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, has led the people through the wilderness of sin and laid broad and deep the foundations of Christian civilization and liberty."

Mr. Goode named the points of historical interest in the immediate vicinity of Jamestown, Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, Yorktown and other places. He called attention to the college of William and Mary at Williamsburg, founded in 1693, numbering among its alumni Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the University of Virginia; Benjamin Harrison, Carter Braxton, George Wythe, Thomas Nelson and other signers of the Declaration of Independence; Payton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress; John Marshall, the most distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; James Monroe and John Tyler, Chief Magistrates of the Nation; Winfield Scott, the hero of the war with Mexico.



HONORABLE BARTON MYERS
Former Mayor of Norfolk
Auditor, Governor of Ways and Means
Governor of Exploitation



HONORABLE NATHANIEL BEAMAN
Former Mayor of Norfolk
Treasurer

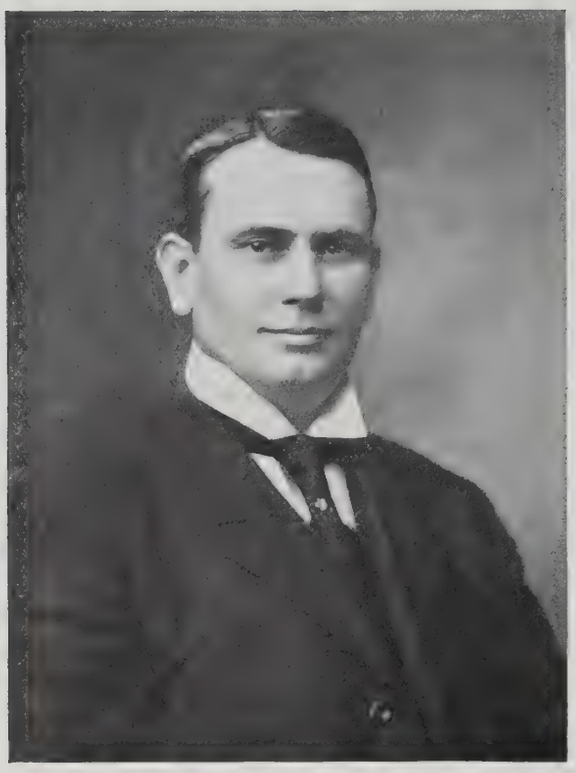
Mr. Goode alluded to the battle of Yorktown where Cornwallis signed the articles of capitulation, the concluding act of the Revolutionary War, and recited the centennial of that occasion, quoting the concluding lines of James Barron Hope's magnificent epic:

"Give us back the ties of Yorktown, perish all
the modern hates;
Let us stand together, brothers,. in defiance of
the fates;
For the safety of the Union is the safety of the
States."

He continued:

"Mr. Chairman, it is sometimes said that we Americans are not at all oppressed with modesty, and that we are too much given to vain-glorious boasting; but I submit, sir, that when we review the past history of our country we have abundant reason to rejoice and to render devout thanksgiving to the omnipotent Ruler of the Universe, who controls the destinies of the nations and of men, that, 'Thus far He hath led us on and thus far His power hath preserved our ways.' A beneficent Providence has lavished upon our country advantages and blessings such as have not been bestowed upon any other on the habitable globe. It is equalled by none in undeveloped treasures of soil and mine and river and forest, which only await the touch of skilled industry to start into imperial wealth and power. It is equalled by none in the wonderful increase of its population, the vast expansion of its territory, the countless productions of its industries, the measureless aggregate of its crops and the marvelous prosperity of its people.

"We have grown from three million to over eighty million in population. We have grown from thirteen weak and dependent colonies to forty-five free, powerful and prosperous States, to say nothing of the Territories in the Union and our recently acquired insular possessions. The American people with aspirations unsatisfied by centuries of toil and achievement, are still pushing conquests with irresistible energy, still vexing sea and land with their busy industry. They are still going forward felling the forests, tunneling the mountains, bridging the



THEODORE J. WOOL
General Counsel

rivers, connecting the two oceans by iron bands and the new ship canal at Panama. They have subjected all the elements of the material universe and rendered them subservient to the comfort, convenience and happiness of mankind. They have converted steam into a beast of burden and compelled it to plow land, saw timber, print books, compress cotton, excavate docks, and drive railways. They have harnessed electricity with its subtle power and used it as the medium of communicating intelligence with a rapidity unsurpassed by winds or the flight of birds. I undertake to say that no people in any age of the world's history have ever excelled the Americans in the fields of invention and discovery, as is shown by the records of your Patent Office in the capital city. It is the proud distinction of the inventor, the practical discoverer of useful improvements, that his achievements are permanent and his additions to the sum of human knowledge remain.

"As has been well said, 'kingdoms, empires, republics, may rise and fall; governments may strew with their wrecks the pathway of history; creeds of faith and systems of morality may come and go; the idle speculations of a thousand philosophic sects may perish; the learned wranglers of the schools may pass away and be forgotten, but the discoveries of genius alone remain.' They are for all ages and all times; never young and never old; they bear the seeds of their life; they flow in a perennial and undying stream. They are essentially cumulative, and giving birth to the additions which they subsequently receive, they influence the most distant posterity, and after the lapse of centuries exert more power than they were able to do at the moment of their promulgation.

"Sir, the humblest millwright has done more for the happiness of mankind than all the kings that lie embalmed in the catacombs of Egypt. The inventor of the plow that turns the deep soil of the fields, of the drill that plants them with corn at seeding time, of the reaper and mower that glean and gather their beautiful harvests, the inventor of the printing press, of the steam engine, of the telegraph, of the telephone, of the phonograph, these are more entitled to wear the crown of laurel than the blood-stained warriors of antiquity. The names of Morse, Henry, Franklin, Fulton, and others will live and shine as bright as the eternal stars in the heavens long after the names of Cæsar, Alexander and Napoleon have been buried in oblivion and forgotten forever; while the name of our great Maury, the geographer of the seas, who explored the bottom of the great deep, made a map of its channels, and marked a safe highway for trade and travel will be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by his admiring countrymen as long as the centuries move or the oceans roll."

The speaker emphasized the fact that this country was a government of laws and not of men and and dwelt upon the love of liberty which had been characteristic of Americans through the Colonial as well as the National period.

"Ever since the settlement of that colony at Jamestown," said Mr. Goode, "the colonists were distinguished for a strong love of liberty and sturdy support of independence. In 1626, the House of Burgesses resolved that the governor should not lay taxes on imports except by consent of the general assembly to be levied and applied as said assembly may appoint. In 1651, Cromwell sent commissioners, accompanied by a fleet, to bring Virginia in subjection to the commonwealth; but she was prepared to resist until articles of agreement were entered into which provided, among other things, that, 'the general assembly shall convene as formerly and transact the affairs of Virginia, and no taxes shall be levied except by consent of the general assembly.'

"In 1676 Nathaniel Bacon, at the head of the volunteer organization, defied the royal authority on account of the manner in which Governor Berkeley had abused it in his commercial relations with the Indian tribes. Bacon was proclaimed a rebel. He drove Berkeley out of the capital and burned Jamestown. Such was his (Berkeley's) tyrannical disposition that he was cordially hated and despised by the colonists. He wreaked revenge upon them. One of the old burgesses, in a letter written to England, said 'That man will hang the whole country if he is let alone,' and Charles II said 'That old fool has hung more people in that naked country than I have done here for the murder of my father.' An insight into his real character may be gathered by an examination of his official correspondence. In a letter written in 1671 to the Lord Commissioner of Foreign Plantations he says:

"'We have forty-eight parishes. Our ministers are well paid and by my consent should be better, if they would pray oftener and preach less. I thank God we have no free schools or printing, and I hope we shall not have these for one hundred years, for learning has brought heresy and disobedience into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God help us from both.'

"In striking contrast with the character of Berkeley was that of Alexander Spottswood, confessedly the ablest governor of Virginia during her colonial period. Such was his administrative capacity that he at once inaugurated a new era of prosperity. He established schools for the instruction of the Indian children in the truths of the Christian religion. He established the first iron furnace in America. He improved the cultivation of tobacco, the great staple of Virginia. He explored her territory to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains and opened up the beautiful valley afterwards inhabited by that remarkable race of Scotch-Irish who so impressed themselves upon Washington by their patriotism and valor that in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when his army had been almost destroyed by privations and hunger, and his great heart was made to bleed on account of the sufferings of his men, he exclaimed, 'Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally around me men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free.'

"It was upon that expedition of Governor Spottswood that he instituted the order of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, an order around which has been thrown such a glamor of poetry and romance.

"Sir, what must have been his feelings when, standing at Swift Run Gap, now a historic pass in the Blue Ridge Mountains, he looked out on the panorama spread before him? And, Mr. Chairman, if he could have been permitted to lift the veil that concealed the future from his view he would have seen that valley inhabited by a strong, hardy, thrifty, independent race of men; he would have seen Virginia transformed from a weak, dependent colony into a sovereign, coequal member of the confederacy of States, extending the aegis of its protection



O. D. BATCHELOR
General Counsel

1904 over more than eighty million people. But, like the patriarch Moses on Mount Nebo, he was only permitted to get a glimpse of the promised land."

Mr. Goode reviewed the resolution introduced by Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1765, the first protest against the right of England to levy taxes and imports. He quoted Bancroft describing the resolution of 1769 which induced the other colonies to stand by Massachusetts when she was singled out for punishment on account of her brave assertions of the colonial rights: "They were calm in manner, concise, simple, effective, so perfect in substance and in form that time finds no omission to regret, no improvement to suggest."

He recalled the pre-Revolutionary and the Revolutionary periods. He named Virginians who had been famous in the Navy of the country and paid high tribute to the naval history of America. He asked the government to aid by an appropriation in an adequate celebration of the Ter-Centennial and concluded:

"The exhibition will be held, and it will be a great and grand and glorious success. The creations of American genius will be there; the products of American industry will be there; the American Navy will be there; the navies of the world will be there; the American Army will be there; our gallant citizen soldiery will be there; the Senate and the House of Representatives will be there; the Supreme Court will be there; the President and his Cabinet will be there; the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers will be there; the orator and the poet will be there: the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution will be there; the American people will be there, and as they gather from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, and look down the far-reaching slope of the three centuries that have gone and look forward with exulting pride in contemplation of the grandeur and glory of the Republic, as it shall move forward over the bright track of progress and look out upon the flag of our common country, the proud ensign of the Republic, as it shall float over a people united, prosperous, free, they will exclaim with one heart and with one voice:

'Float out, oh flag, and float on every sea;
Float out, oh flag, and blaze in every clime;
Float out, oh flag, and float till time and space themselves shall cease to be.'"

The Honorable John Temple Graves of Georgia next addressed the Committee. He declared at the outset of his speech that he left



G. T. SHEPPERD
Secretary



R. L. PAYNE, M.D.
Medical Director

for others the making of the material argument for the exposition and intended to touch that subject lightly. Referring to Hampton Roads Mr. Graves said:

"That imperial port—the finest on the shore of either ocean—the majestic commerce which flows inward and seaward to and from the fields and mines and forests of that vast, rich region which finds its harbor in Hampton Roads, the vast resources of that old Commonwealth which only await the touch of the world's acquaintance to leap into life and fullness and prosperous glory. It is not within my province to detail to you here the resources of that great section in soil and stream, in forest and mine,' or to tell you of the splendid revenues that it pours into the Treasury of the nation. I am here to speak simply the sentiment of loyalty that binds my section of the country and every section of our common country to the prosperity and happiness and glory of Virginia."

He continued:

"I speak with confidence and with something of practical knowledge of the value of expositions. The city in which I live, that dear and bright Atlanta, the real capital of Dixie—dates its latest and largest growth to the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895. It was conceived in matchless audacity, and its announcement amazed the Republic. The World's Fair had just closed its doors and the country was yet thrilling with the glories of the great Chicago Exposition of 1893. I do not believe that any other city of its size would have projected such an exposition at such a time and on such a scale. No other city of the South would have had the audacity to plan it or the courage to dare the conditions which it confronted. But Atlanta dared and Atlanta won, plucking success from rugged chances and winning the admiration of the country, and revealing to Nashville and Omaha and Charleston and Buffalo and to Norfolk that great expositions do not need to be held in cities containing a million people.

"I speak, I think, the judgment of our common country when I say that the Atlanta and other expositions have been of benefit and of inspiration to the material and to the sentimental glories of the Republic. For the Atlanta Exposition brought the people of this country together as they never had been brought before. Within the last sixty days of that exposition Atlanta banqueted around her public and private boards the press associations of twenty-six States; the governors and state-house officers of twenty States; the mayors and municipal dignitaries of the fifty representative cities of the Union. The effect of this hospitality can neither be estimated nor described. When men who are gentlemen cross their legs under the same hospitable mahogany and pledge good fellowship around a common board, the faith that it binds is honorable and perpetual, and friends so formed are friends, in spite of politics, forever.

"And with the doors closed upon the great Exposition of 1895, Atlanta's population has increased thirty-five per cent; her banking capital has increased sixty per cent; her personal property has been multiplied by many millions, and the city has become more than ever before the toast and the emblem of southern enterprise and of southern prosperity. And what Atlanta has done, Norfolk with multiplied advantages and fifty times the environment of history and attraction may also



DAVID LOWENBERG
Director General 1902 to 1905

do. And this princely and prolific region, blossoming in the development of the great exposition for which they ask your aid, will enrich by its enlarging revenues the Republic which has already been gloriously enriched by its splendid history.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this committee, if the Jamestown Exposition should simply build a fence and erect a "merry-go-round" and invite the world, the memories and attractions of the superb and historic region of America would be sufficient to attract the people of the Republic and to satisfy and requite them for their coming.

"If you will sweep a horseshoe circle from Cape Charles to Cape Henry back through this historic section of Virginia you will realize the splendors that have fallen in eloquent epitome from the lips of this grand old Virginia gentleman who has addressed you.

"There on the outer point is Fort Monroe, now growing into one of the noblest and most modern coast defenses of the world. The people of the West and South and of the interior will see in it what the Government is doing for the defense of our country against the possible encroachment of a foreign foe. That great fortress, one of the most splendid and majestic in the world, rich in history, and almost impregnable in strength, with its sand batteries, with its disappearing guns, and with its splendid memories, will make an object lesson to stir patriotism and increase the confidence of every American in the impregnability of his country.

"There is that splendid hotel looking out into the ocean, touching elbows with this great fortress of the country's defense. Two miles further up there is the city of Hampton in which Booker Washington found the education and the inspiration to his high, even if fruitless, endeavor for the development of his race.

"There is that great soldier's home a little further on. At Newport News is the greatest shipyard in the world with battleships and cruisers on its ample ways, and giant cranes great enough to haul a battleship through the wondering air. A little further up is Yorktown, immortal in the traditions of this Republic, where Lord Cornwallis gave up in failure the last endeavor of England to retain the sovereignty of these unconquerable colonies.

"There is Williamsburg, the old colonial capital, and Jamestown, the central image of this picture and the American birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon race. Near by is the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, famed in song and story. Over the waves the stout ships glide across the historic waters of Hampton Roads where Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate commissioners discussed the last diplomatic possibility of the dying Confederacy, and where the famous Merrimac and the equally famous Monitor fought that magnificent battle that revolutionized the naval history of the world. There is Virginia Beach, one of the most delightful summer resorts in all this country, with its splendid attractions of beach and bathing for the seasons of summer or of winter. There is Portsmouth and that wonderful navy yard, with its great array of battleships and transports and torpedoes—one of the distinct and inspiring glories of our country's system.

"There is Norfolk, that stately and swelling city, grown into superb proportions and filled with gallant, gifted and generous people—a people whose genius is ever joined to the graces of diplomacy, and who, when their fine arts of eloquence and reason are exhausted, can always conquer and command under the subtle alchemy of the appetite, making their last appeal to statesmen in the gastronomic glories of the Lynnhaven oyster and the Smithfield ham. And these not 'as the great unwashed'; for around their festal boards I have seen great men from the prohibition States quaff the world-famous 'Virginia julep' with the grace of a cavalier and abandon of the boundless West. Last of all, that great and unequaled harbor, ample enough to float the navies of all lands, and on which the exposition proposes, as its central attraction, to assemble from our own and other countries the greatest, the most complete, the most instructive, and the most inspiring naval display that the world has ever seen.

"And best of all, Virginia herself, mother of Presidents and majestic among Commonwealths, her sons scattered in many States westward and southward and eastward will rejoice to come trooping homeward to see their old mother clothed in the purple of her material and sentimental glory, and her admirers living in every section and every State, led by the magic of her name and the repute of her hospitality, would delight to come, bringing honor in their loyal hearts and tributes in their generous hands.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, speaking for Georgia and for the South—never so solid as on this question—and speaking, I am sure, with the full concordance of her distinguished members on this committee, I say, unhesitatingly that we can begrudge nothing to Virginia—that we can refuse nothing to Virginia. The Republic owes her so much. Her services have been so great, her memories so heroic, her contributions to the common glory so multiplied and splendid, that her sister Commonwealths will welcome the opportunity to pay in words or in appropriations their obligation to Virginia.

"May I say it here: The Republic owes her much for the sorrows she has borne and for the sufferings she has endured. Her soil is sacred to the Republic because it is rich in its reddening with the hero blood of both sections and of both the English-speaking races of the world. The hills and valleys and waters of Virginia have been the battlefields of the Revolution and the war between the States. It was at Yorktown that the English Empire confessed its final failure to subdue these heroic colonies, and with the surrendered sword of Lord Cornwallis launched into the knighthood of the nations the most gallant and the most chivalric Republic of the world. And it was at Appomattox that the legions of the North stood silent with stacked arms and tear-dimmed faces while the broken battalions of the dead Confederacy followed their stainless leader to lay down their arms in final surrender to the great and generous captain of the victorious Union.

"The Republic owes more than can be paid in money to a soil rich in the blood of its bravest sons and in the blood of its noblest foes. It owes a debt, that I am sure it will be glad to pay, to battlefields that have illustrated in victory or in surrender all that was best and bravest in the blood of the Saxon race.

"And when the Americans of the East and the South and the militant West shall come to this Virginia exposition, bringing their sons and daughters with them, they shall tell these young Americans of to-day of the battles of their fathers and of the heroism of the race. They shall tell them of the splendid sacrifice and point them to the high example of the patriots of



HONORABLE HARRY LEE MAYNARD
Member of Congress from Second District of Virginia
Patron of the Exposition Bills

Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. They shall tell them, too, of the courage and fidelity of our English foemen, fighting far from their native land; and, pointing to that majestic bay where the Stars and Stripes will be floating in fair, full fellowship with the Union Jack, they shall tell them that the flag of England and the flag of America will henceforth keep the world in peace.

"They shall point these young Americans to General Grant, who led the armies of the Union to their final and irrevocable victory, who put back at Appomattox the side arms of the Confederate soldier and bathed the finale of that deathless tragedy in the light of splendid magnanimity; who never sold the truth to serve the hour or bent the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning, to be passed in simple majesty through the highest honors and the greatest scenes that ever gilded the pathway of a citizen, and died yonder on Mount McGregor amid the universal tears, breathing out his hero spirit in one immortal plea for fraternity and peace.

"And then with generous loyalty they will listen while this dear old Commonwealth points them to that great Virginian—the noblest flower that ever fruited from the life blood of the cavaliers—who held his honor high above the storm and tides that raged about him, kept every Christian grace serene, lived like a benediction and died like a sunset whose afterglow lingers in reflection on the world.

For ah! if in song or speech,
In major or in minor key,
She could to the end of ages reach,
She would whisper the name of Lee."

Mr. Graves referred to the memorable pilgrimage which recently had been made at Jamestown:

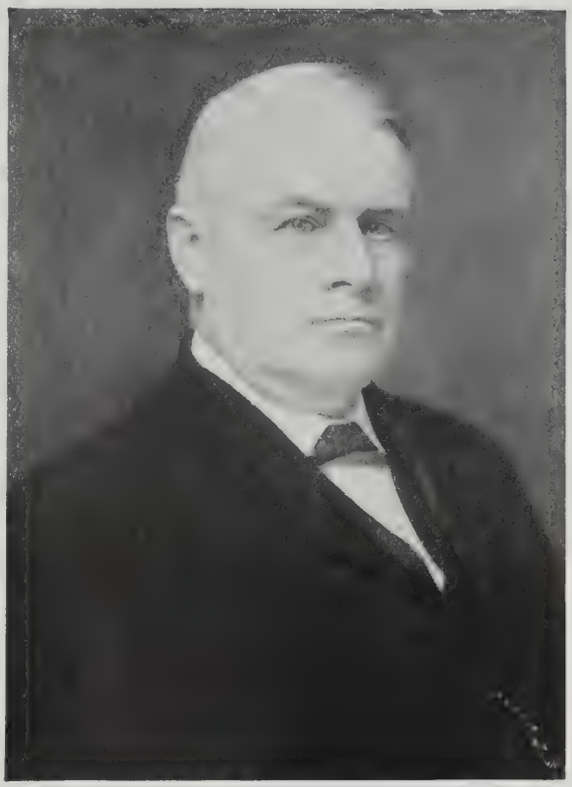
"Sirs, the time is ripe and the hour is at hand for the final act in the magnificent drama of reconciliation and full fraternity. Ten days ago the American Congress paid to old Virginia the superb and merited compliment of going almost in unbroken numbers to inspect the foundations of this exposition and to banquet with Virginia's sons. There at Old Point Comfort they sat down in fellowship together, the North and the South and the East and the militant West, and the master of the feast was Fitzhugh Lee, a Confederate Yankee hero, soldier of two wars, and diplomat of two Republics. Upon his bosom, once clothed in Confederate gray, shone the immortal blue of the Union Army. Around and about him were gathered Senators and Congressmen, statesmen from all sections and from every State. Over against him General Grosvenor, the grim, gray lion of the tribe of McKinley, stood and urged in generous words the eligibility of the South for the great offices of the Republic. The voice of every section and of every State spoke their loyal liberality to Virginia in her present strong appeal. While over them all, festooned in arches or swinging wide and free, blazed the flag of the Republic, the flag of our fathers, and now, please God, our flag forever."

He paid an impassioned tribute to our country's banner and concluded:

"Under the shadow of the flag the Jamestown Exposition asks to-day the generous and responsive hearings of the American Congress, and when this company shall materialize, as they intend to do, the memories, traditions, and patriotism of those noble colonial days, then the Republic shall be once more and deeply the debtor of Virginia."



HONORABLE JOHN WARWICK DANIEL
Senior U. S. Senator from Virginia



HONORABLE THOMAS STAPLES MARTIN
Junior U. S. Senator from Virginia

The same afternoon the committee reconvened for its business session which was addressed first by Mr. Myers of Norfolk. Mr. Myers directed attention to the appropriateness of the site selected, washed by Hampton Roads with its one hundred and sixty square miles of water way, and showed how it could be utilized by the navy in making a splendid display which would bring all people of the country into closer touch with their sea defenders. He spoke of the advantages of such a gathering from an educational standpoint to ship constructors, and the opportunity a large international naval rendezvous would afford naval architects and naval authorities of the country to compare types of boats at close range. Diverging from the naval features Mr. Myers said:

"Necessarily there must be some exposition on the land. It need not be such an exposition as Chicago had, or as there is at St. Louis. It must be one in keeping with the event which we are to celebrate. As the representatives of the American people, you gentlemen, of course, are the arbiters of the situation. If you were to say to us, 'You may celebrate the birth of the nation of seventy-five million people in 1907 with a side show, for five hundred thousand, or one million,' we could do it. But would it be commensurate with the event? Would it be commensurate with the character of the guests we would invite on that occasion? We, as I say, do not claim that we should have such an exposition there as they had at Chicago or have at St. Louis. We believe not only that it may be smaller, but that it could be much more economically handled. We have been studying other expositions. Some of us were at the Centennial, and the Paris Exposition, and the expositions at Chicago and Charleston and Buffalo and St. Louis; so that from those points we have gotten personal knowledge of those expositions. We have gotten the data, and we have studied the data from those expositions, and as far as possible we have endeavored to ascertain where the failures were in their management, and those thus far held have all made failures, and each to some extent has profited by the errors of those which have gone before.

"One of the matters which has presented itself to our minds was the destruction of values when the exposition is over, and this we have sought to prevent by obtaining the ownership of the land whereon those structures erected on this memorial occasion may be made in themselves living memorials, to the generations that follow, of the event which has transpired. At Chicago they destroyed twenty-seven million dollars worth of buildings when the fair was over. Our idea is that an expo-

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sition about the size of the Buffalo, which comes between the small expositions and the gigantic ones at Chicago and St. Louis, would probably be appropriate to the occasion—an exposition that would cost five or six million dollars.

"The bill therefore which is before you has been framed with the idea of an appropriation from the Government of three million dollars. It is contemplated by that that our buildings will embrace about thirty-five acres of floor space, one million, five hundred thousand square feet, which we estimate will cost two dollars a square foot. That embraces twenty-four buildings for various objects. Those figures, of course, are made as a guide to what is contemplated, with the idea that if it is necessary to cut them or to change them, that may be done as the plan is further matured; but that is the general idea, and based upon the experience of other expositions, that about one million, five hundred thousand square feet, or thirty-five acres, or between a fourth and fifth of the area in square feet of the Chicago buildings, would suffice for the occasion."

Mr. Myers informed the committee concerning the transportation and hotel facilities of Hampton Road section, and showed the possibility of supplementing with naval floats the land accommodations there might be for housing guests. He urged the committee to act promptly and said:

"I referred a while ago to our anxiety that you should act on this matter promptly, saying that he who gives first gives double. There is no case where this is truer than in the present instance. If we can be assured now of three million dollars from the Government it will be worth more to this Exposition than six million dollars will be two years hence. You can recognize the correctness of that view of the case. We can immediately go to work. We must go to work now on these exhibitors to whom you refer. Our idea is to put a small building for the Jamestown Exposition Company down near the Ferris wheel, where the rush of the crowd is at St. Louis, and commence our work not only on the people who are visiting, but also on the people who are exhibiting there.

"Now, you must recognize as practical men that our success in bringing those people is going to depend on the guaranty we can give them of the scope and size of our exposition. If we go to them now and say, 'We have a million dollars now and we have in view another million dollars,' there is an indefiniteness about it. It puts them in the position of a man who is solicited by an advertising agent who cannot tell him what the circulation of his paper is, and yet wants him to pay for a certain space in his paper. If he says, 'I have a circulation of ten thousand, which I can give you,' he is immediately able to value the advertisement. So that we must be put in a position immediately to handle the situation in St. Louis, or we paralyze all effort, and every day's delay is delaying us in the matter at St. Louis. That is, we must at once be in position to go to the several States in this Union with our plans. If we are delayed for the action of another Congress, we lose the opportunity to present the matter as it should be presented in this country; and the same is equally true abroad.

"Three million dollars granted by this bill will put us in better position than will six million dollars from the next Congress, and therefore as representatives of the American people you gentlemen who are seeking the accomplishing of the best results from what you do, conceding in your minds that this is an occasion which appeals to the interest and the patriotism of the American people, that it is an occasion which will be educational to our people, along sentimental, commercial, naval, and military lines, first conceding that point, it naturally brings you to the point of deciding how we can accomplish the best results for the investment which the nation makes. We believe with this amount in hand, with the information which we have already acquired, going at once to St. Louis and presenting our plans—this combination of a land and water exhibit and the historical event we celebrate—that we can secure the co-operation of those who are there."

Mr. John Swift Holbrook of New York, a distinguished engineer, explained the tentative plan of development, which included landscape treatment in addition to buildings. Mr. Holbrook did not make a speech but simply answered the questions of the committee. He described the contour of the land, estimated that one million dollars would place it in a condition to develop the sewerage and sanitary arrangements, install water and electric light, lay conduits and complete everything which would come under the supervision of a department of grounds.

The concluding speech was delivered by Mr. Wool. He quoted a section of the Bill that was being considered:

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, out of an appropriation to be subsequently made, shall cause to be erected upon the said three acres of land a fit, suitable, and permanent building at a cost not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be used for the exhibits made by this Government during said exposition, and after the said exposition shall have been closed it shall be used as a naval college, or for such other purpose in the proper training of reserves for the Army and Navy of the United States as Congress may hereafter determine."

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And said: "The idea being that from all this great expenditure of Government money which is necessary in the event of the exposition being properly carried out, there shall be something left to the Government which can be utilized for good. We recognize the fact that you have Annapolis, we recognize the fact that you have the great war college at West Point, but it is almost as easy, when it is thought of in advance, to plan such a structure as can be used in housing the Government's exhibits during the time of the exposition, and later on may be availed of in such manner as Congress may determine.

"It has been suggested that it might not be unwise to use this building for the same kind of training school for those who may hereafter enter into the merchant marine, and not into the Navy, but will be subject to the Government call in time of war, and then we would believe that we are doing a great benefit to the merchant marine, and at the same time providing those trained men who would be needed by the Government in time of war.

"This is only one of the ideas I desire to call to your attention, and only one of the ideas that we have had of utilizing this exposition in the way of permanent good to the country."

Speaking of the scope of the exposition Mr. Wool explained:

"In reference to the matter of exhibits, we recognize the fact that we cannot with this appropriation have an exposition that will cost, from an exposition point of view, more than five million dollars. We believe there will be more than that amount expended. There will be forty-five States, and we hope that each State will have its own building there; and we intended to make arrangements with each State that its building shall be permanent and shall remain there in honor of the man to whose memory it shall be erected. There will be buildings erected by exhibitors, and other money expended, also, but when it comes to the money expended by the exposition company, and looking into the future with the light we have at present, we cannot plan this exposition so that the expenditure from the exposition point of view, shall be more than five million dollars. We have determined therefore, that the amount expended for the land shall not exceed one million dollars, and the amount expended on the buildings shall not be more than two million to two million, five hundred thousand dollars, leaving the rest of the money for the various internal purposes of the exposition, such as the publicity department and the various other departments and necessary expenses.

"Desiring to plan the exposition and to have its scope along this line we could not issue to the various governments such an invitation as would be unlimited, absolutely, in the amount of space they should take, but it seems to our company that an arrangement can be made whereby, when the invitation is extended or the effort is made to obtain exhibits, it may be understood and agreed that the space shall be limited. You must remember that the mere invitation by Congress to participate in this way may not of itself bring the foreign exhibits, if any at all, to the exposition; it will have to be followed up very largely by the exposition company. And when that is done the effort is going to be made not to hold the biggest land exposition, so far as the land exhibits are concerned, that has ever been held in this country, but it will be with the understanding that the space will be limited, and consequently we shall have the best that they desire to show to the American people.

"That is the idea we want to carry out. We know we must cut our garment according to our cloth, and we know that with five million dollars we cannot do what St. Louis has done with thirty million or forty million dollars, or what Chicago did with twenty-nine million, and what the Centennial did with fifteen million dollars. But we do know that there have been very creditable expositions held in this country for less than five million dollars. We know that the exposition at Charleston did not cost more than one million, and we know that while there were not any foreign exhibits to any extent at that exposition, with an extra expenditure of one million dollars, they could have provided very considerable space for foreign exhibits; not such a space as there is at St. Louis, of course.

"It is with these ideas that we come to you and ask you not to let this great event in history pass without commemorating it for the good of the country. And to realize the great labor and expense and sacrifice that is necessary to carry through such an exposition, if we are willing to undertake that, we ask you to help us to hold such an exposition as will be in keeping with the honor and dignity of the United States and of the event, and at the same time to enable us to get results that will be helpful in future years."

General Lee spoke briefly as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I came here this afternoon not intending to make a speech. I have just returned from the bedside of a very beloved friend, who

is dying. But I have been requested to take charge of the rear guard this afternoon, and anyone who knows anything about soldiering knows that the commander of the rear guard, when the troops are in advance, is generally in a very nice and safe position. When the troops are retreating the commander of the rear guard is in a very perilous position. Now, this exposition is advancing, and I feel that I am standing on very safe ground when I advocate the passage of the bill which is before this committee. I am only going to take up your time long enough to emphasize two points connected with our visit here. We have heard all the heroic and sentimental side in those brilliant rhetorical sentences of the speakers this morning. We have heard the business part of this exposition company's affairs set forth by gentlemen who are well posted and well qualified to know it.

"But there are two points, I say, I desire to speak upon very, very briefly. One is the fact that this is not a Virginia celebration. This is not a celebration confined to the limits of our State, however beneficial it will be to us. It is an exposition in which every American from away up yonder at the frozen lakes, to where the Mississippi rolls its waters into the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean is interested. This is something for the patriotism of the people of the whole country. Those magnificent operations that were so well told by Mr. Goode as taking place since that time all sprang from the first permanent settlement at Jamestown. Had that settlement not been permanent, the Spaniards would have had the whole country. They had Florida and the West India Islands, as well as other parts of the continent, that big extent of land clear across the continent to California, and the whole map of this country would have been different.

"Thomas Jefferson would not have sent out Lewis and Clark to get the vast portion of the country, a part of which you, Mr. Chairman, represent so well in the House to-day. There would have been no George Washington and no Lewis and Clark, perhaps. So that the permanent results of the settlement at Jamestown cannot be overestimated. The whole country is deeply interested in it, and when the President of the United States says that its Ter-Centennial—not 'should be' or 'ought to be', but 'must be' celebrated by our Union as a whole, in so far as I am concerned, being a soldier still and he being Commander-in-Chief of the Army, I am going to obey his order and try to have it commemorated in a manner worthy of the matter we are celebrating."

The Chairman remarked: "I believe you are noted for obeying the orders of your superior officer."

General Lee: "I hope so; I hope so. Our friend here who is chairman of the committee was up in the attic in his father's house which was on the battlefield of Gettysburg. He saw me there that day when I was charging the Michigan Cavalry. He says that the Michigan Cavalry were charging me, but he has made a slight mistake about that. He was eight years and a half old. I told him that at that time I gave orders for the men not to fire at his father's house. I told him he was reserved to be a Congressman from the State of Minnesota and I did not want him killed then, because I wanted his vote for this Jamestown Exposition.

"I have this other point I want to make, besides that of this being a national celebration. I was attracted to it by some remark made by the chairman of the committee. That great St. Louis Exposition is going to be of great assistance to the Jamestown Exposition. I had long and frequent talks with Governor Francis, whom I know very well, and he said, 'If some of you gentlemen will come here at the proper time you can get all of those foreign exhibits you want and take them down to Jamestown.' Why? Because when the exposition is over in September all those buildings have to be removed, and something has to be done with the exhibits, and they have to be taken away from there, all these things have to be taken out, and all of these countries which bring their exhibits so far will only be too glad to come to us; and so we have the site at Jamestown on our Exposition grounds at Hampton Roads, and we can say to them 'if you will take your exhibit and put it down there we will store what you want, and you can freight away what you want, and after the three years you can add what you want to it, and you will get a whack at all this Eastern country as well as the whack at the Western country.' And there are going to be more people, in my humble opinion, down at the Jamestown Exposition than go to St. Louis, because of the naval display, and we hope army maneuvers, and the facility with which people can get there from all parts of the country will increase the numbers to such an extent that I have never had a doubt in my own mind as to the success of this exposition.

"Old Virginia has done a great deal. You can go and search the records of history and you can not find a foot of territory that has been added to the United States since the original thirteen States were formed, up to the time of the Civil War, that was not added by a native Virginian. So she is coming back and saying, 'We want to have an Exposition; we want to celebrate something you are all interested in, and we want you all to sustain us in this great exposition we propose.' This is an historic event, as has been frequently stated, the second most important historic event that has ever happened in America—the discovery of America being the first—and when I have read these letters from people in the States, and when I have talked to people and they have told me that so many of their people have never even seen the ocean, I cannot doubt that this will be a great success. When Governor Francis tells me that the one little warship, the Arkansas, went up there and had an average of four thousand people visiting it each day, and twenty thousand people on one day, I put two and two together, and I know that if you have twenty-five or thirty or forty battleships down there, you will have the whole of the Western country coming down on these great lines of railroad to see that display and the ocean, and to see, as I say I hope, the army maneuvers, because we can have large tracts of land there where we think we can get the Secretary of War to order at that time some of the army maneuvers.

"I do not propose to take up your time further; I do not feel like speaking this evening, anyway; but I want to say that I feel confident that you have this matter well in hand and you understand it and you will take into consideration the fact that you celebrate these other events, and they are nothing but results of the Jamestown settlement; and if you can celebrate results you certainly can celebrate the original settlement there which led to those results."



HONORABLE JOHN GOODE, LL.D.

Member of Virginia House of Delegates, 1852-1853 and 1866-1877—Member of Virginia Secession Convention, 1861—Member of Confederate Congress, 1862-1865—Member United States Congress, 1875-1881—Solicitor General United States, 1885-1886—Member of Chilean Claims Commission, 1893-1894—Lecturer on Criminal Law, National Law University

On behalf of the Jamestown Exposition appeared before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and before the Legislature of Georgia, besides delivering other notable addresses at social functions.

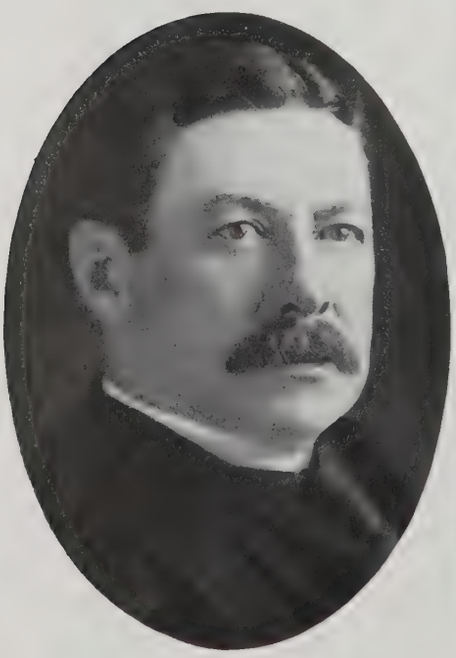
This meeting brought the Ter-Centennial most favorably before the men whose decision should in great measure influence the final action of Congress. Mr. Cumming and his associates realized that, within a month after hearing, Congress would in all probability adjourn. To get a favorable report from the committee over which Mr. Tawney presided was necessary if the House of Representatives was to take favorable notice. Every effort was therefore directed to the committeemen. The name which had been chosen as the official title for the celebration was "Anglo-American Settlement Ter-Centennial Exposition." The last word was displeasing to several legislators, and quite a remarkable title was substituted "Jamestown Ter-Centennial and Naval and Marine Exhibition," and under this name the first literature of the company was issued. It remained the official cognomen of the celebration, although the substitute which Captain James W. McCarrick of Norfolk offered, namely the "Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition," was the generally used designation. There were several hearings after the one held March 28th. At one of these, Mr. Moody, then secretary of the Navy, appeared and advocated the celebration. Mr. Tawney outlined a tentative plan to make Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Schley national commissioners resident at the Exposition, and give them as aides a number of officers detailed by the Secretary of the

1904 Navy for such duty. Mr. Moody had no objection to the appointment of any senior officer as a commissioner provided that the obligations were not too onerous, but he distinctly deprecated the appointment of a staff of younger men for shore duty at the Exposition on the ground that great pressure was brought to bear on the department personally and by the officers' friends in order to secure such details and that the public service was apt to be neglected in consequence. To the general features of the Bill such as the naval participation, the retention of an old Monitor for exhibition purposes and the conduct of an elaborate naval programme, Mr. Moody expressed his cordial assent.

Other high officials of the Government advocated the pending measure; it was acceptable to the War Department and to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The President of the United States was a staunch friend of the undertaking. Historic and patriotic associations were a unit in its support. Notwithstanding these many factors in favor of the Exposition it was impossible to secure a report from the Committee to the House of Representatives. Mr. Tawney, the Chairman of the Committee, believed that an appropriation should be made and so did a majority of his associates. The chief element in National legislation was, however, consistently opposed to the idea. Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had decided that the country was tired of Expositions and he positively refused to recognize Mr. Tawney should he wish to offer a favorable report.

Undoubtedly politics had something to do with the course of the Speaker. The revenues of the Government were then running behind its expenses and conservative sentiment was arrayed against appropriations not imperative. Superadded to the caution usual in such an emergency was a prudence naturally existing on the eve of a Presidential election. Congress was practising parsimony, and yet so far as might be learned from a careful poll of the House a majority of its members favored some recognition of the Ter-Centennial. To those unacquainted with actual conditions in the National legislature it might seem absurd to state that the opposition of one man could cause the defeat of a measure advocated by a majority of Congress. But it is a fact well known to the initiated. A very decided handicap for the Exposition advocates was their failure to have any definite plans for the celebration. They could only give outlines where particulars were wanted; they knew what they wanted to do but did not know how they were to do it. No buildings had been planned and the grounds had not been touched. The House Committee had endorsed the Bill in the form originally presented and it was difficult to get a majority of the members to agree on amendments. Most of the committeemen had other important assignments which precluded their giving much time to a discussion of the measure and Congress was holding a short session. 190

These facts determined the withdrawal of the Bill. That it was impossible to have secured some compromise which would have brought the Exposition officially before Congress may be doubted but the task was one requiring much tact, strategy and patience. Mr. Cumming reported before the adjournment of Congress that he had concluded, after a conference with the Virginia Senators and Congressmen, to withdraw the Bill temporarily and present it for reconsideration at the second session of the same Congress which convened on the first Monday of the succeeding December.



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HONORABLE W. H. MOODY
Secretary of the Navy, 1902-1904



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ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.



HONORABLE PAUL MORTON
Secretary of the Navy, 1904-1905



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VIEW NEAR BOUSH CREEK

CHAPTER IV

PROMOTION

PILGRIMAGE, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION—CONSULTATION WITH DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CHARLESTON EXPOSITION—PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBMITTED—THE BOARD OF DESIGN—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE COMPANY'S ORGANIZATION—SCHMELZ RESOLUTION—BOARD OF GOVERNORS—SETTLING TRANSPORTATION SUBSCRIPTIONS—PLANS FOR BUILDINGS—IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS BEGUN—STATE CAMPAIGNS—BILL BEFORE CONGRESS—THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE—EXPLOITING THE EXPOSITION—STATE APPROPRIATIONS—DEATH OF GENERAL LEE—VISIT OF RHODE ISLAND COMMISSION—HONORABLE HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER ELECTED PRESIDENT—MR. TUCKER'S EUROPEAN TRIP—CREATION OF WORKING BUREAUS—ANALYSIS OF BOARD'S POLICY—THE VARIOUS GOVERNING BODIES COMPARED—THE UNUSUAL POWERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

SO widespread was the interest which had been aroused by the visit of the Congressmen to Jamestown that the Executive Committee of the Exposition decided to invite the Daughters of the American Revolution, then holding their annual congress in Washington City, to make a similar pilgrimage, and on the 24th of April the Daughters headed by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the President General and the wife of the Vice-President of the United States, left Washington at nightfall on their way to Jamestown Island. Accompanying her were these ladies: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Miss Hillborn, California; Mrs. Frederick B. Street, State Director, Children of the American Revolution, New Haven, Conn.; the Misses Mary Louise and Susan Howes, Miss Mary J. Sherwood, Mrs. Elliott Curtis, Mrs. Fairchild Wheeler and Mrs. James B. Burroughs of Mary Stillman Chapter, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Isabel Lyon Wildman, Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Conn.; Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. M. E. Lincoln and Mrs. H. R. Chappell of Annie Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic, Conn.; Mrs. Amelia M. Castle, Regent, and Mrs. C. G. Camp of Millicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. H. G. Roberts and Mrs. C. J. Camp, of Greenwoods Chapter, Winsted, Conn.; Mrs. Delaware Clark, Coach's Bridge Chapter, Delaware; Mrs. Katherine Singleton Eagen, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia; Mrs. Daniel G. French, George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, wife of Congressman Rainey, Carrollton, Ill.; Miss Lucy Garrett and Mrs. J. R. Webster of Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. Henry P. Ayres, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Mrs. Fannie Ames Cope, Mrs. Frank D. Callan and Miss Fowler of the Chicago Chapter, the largest in the order; Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Rebecca Mott Chapter, Chicago; Mrs. Amah M. Tracy, Milledgeville, Ill.; Mrs. Matthew D. Scott and Mrs. B. P. Marsh, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. James R. Kimball, Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. Frank Steenburg, Peoria Chapter, Farmington, Ill.; Miss E. Coven, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Mrs. Theresa Vinton Pierce, Arthur St. Clair Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Regent, and Mrs. John Newman Carey, of the Caroline Scott Chapter (this is the chapter which had the distinction of carrying on its roster the President- 1904

1904 General of the order), Mrs. Daphne Peabody Edwards, Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter; Mrs. John Middleton, regent, Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. W. C. Stanley, State Regent of Kansas, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. J. P. Deland, Vice Regent Bath Chapter, Bath, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Thausamser, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Cornelia Ross Potts, Baltimore Chapter, Miss Annie S. Head, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Brookline, Mass.; Z. N. Clark, editor of the News Letter, Westfield, Mass.; Mrs. Calvin Simonds, Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston, Mass.; Miss N. L. Clark, Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Chas. E. Grinnel, Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Christenden, State Regent, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Josephine H. Murfin, Ann Arbor New Jersey; Mrs. L. Bradford Price, State Regent, New Mexico; Mrs. Horton, Vice Regent of New York and Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition; Miss Broadhead, Regent, Jamestown Chapter, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. Cyrus Strong Merrill, Regent, Mohawk Chapter, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. William Chappell, Irondequoit Chapter, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Emma Loomis, Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Florence Loomis Parsons, Melzinger Chapter, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. P. S. McNee, Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward B. Coe, Phillip Schuyler Chapter, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, State Regent, New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Emily B. Nichol, New York City; Mrs. O. J. 1904



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT JAMESTOWN

Chapter, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Jennie M. Young, Alexandria Macomb Chapter, Mt. Clements, Mich.; Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Vice-President-General, Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. William Lezzett, State Regent, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Charles T. Thompson, Regent, Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. W. W. Miller, Nenonah Chapter, Nenonah, Minn.; Mrs. F. A. Rising, former State Regent, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Walter, Vice-President-General Montana Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Mont.; Mrs. Samuel Less, Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Nebr.; Mrs. E. E. Truesdell, Bunting Chapter, Simcook, N. H.; Miss Mary Cecilia Ryan, Bondinet Chapter, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Cornelius H. Clark, Bondinet Chapter, N. J.; Mrs. Chas. Rabog Erus, Bouding Chapter, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Ellen Mecum, Vice State Regent, Hodge, Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor American Monthly Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Pascal H. Sawyer, Regent, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary G. McAbee, New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, Ohio; Mrs. Henry A. Morgan, Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Campbell, Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio; Eleanor Andress, Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. A. M. Poe, Louisa St. Claire Chapter, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Chas. Stewart Maurice, Regent, Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Gorcharles, Shikelimo Chapter, Milton, Pa.; Mrs. William P. McCartney, Regent, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. C. A. Gorcharles, Shikelimo Chapter, Milton, Pa.; Mrs. Russell Harris, Wyoming Chapter, Columbia, Pa.; Mrs. De. B. R.

1904 Kiem Chapter, Regent, Barks, Reading, Pa.; Miss E. E. Massey, Mrs. David W. Bruce, Mrs. F. N. Pancoast, Mrs. E. V. Purvis of Quaker City Chapter, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Alexandria Speer, Colonial Dame, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Iredell, Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pa.; Mrs. J. H. Averell, Saluda, N. C.; Mrs. Frank A. Jackson, Regent, Woonsocket Chapter, Rhode Island; Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, State Regent, North Carolina; Mrs. Paul Trapier Haine, Regent of the Owalah Chapter, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. Chas. B. Bryan, State Regent, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Thomas Day, Regent and Mrs. Hugh L. Bedford, Watanga Chapter, Tenn.; Miss Mary B. Temple, Regent, and Mrs. H. M. Acken, Bonnie Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary G. Roote, Bennington Chapter, Vermont; Miss Elsie Dannanhauer, Alexandria Chapter, Miss Laura A. Smoot, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Albemarle Chapter, Virginia; Mrs. John A. Parker, State Regent, Washington; Mrs. Edmond Bowden, Regent, Ranier Chapter, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Kate Carney Henry, Miss Virginia Miller, Vice-Regent, Miss Anne Wilson, Miss Janett E. Richards, Historian; Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Miss Cornelia J. Hagen, Miss Louise T. Morton of Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ella S. Dubois, Mrs. Eaton Albert Edwards, Mrs. Mary E. B. Wheatman of Army and Navy Chapter, Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eugene F. Ware, Topeka Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edwin Mickley, Continental Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Miss Bertha F. Wolfe, Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Miss K. L. Karhart, Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Genealogist, honorary member, Liberty Bell Chapter; Mrs. M. Montero Berry, Delegate at Large; Miss Emma C. Cranns, Miss Janette E. Richards, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary-General; Mrs. C. H. Lymon, Mrs. Willis L. Moore, Miss Katherine Bradley, Mrs. F. W. Johnston, Miss C. Botter, Mrs. Noble Newport Potts of Washington, Mrs. Pauline Steenburg, Member of the Children of the American Revolution.

Tidewater Virginia Chapters were represented on this occasion by Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Regent of Great Bridge Chapter; Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Mrs. William Sharp, Mrs. Charles Eldredge and Mrs. J. G. Quimby, of Great Bridge Chapter; Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Mrs. Y. H. Wright, Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. Jenkins of Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth; Mrs. S. H. Sayre and Mrs. James Thacker Boutelle of Hampton, Va.

This pilgrimage which had been effected largely through the assiduous efforts of C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman of the Exposition Committee, and Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Delegate to the Congress, was an imposing success. The feelings of the Daughters when they stood on the historic spot where John Smith and his fellow adventurers effected the original settlement, were well expressed by Mrs. Fairbanks in the course of the brief speech which she made standing on a mound opposite the old Church Tower. 1904

The President-General had brought with her from Washington an osage orange tree, one of thirteen, typifying the original states. The slips had been potted the previous year in earth dug to make place for the corner stone for the D. A. R. Memorial Hall in Washington. As she placed the plant in the earth Mrs. Fairbanks said:

"This shrub which we planted as a seed in the earth dug to make a place for the foundation of the hall where we will assemble, and watered with the kindly rain that fell upon it, the day we began our work, I now replant here.

"It is transferred from worthy earth to holy ground. May it grow, as the great nation has grown from the small shrub implanted here nearly three hundred years ago, so that in the future years it may afford a pleasing shade to the patriotic pilgrim who comes to view the birthplace of Virginia, the nursery of the United States."



MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
President-General D. A. R., Standing Before the Old Tower on Jamestown Island

There were present on this occasion several who could claim direct relationship with the original settlers; one of them, Noble Newport Potts, could trace his ancestry in straight line to Captain Newport, while one chapter, Mary Washington of Washington, D. C., contained three representatives who were descendants from the earliest Virginians, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. Louisa Key Norton and Miss Virginia Miller. Among other descendants present were Mrs. Arthur G. Yates of Rochester, and Mrs. Alexander Spier of Pittsburg. There was some talk at the time of establishing an Original Settlers Society in honor of the Pilgrimage, and the project has since been mooted but no definite action has ever been taken.

After viewing the old graveyard and exam-

1904 ining the mounds, relics of Revolutionary fortifications and Confederate breastworks, the foundations of the Governor's mansion, the old powder magazine, the sea wall which the Goverment was constructing, the pilgrims re-embarked and proceeded to the Hotel Chamberlain at Old Point Comfort, where luncheon was served and patriotic speeches were delivered. At five o'clock the Daughters sailed back to Washington.

There was perhaps no single effort of the Exposition which yielded such splendid publicity as this pilgrimage. For several months the mail of the Department of Press and Publicity contained an average of not less than twenty letters a day from Daughters who had visited Jamestown or from their friends.

When the Jamestown Exposition was first mentioned to the general public it was found that there were very few acquainted with the early history of the first settlement; even editors of large daily papers seemed to have forgotten that there ever was a Jamestown in Virginia. But when they were enlightened on the subject they freely lent their news columns to a campaign of education.

The first settlement, if recalled at all, suggested little else than the story of John Smith and Pocahontas, and this legend was by many regarded as a pleasing fable. The struggle which the colony waged for its very existence was a forgotten tale, and only historians remembered the political evolution of Colonial Virginia. The subsequent spectacular Revolutionary period and the interest which attached to the galaxy of great men that Virginia contributed to these stirring times, completely overshadowed the early Colonial days and even citizens of the Old Dominion needed to have brought back the story of Jamestown. 1904

It was very fortunate for the Exposition that the event which it celebrated possessed so much romantic value, and it was of supreme importance in matters affecting legislation that the history of Virginia, both as a Colony and a State, was so closely interwoven with every section in the Union. Before a commissioner visited any State to deliver an invitation on behalf of the Ter-Centennial, every member of that State's legislature had received letters and printed matter which gave the relation which had existed in bygone days between his commonwealth and the Old Dominion, and also emphasized the reasons why the lawmaker should be interested in Virginia's three hundredth birthday.

The great daily papers, magazines of wide circulation and historical journals carried numberless articles concerning Jamestown, its history and the story of Virginia. These contrib-



THE BOARD OF DESIGN

Front: J. H. Parker, Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., J. Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury
Back: John K. Peebles, Warren H. Manning, Robert S. Peabody



VIEW ON EXPOSITION SITE

uting factors caused the Ter-Centennial to be very widely advertised throughout the country and later on proved to be exceedingly valuable when the direct participation of the States was requested.

The failure to secure any appropriation from the Fifty-eighth Congress, while it did not lead anyone to believe that national aid would be withheld, placed the government of the Jamestown Exposition in an unfortunate position in the matter of preparing plans for the creation of work. Colonel J. H. Averill, former Director-General of the Charleston Exposition visited Norfolk and conferred with the managers. He demonstrated that while Atlanta, Memphis, Omaha and Charleston had each held creditable expositions, none of them had a capital of more than six hundred thousand dollars, nor had any received a government appropriation in advance. He also showed that these cities had created their respective expositions at a cost of probably two million dollars in excess of their capital stock, a liability which had been largely liquidated by the receipts of the exposition. The Jamestown Exposition, owning its own property and having one million dollars preferred stock to be placed, could, so it appeared from these figures, project and carry through an undertaking of no small magnitude. There were a number of architects and several architectural associations in the United States who were eager to undertake the task of designing and directing the Exposition buildings.

The plan which had been adopted by Chicago, the creation of a Board of Architects, had proved completely successful. The distinguished artists who designed the White City worked harmoniously, unselfishly and without a symptom of jealousy, and the Columbian celebration was in consequence a marvel of picturesque beauty, a perfect blend of artistic conceptions. No other exposition had been on the whole so pleasing to the eye as was Chicago's World's Fair, and the managers of the Ter-Centennial wisely decided to follow the same course in the matter of designing as had been pursued by its fourteen years distant predecessor.

During February the Directors of the Company had been invited to attend a demonstration and lecture, the purpose of which was to exhibit and explain the plans of previous expositions and to submit a tentative outline for the construction of the Ter-Centennial. The hosts on this occasion were Messrs. Wright and Blair, a firm of architects with whom were associated John Smith Holbrook, a distinguished engineer of New York, Albert Kelsey, a prominent architect of Philadelphia, and W. A. Partridge, a well known architect of New York who had been formerly a professor in the School of Mines of the Columbia University. Mr. Holbrook, as has been noted, appeared before the Congressional Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions at the Jamestown Exposition hearing.

Though this was an extremely strong association and the offer which they made was, in the matter of terms, liberal, the Exposition people delayed making a contract. Later a number of other architects presented plans. Among them was John Kevan Peebles of Norfolk, who had formed a combination with Parker & Thomas of Boston and Baltimore, and associated with them W. H. Manning & Brother, landscape engineers, of Boston. The proposition made by this combination was accepted by the Directors of the Exposition, subject to the condition that they would associate with themselves an architect of national reputation whose name should first be submitted to the Exposition managers and be approved by them. Later Robert S. Peabody of Boston, a leader in his profession, who had been a member of the Board of Architects at the Chicago Exposition, was selected as the consulting authority, and a contract was finally made between the Exposition and these associated architects and engineers on July 5, 1904. They at once began outlining a scheme of creation and development in order that a plan might be ready in time to present to Congress.

1904 Although it had been evident for several months that little progress was made, the first recorded evidence of unrest or dissatisfaction with existing conditions appeared in a resolution introduced by T. J. Wool at a meeting of the Executive Committee held June 16. He proposed: "That a special committee of seven, including the chairman of this meeting (C. S. Sherwood) be appointed to consider the advisability of making recommendations to the Executive Committee for the employment in a proper capacity of a man fully acquainted with all the details of exposition work." Under the existing uncertain conditions no great progress could have been made but the almost inert condition of affairs was distressing to those who realized the cost of every day's delay. That the displeasure had extended beyond the Executive Committee was proven at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held June 21, when the following resolution was offered by George A. Schmelz:

"*Resolved*, That the By-laws governing the Jamestown Exposition Company be changed so as to create a 'Board of Managers for the said Company.' The said Board of Managers shall be composed of five members, who are to be elected by the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Exposition Company; the said Board of Directors are to fill all vacancies occurring in said Board of Managers; the duty of the said Board of Managers is to take the place of existing Committees of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and it to have complete control of all the affairs pertaining to the Jamestown Exposition Company; they shall make quarterly reports to the Board of Directors of all their acts pertaining to the said Exposition; and they shall keep an account of all disbursements of every nature (no disbursement is to be made unless by their authority) of the Exposition Company's money, and their report to the Board of Directors shall be simultaneous to that of the Treasurer of the Jamestown Exposition Company.

"The Secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Company shall be the Secretary of the Board of Managers, and it shall be his duty to keep a complete register of all their acts.

"The compensation to be paid to the said Board of Managers must be fixed by the Board of Directors."

Such a drastic change in the Company's management seemed in the minds of most of the Directors present to require more time for consideration than was possible at a single meeting. The subject was therefore tabled until the Directors should reassemble July 19.

At the July meeting a resolution offered by General Lee, and amended by A. E. Krise, was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Schmelz' proposal:

"WHEREAS, Article IX of the By-laws provides that they may be 'repealed, added to or amended' by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors in regular or special session; therefore Be it Resolved:

"First, That a Committee to consist of five members of the Board of Directors (who are not members of the Executive Committee), five members of the Executive Committee, to be named by the President and six officers of the Company, viz: The President, the Director-General, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and General Counsel of the Company, be and are hereby appointed to recommend a substitute for, or such alterations, amendments or additions to, the present By-laws as in their judgment will best facilitate and dispatch the business of the Company:

"Second, That said Committee make report to the August meeting of the Board of Directors:

"Third, That all Directors are urged to communicate to this committee, in writing, any suggestions for amendments to the By-laws which may appear to them as desirable; and that the Secretary notify all members of this Directorate of the time and place of the meetings of this committee, in order that any member who desires may appear in person before them and advocate any such changes or suggestions."

The officers named in this resolution were General Fitzhugh Lee, President; David Lowenberg, Director-General; N. Beaman, Treasurer; Barton Myers, Auditor; G. T. Shepperd, Secretary, and O. D. Batchelor and T. J. Wool of the General Counsel. Five members of the Executive Committee appointed by the President to serve on the Committee were C. Brooks Johnston, George F. Adams, C. S. Sherwood, T. S. Southgate and S. S. Nottingham; and the Directors similarly appointed were D. J. Callahan, E. T. Lamb, W. W. Moss, A. E. Krise and George A. Schmelz. 1904

This Committee met on the sixth of August and discussed several plans which had been submitted. Six days later a second meeting was held and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of six, of whom the Chairman of this meeting (C. Brooks Johnston) shall be a member, be appointed to consider the various plans submitted and report to this committee; said committee to consist of two members from each of the divisions comprising this committee, namely: Two members of the Board of Directors (who are not members of the Executive Committee), two members of the Executive Committee and two officers of the Company."

On this committee besides Mr. Johnston were D. J. Callahan, O. D. Batchelor, Barton Myers, W. W. Moss and George F. Adams. At Mr. Batchelor's request Mr. Wool was subsequently appointed to take his place. The plan of entrusting the reconstruction of the by-laws to a sub-committee consisting of a few members, was effective in expediting the work, and at the regular meeting of the Directors held September 16th, the committee submitted a report, accompanying which was a new code for the Company.

The amended rules created a Board of Governors consisting of five members. The new Board superseded all the committees which had theretofore been created. It could organize bureaus and departments and appoint managers or chiefs for them. It was empowered directly to supervise the affairs of the Company and to have practically all the functions and powers of the Executive Committee.

The Board had the power to elect its own chairman who when elected became the ranking executive officer of the Company. He was to be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. It was his province to exercise a direct supervision over all the affairs of the Company and he had the right to remove any employee.

These by-laws accorded measurably with the wishes of the Directors. It was the desire of every one that power should be concentrated and the new plan gave promise of concentration. Some of the Directors were convinced that responsibility should be fixed even more rigidly—that three men would have been better than five as Board members and that the Chairman of the Board should be declared, not in effect but plainly, the business manager of the Exposition. Although the laws as accepted were in the nature of a compromise, every one regarded the change as a long step in the right direction and probably the best that could have been done under the circumstances. Where many men have had an equal share in the conduct of an enterprise, it is difficult to secure a ready withdrawal of all of them, and the delegation of absolute power to one man would at that time not have proved agreeable, either to



HONORABLE C. BROOKS JOHNSTON
Former Mayor of Norfolk
Chairman Board of Governors
Governor of Legislation, Congresses and Special Events

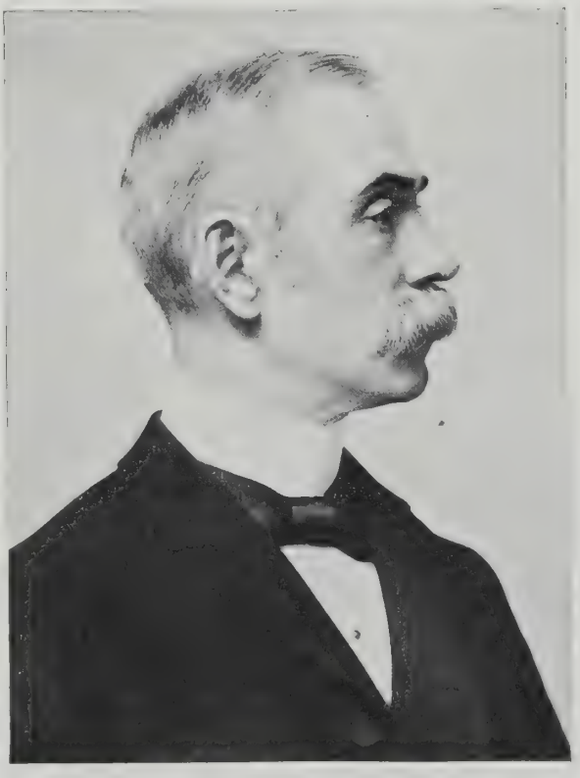
the Executive Committee or to many members of the Board of Directors; but the general belief was that matters would soon shape themselves, that the Chairman of the Board would practically be a director general with his fellow members as a legislative cabinet. Mr. Lowenberg who had served as Director-General under the first rules found himself practically powerless and hampered in every way by the committee system and the elimination of the committees was undoubtedly the best feature of the new code; but it is certain that if the line of cleavage between the administrative and the executive had been more clearly indicated and the business conduct of the Exposition placed definitely under the control of the Chairman of the Board, many subsequent misunderstandings would have been avoided.

The Executive Committee nominated for positions on the Board, C. Brooks Johnston, T. S. Southgate, S. C. Sherwood, W. E. Cottrell and E. T. Lamb. Mr. Lamb stated that his business engagements made it impossible for him to serve as a member of the Board. These nominations had been made without paying any attention to the provision of the Company's charter which stipulated that some member of the State Commission should be included in all the standing committees created or appointed by the Board of Directors. Captain James W. McCarrick, a member of the Executive Committee, maintained at the meeting when the Governors were nominated, that their designation as officers did not in any way change their real position as committeemen and that unless the Board should have at least one State Commissioner as a member the charter would be violated. When Mr. Lamb withdrew he again urged this point, and on the second occasion his personal opinion was supplemented by official advice from the Attorney General of the State sustaining his side of the contention. The Executive Committee named as fifth member of the Board a State Commissioner whose services had proven to be of great value—Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of the State —and at a meeting of the Directors, held October 22, Messrs. Johnston, Southgate, Sherwood and Ellyson were elected Governors of the Company.

The Board of Governors held their first meeting on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1904. C. Brooks Johnston was elected chairman and C. S. Sherwood vice-chairman. Construction, promotion and finance were matters which chiefly interested the Board during its first months of service. Perhaps the greatest of these problems was the last, for without funds with which to execute, it were useless to plan.

The financial condition of the Company was unsatisfactory. Subscribers to the Company's stock had not paid their assessments promptly. The first call which had been made during the preceding January had resulted fairly satisfactorily but the July call had been largely ignored. Transportation interests had made no payment, and were at that time in debt to the Exposition for more than thirty thousand dollars. Between these interests and the Exposition there were some questions at issue needing adjudication. One of the railroads whose assessment was the highest evidenced an inclination to dispute the equity of stock allotment. On the part of several companies there was a palpable disposition to evade payment.

The Governors delegated to their chairman authority to settle all questions at issue between the transportation interests and the Exposition Company and requested that he use his best endeavor to secure payments from them. Ensuing negotiations between parties to the agree-



HONORABLE J. TAYLOR ELLYSON
Lieutenant Governor of Virginia
Governor of History, Education and Social Economy

1904 ment continued through several months; finally, however, they resulted in the liquidation of the claim. The extremely satisfactory conclusion could not have been reached by the chairman of the Board of Governors, had he not been splendidly assisted by L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway, A. P. Thom, General Counsel of the Southern Railway, and Legh R. Watts, General Counsel of the Seaboard Air Line, each of whom had been a consistent friend of the Exposition from its earliest days and all of whom advocated the Exposition cause among their allied interests.

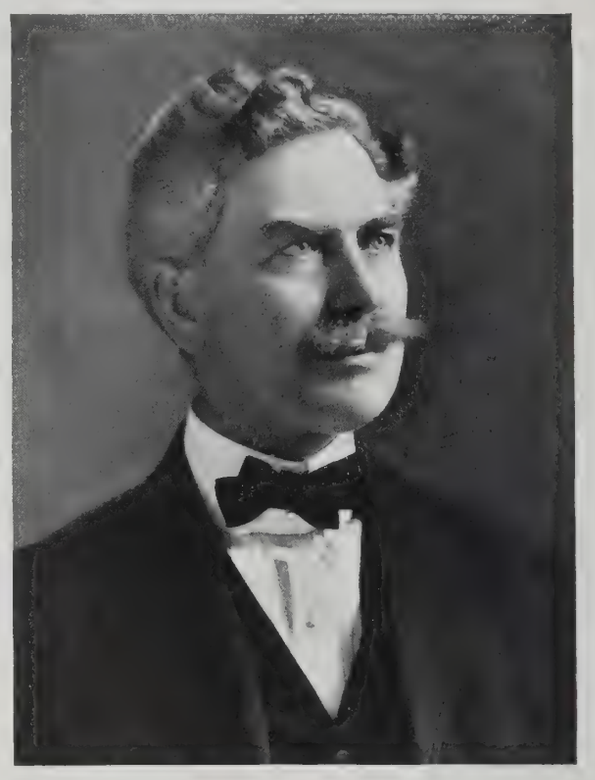
About the first of November the Associated Architects appeared before the Board of Governors and submitted revised plans which had been based upon smaller expectations in the way of outlay than originally contemplated. These designs were accepted with the understanding that they were subject to alterations if the Governors deemed changes to be desirable.

Soon thereafter the engineers were directed to prepare suggestions, plans and estimates for the improvement of the grounds and W. H. Manning of Manning Brothers received specific authority to undertake certain work at once. Rightly to appreciate in the least a measure of the difficulties which beset the Board of Governors from the date of its creation, it is necessary to consider some of the auditor's figures, and due weight must be given to his first statement which showed that, when the engineer was authorized to begin work, the bank balance was twelve thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

The engineer's field of exposition endeavor was not confined to the space enclosed within its fence or circumscribed by its shore line. There were in the vicinity of the site, fresh water ponds which had been breeding places



T. S. SOUTHGATE
Governor of Exhibits



W. E. COTTRELL
Governor of Works

1904

for mosquitoes since the days of Smith. It was necessary to delete these ponds, some of them many acres in extent, in order to render the situation healthful or even endurable. This work had to be done, and it was one of the first of the Company's undertakings. That it was well done is proven by the remarkable health record of the Exposition and by its almost complete immunity from the mosquito pest.

The Colonial style of architecture early had been selected as the pervading motif of the Exposition, and in order to be entirely consistent, the landscape engineers purposed using native plants exclusively for the decorative features. Several hundred thousand of these were collected and placed in nursery rows for care and cultivation before locating them finally in ornamental beds. Thousands of trees, large and small had to be moved and work in this direction was authorized for immediate commencement.

When the development of the grounds began a much more hopeful sentiment prevailed. Subscribers to the stock paid more rapidly as the evidence accumulated to show that real results were being accomplished. Although quite a large sum of money was spent during the month of December, the bank balance at the first of January just preceding the third assessment showed little diminution.

During the fall of 1904 General Fitzhugh Lee visited Maryland and Georgia, being accompanied to Atlanta by the Honorable John Goode; and on each occasion he secured a promise of co-operation from the legislature which he addressed. The Governors of both states appointed commissions but no appropriations were made because the Exposition officers were not in a position to state confidently that the Ter-Centennial would be made a national event, and the participation of States would

 necessarily depend very largely, so far as character and scope were concerned, upon the position which the United States Government would assume. The Governors of North Carolina, of West Virginia, of Illinois, of Michigan, of Indiana and of Ohio, had verbally, or in writing, promised General Lee that they would use their best efforts to induce their respective commonwealths to co-operate. But it was essential that Congress should officially authorize the Exposition.

About the first of December, General Lee went to Washington where he established official headquarters. His very wide acquaintance with men in public life, his character and attainments, proved invaluable in securing support for the undertaking he was leading. As soon as the Fifty-eighth Congress reconvened Mr. Maynard presented an amended bill which was referred, as had been the former, to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. The purpose of this measure was to inaugurate "an exhibit of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mines, forests and sea, and a naval and marine exposition," commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. The bill stipulated that a non-partisan national commission should be created for the purpose of conserving the interest which the Government might have in the celebration and, among other things, provided that five million dollars should be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Jamestown Exposition Company. Amendments were made by the committee and when finally the measure was altered to conform with the wishes of the majority it carried an appropriation of two million dollars. From December 5, 1904, the date of its reference to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, until February 14, 1905, when its form was finally settled, the unrelenting efforts of the Exposition advocates were directed toward securing a favorable report and there is no doubt that an appropriation of two million dollars was as much as any one ever anticipated would be made. Consequently the end of the endeavor to interest the committeemen was distinctly satisfactory.

Meanwhile an active propaganda had been pursued with the members of the House of Representatives who would be the final arbiters. The President of the United States in his annual message to Congress had evidenced the sincerity of his belief that the event must be celebrated by the country, for in that paper he wrote:

"*In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tri-centennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States, really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance in which all the people of the United States should feel and should show great and general interest.*"

It was not extremely difficult to interest members of Congress nor to secure from them promise of their support, but owing to the continued opposition of the Speaker, it was impossible to get the report of the Committee before Congress, which was at a short session lasting only from the first Monday of December until March 4, at which time ended the terms of all members of the Lower House. During the three months delegations from Norfolk continuously visited Washington. Though General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio was cordial in his support of the measure, as was Judge David A. DeArmand of Missouri, and to a certain more limited extent John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the Speaker dominated the Committee on Rules, and, having the support of John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, the fifth member, was able so to control the situation that it was impossible to get the report heard. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to counteract or render ineffective this opposition, it was found to be impossible to present to the House a bill which would do more than merely authorize the celebration. When the emasculated bill was presented to Congress no rule could be secured and it required a two-thirds affirmative vote of all members present in order to insure its passage. Mr. Maynard moved that the rules be suspended and that the measure be passed. The Clerk of the House read:

"A bill to provide for celebrating the birth of the American Nation, the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes.

"WHEREAS, It is desirable to commemorate in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the American continent, made at Jamestown, Va., on the 13th day of May, 1607, in order that the great events of American history which have resulted therefrom may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens; and

"WHEREAS, That section of the Commonwealth of Virginia where the first permanent settlement was made conspicuous in the history of the American nation by reason of the vital and momentous events which have there taken place in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Civil War eras of the nation, including not only the first permanent settlement of English speaking people, but also the scene of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and the scene of the first naval conflict between armor-clad vessels, the Monitor and Merrimac: Therefore

"BE IT ENACTED, etc.: That there shall be inaugurated in the year 1907, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, as herein provided, an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13 and ending not later than November 1, 1907.

"Sec. 2. In furtherance of the object set forth in Section 1 of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and upon vouchers to be approved by him and apportioned as follows: Fifty thousand dollars for the expenditures which shall be made by the commission hereinafter created and not herein specifically provided for in preparing for and conducting said celebrations, including the expenses of said commission; one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the official entertainment of foreign military and naval representatives, of which amount one hundred thousand dollars shall be expended by the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, and twenty-five thousand dollars thereof by the Chief of Staff of the Army, under the supervision of the Secretary of War; fifty thousand dollars for a permanent monument upon the place of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va., and in commemoration thereof, the site and design to be selected by the commission hereinafter named, subject to the approval of the President, provided that the site be donated to the United States by proper deed; fifteen thousand dollars for permanent moorings for the use of vessels participating in said celebration at Hampton Roads, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy; ten thousand dollars for exhibiting on the scene of the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac one or more of the old

1905 1905



SURVEYING FOR AN AVENUE

monitors of that period in order to illustrate the progress of naval construction.

"Sec. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation of said celebration, setting forth the event to be commemorated, inviting foreign nations to participate by the sending of their naval vessels and such representation of their military organizations as may be practicable, and to have such portions of our Army and Navy assembled there during the said celebration as may be compatible with the public service. And the President is also authorized to invite participation in said celebration by the militia of the several States, but at their own expense.

"Sec. 4. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to constitute a Commission, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, to be known as the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission. The said commission shall have full power and authority to do any and all things by this act required to be done for the carrying on of said celebration, including the detail of such persons as may be necessary for clerical and other services in connection with the work of said commission from the departments of which they are respectively at the head, and not in terms expressly intrusted to others, and all things necessary to the appropriate inauguration and successful holding of said celebration, whether herein expressly enumerated or not: Provided, however, that said commission shall do no act which will require any expenditure of money in excess of the same herein appropriated, and should it transcend this limitation the Government of the United States will not be bound by its acts."

Mr. Maynard, the patron of the bill, yielded his time to Mr. Tawney for an explanation of the measure and the latter gentleman said that the committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, of which he was chairman, had during that session considered several propositions which were intended to carry out the recommendation made by the President of the United States in his annual message to Congress that some worthy celebration of the Ter-Centennial be authorized. He said: "The Committee reported favorably a bill which created a commission and authorized an international naval, marine and military exposition. The bill also authorized a Government exhibit in connection with the Exposition to be given on land adjacent to Hampton Roads in 1907, and in addition to that the bill as reported authorized an appropriation of two million dollars, seventeen hundred and fifty thousand of which was to be expended for a naval barracks and training station at this Exposition, upon land to be donated to the Government, the buildings to be used temporarily for exhibit purposes by the Jamestown Exposition Company.

"It was found impracticable to present the bill to the House in that form and the friends of the measure have finally accepted as a compromise the bill presented by the gentleman from Virginia. The bill eliminates entirely the creation of a Government commission for the purpose of taking charge of and carrying on the international naval, marine and military exposition provided for in the bill that was reported originally from the committee. The bill now under consideration simply authorizes the celebration of this event by an international naval, marine and military celebration and its commemoration by the erection of a permanent monument on the spot where this settlement was made in May, 1607." Replying to a question, Mr. Tawney stated that the bill had been drafted "at the request of the Speaker and others who were interested." Later, in response to a request for information regarding the consideration of the measure then before the House, Mr. Tawney said: "In the form in which it is now, I will say to the gentleman that it has not been considered by the full committee. The bill that was considered and reported favorably carried an appropriation of two million, six hundred thousand dollars. The consideration of that bill could not be obtained and in view of the President's recommendation that some action be taken in respect to the celebration of this event, this proposition was formulated yesterday and proposed as a compromise or a substitute for the bill originally reported by the committee."

Again the Speaker obtruded. The Honorable James A. Tawney of Minnesota, a man of such importance that, at the next Congress of the United States, he was made Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, a committee which carries more weight than any other excepting only those on "Rules" and "Ways and Means," the Speaker of the House presiding over the former and the recognized majority leader over the latter—this prominent representative frankly admitted that he and his associates had reported favorably for an appropriation of two million, six hundred thousand dollars, but that he could not get the measure even before the House for a vote. Whether the measure would have been passed by the House of Representatives cannot be stated with certainty, and has, as a matter of fact, little to do with the case; but it does seem somewhat a travesty on representative rule that the men selected to legislate for the United States are unable to pass judgment on a subject unless the man whom they have chosen to preside over their sessions

905 should decide that he will grant them an opportunity.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who on behalf of " the Speaker and others who were interested " led the fight against the measure, unwittingly suggested an opening which would have been a boon to the Exposition people. He said: " I understand this committee reported a bill and that the measure we are now discussing is a memorandum introduced here by the committee, not acted upon by the committee, but I take it an amendment is open to amendment. Am I correct about that?"

The Speaker replied: " *The gentleman is not correct. This is a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and it is not subject to amendment.*" There were too many friends of the measure present. The Speaker knew that the amendment which would be offered by Mr. Littlefield would be satisfactory to him. On the other hand he knew that the bill as presented would be passed. Yet he was not willing to risk an amendment for fear that the original bill or something equally favorable to the Exposition would be substituted for the bill being considered. He might have decided either way, proving that he not only could keep a subject from the House of Representatives but could govern the conduct of the case if it reached the legislators.

Mr. Littlefield continued: " This bill, then, is before the House without the right of amendment. Now I desire to read a provision which would have been satisfactory to me and the adoption of which so far as I am concerned would have obviated my objections, although I would not agree that I should favor the proposition even then. I wanted to add this proviso:

" ' Provided further, That this appropriation is made upon the express understanding that no further claim shall be made upon or application be made to Congress for any additional appropriations on account of said celebration or exposition.'

" They say that they have a provision in the bill that means that. I say that it does not mean it. This bill as it now stands is not open to amendment; we have got to take it exactly as it is or vote it down. I say that the provisions of the bill as it now stands practically invite a condition that will enable these people to come here later and call for a larger appropriation. And the practical conditions surrounding this question absolutely demonstrate that and justify the suggestion. If it was only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, that is one thing, and if they only want two hundred and fifty thousand, there would be no objection to this provision that I have suggested. But none of the gentlemen interested feel at liberty to agree that they will not come here later for an additional appropriation. 1905

" Now what are the facts briefly? Why the facts are that they started for an appropriation of two millions and a half of dollars, and I think it very probable that in order to get an adequate exposition and the celebration auxiliary thereto, two million and a half dollars may be necessary. And I look upon the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the circumstances, as simply being the entering wedge for appropriations hereafter."

All the quotations which have been given or will be given that relate to this discussion in the House of Representatives are from the Congressional Record and no statement which appears in the Journal for March 2, 1904, the day this bill was discussed and passed, bears any analogy to the allegation made by Mr. Littlefield that the advocates of the appropriation meant to infer that the present bill was intended as a final measure. The real facts in the matter are that even Mr. Cannon was willing to grant some financial aid to the Exposition but only with the distinct stipulation that no further aid would be requested. The representatives of the Exposition, knowing full well that no adequate celebration of the event was possible unless Congress came to the support of the undertaking, refused to consider the offer of a pittance with any such proviso attached or implied. Mr. Cannon was aware of this fact and could have informed Mr. Littlefield if the latter were ignorant, but it is difficult to assume that the gentleman from Maine was unaware of the real facts.

After replying to some questions, Mr. Littlefield continued: " Now the gentleman



PREPARING FOR THE WATER SYSTEM



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Theodore Roosevelt

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1905 from Minnesota (Mr. Tawney) knows and every member of this House knows that the Exposition is substantially the thing here. The celebration is simply incident thereto. The bill provides that the President of the United States shall issue a proclamation to the people of the world to come and join in the celebration."

A reading of the bill will show that the President was authorized to do no such thing. He was permitted only to invite naval and military co-operation. Mr. Burkett of Nebraska and Mr. Baker of New York showed equal lack of information when they spoke against the measure; but they gave the House of Representatives warning that this bill was an opening wedge. The following colloquy still further illustrates the character of the opposition:

"*Mr. Littlefield: Mr. Speaker, I have only a word in conclusion in opposition to the bill. I was not aware until stated by the gentleman from Nebraska that the Jamestown Exposition Company so far as the finances are concerned, practically has no existence to-day, and that this appropriation will be the first substantial evidence of the Exposition at Jamestown.*

"*Mr. Bartlett: Mr. Speaker, as I was on the Committee that heard the proposition and one of the members that filed the minority report against granting direct aid by the Government, I want to say that the statement is a mistake.*" 1905

The advocates of the measure had the popular side. Applause liberally punctuated the patriotic and eloquent speeches of Mr. Sulzer of New York and Mr. Gardner of Michigan, and when the veteran of Ohio, General Charles H. Grosvenor, a hero of the Civil War and one of the most trusted lieutenants of the martyred McKinley, concluded his appeal to Congress that sentiment should be exalted he received a distinct ovation.

There were one hundred and ninety-two affirmative votes cast against ninety-one negations. The bill went to the Senate where it was introduced by the Honorable John W. Daniel of Virginia and passed without debate. The next day, President Roosevelt approved the act, and, within a few weeks, issued the following proclamation:

[JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has passed an Act approved March 3, 1905, and entitled, "An Act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes.";

And Whereas Section 3 of the said Act reads as follows:

"SEC. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation of said celebration, setting forth the event to be commemorated, inviting foreign nations to participate by the sending of their naval vessels and such representation of their military organizations as may be practicable, ... ";

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated, in the year nineteen hundred and seven, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating, in a fitting and appropriate manner, the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American Continent, made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of May, sixteen hundred and seven, and in order that the great events of American history which have resulted therefrom, may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event which has had a far reaching effect upon the course of human history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be practicable.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] DONE at the City of Washington, this 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

Theodore Roosevelt

By the President:

Alvey A. Adee

Acting Secretary of State.

1905 Pending decisive action by the Government on the subject of the Jamestown Exposition, its managers had issued invitations to various States to participate in a celebration to be held under the authority of Virginia. It was realized by all connected with the undertaking that, howsoever the sentiment of Jamestown might appeal to American citizens, an adequate memorial of the birth of the Republic was impossible unless the Republic, as a whole, sanctioned it. The Governors of Maryland and Georgia had been authorized by the Legislatures of their respective States to appoint commissions and North Carolina had appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of providing a building and a suitable exhibit, subject to this stipulation: "The money set aside for the use of the commission shall not in any event be available until, and unless, Congress appropriates or authorizes expenditures of not less than one million dollars to aid in said Exposition or celebration."

When the Fifty-eighth Congress adjourned, the prospect of a celebration, an event national in its scope, seemed at least uncertain. The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Government not only failed to aid the Exposition Company, but in reality imposed additional obligations on it. However meagre might be the military celebration which the President had proclaimed, it was generally realized that the world's navies would assemble representatively in Hampton Roads during 1907, and the splendid spectacle which would surely be on the water demanded a dignified exhibition on the land. The incertitude regarding the future action of Congress operated as a drag upon exposition effort. What North Carolina—Virginia's nearest neighbor—had done was an index to what other States might likely do.

The Exposition people believed that the Fifty-eighth Congress would have passed a bill appropriating a goodly sum to aid the celebration had an opportunity been afforded to the members to vote directly, and they knew that those who had supported the bill which was presented were confident that the Exposition Company would not willingly accept as final the scant recognition which had been accorded. In Congress, friends and foes alike realized that further co-operation would be vigorously demanded, and that it could not well be withheld. To place these facts before the States of the Union and fully to explain the situation, that legislatures might appreciate conditions as they were, was a task which had to be performed; and for a period the development of the Company's affairs assumed the nature of a publicity campaign.

Letters, pamphlets, editorials and magazines were sent to each member of every legislature in the country. This was distinctly a campaign of education, and in various forms these facts were placed before the men who later would decide whether their states would share in the Ter-Centennial.

Starting with the decision of Virginia to celebrate her three hundredth anniversary, the full 1905 significance of the birthday was explained.

The authority of the Exposition Company to issue on behalf of the Old Dominion an invitation to Virginia's daughter and sister Commonwealths, was given.

The influence of Jamestown upon the institutions of the country were set forth.

The links binding each State to Virginia were indicated.

The States which had been formed from the territory of the twelve colonies, who, with Virginia formed the confederation that became the United States, were reminded that it was a Virginian who had led the armies of the Revolution, that it was a Virginian who had written the Declaration of Independence.

It was recalled to Kentucky that that State had been a county of Virginia; and to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin that the tract from which they had been formed was once Virginia's northwest territory, and to Minnesota that part of her territory had once been Virginia's.

The great Commonwealths comprised within the Louisiana Purchase contract were invoked in the name of Thomas Jefferson, the Virginian who, with vast prevision, acquired that territory from France, and the memory of Virginia's sons, Lewis and Clarke, was recalled for the purpose of enthusing the States of the North Pacific.

To these sentimental arguments, were added logical explanations of what Congress had done and what reasonably it might be expected to do. Emphasis was placed upon the effect of the Appropriation Act and the arguments advanced by the congressmen opposed to the measure, which even more conclusively than those made by its advocates, showed that national financial aid withheld for the present, must certainly be given in the future, since those who had voted for the authorization of the celebration—a number considerably in excess of the two-thirds majority constitutionally necessary—were aware that the Exposition's friends had accepted the present act merely as a recognition of the claim which they had made for a national celebration.

These communications served as advance-messengers for the Exposition's various commissioners, who subsequently conducted a personal campaign. The President of the Company, General Fitzhugh Lee, was the principal commissioner, and his main assistants were T. J. Wool and O. D. Batchelor, the General Counsel, and G. T. Shepperd, the Secretary. They were, however, frequently and very ably aided by other officers of the Company, and by non-officials.

The bill which North Carolina had passed was introduced early in February, 1905. The three gentlemen first above named, Dr. R. L. Payne, the Medical Director of the Company, and Hon. John H. Small, member of Congress from North Carolina, presented a bill to the legislature then sitting at Raleigh, requesting an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

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OLD FARM HOUSE
On Site Used as Engineers' Headquarters

When it was found that Congress would not pass the bill reported by the committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, the North Carolina legislators were averse to making any appropriation, and the day before adjournment it seemed practically sure that no recognition of the Ter-Centennial would be given. The Chairman of the Board of Governors sent Messrs. Batchelor and Wool to Raleigh, and just twenty-five minutes before the Legislature adjourned sine die, the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was made.

On the 12th of March, General Lee and Mr. Batchelor went to Jefferson City, Missouri. The legislature of that state had nearly concluded its session, and the Commissioners found that the time was too short for them to secure an appropriation of any adequate amount. Notwithstanding this handicap, they were able to obtain the passage of an amendment to the General Appropriation Act, setting aside ten thousand dollars for the purpose of installing an exhibit, leaving the subject of a building to the next legislature. At the time it was thought probable that Missouri would remove to the Exposition the splendid exhibit which she had made at the St. Louis World's Fair; but, unfortunately, a part of this was later destroyed by fire, and a new exhibit had to be collected. Governor Folk stated to the Commissioners that Missouri would probably donate at least fifty thousand dollars for representative purposes, and his prophecy was fulfilled, for at the next session of the Legislature forty-five thousand dollars were added to the amount already appropriated.

From Missouri, these commissioners went to Arkansas. The financial condition of the state was excellent, there being a million and a half dollars surplus, and no indebtedness. All circumstances appeared favorable for a liberal appropriation; but, owing to political differences, it proved impossible to secure the constitutional majority necessary for the passage of any appropriation bill, and notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of General Lee and Mr. Batchelor, supplemented by the strong personal pleas of General Mortimer Hayes, Brigadier-General U. S. A.—a great favorite with the people of Arkansas—the state failed to make an appropriation, and was unrepresented.

On the 15th of March, T. J. Wool and G. T. Shepperd went to Trenton, and secured the introduction of a bill calling for the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for New Jersey's exhibit at the Exposition. Later, General Lee addressed the Legislature in joint session, and the bill became a law. From Trenton, General Lee and Messrs. Wool and Shepperd went to Harrisburg, and again the President of the Exposition Company had the honor of addressing a joint session of a state legislature. The high officials of the Keystone Commonwealth were very enthusiastic over the celebration, and, with few dissenting voices, the legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for a state building and exhibit. From Harrisburg, these gentlemen went to Albany, where they were joined by Willard R. Cook, of Norfolk, a former citizen of Chautauqua County, in western New York. They were very generously received by the Governor and other officials of the Empire State. Again the General addressed a joint session of a legislature—this compliment being the second of its kind tendered to a private citizen by the legislature of New York since the period of the Civil War. The reception accorded to General Lee was a positive ovation; and, when he left Albany, he carried with him the assurances that the richest Commonwealth of the Union would do its full share toward making the Ter-Centennial memorable.

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Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts were next visited. While these States were being canvassed, Illinois passed a measure appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars, and New York appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In an effort to secure the participation of Massachusetts, General Lee performed his last public service. On Thursday, April 27th, 1905, he appeared before the Committee on Federal Relations of the General Court of Massachusetts, advocating the official representation of the Old Bay State at the Ter-Centennial celebration.

The General had already addressed Governor Douglas on the subject, and his communication had been forwarded to the legislature. The session of the committee was held for the purpose of hearing General Lee explain the plan and scope of the Exposition, and to give



BEGINNING COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Utilizing Nature Growth for Vistas

1905 him the opportunity of delivering his invitation. The President of the Exposition Company told what the states previously invited had decided to do; and urged the importance of Massachusetts' participation; he dwelt upon the ties that had bound the Puritan and Cavalier in the stirring days of the past, and dilated upon the fact that the sectional and factional differences, watching the columns pass in review before the grandstand at the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Yorktown, and, marveling at the applause which greeted the bearded man who rode in advance of the Virginia troops, standing bareheaded in his stirrups and bowing his appreciation of the greeting cheers, she turned to the General standing at her side, 1905

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS



WILLARD R. COOK
To New York



BRIGADIER GENERAL E. M. HAYES, U. S. A.
To Arkansas



T. H. SYNON
To Wisconsin

called into being by the Civil War, were now almost entirely obliterated. He referred to the effect of the Spanish-American conflict in determining that result, for, when the President issued his proclamation, calling for volunteers at that time, the South, he claimed, had responded as quickly and in larger numbers proportionately than had the North; and he closed his address with the statement: "The waters of Hampton Roads are not only broad enough to float the navies of the world, but are sufficiently deep to drown forever all sectional feeling between the South and the North." These were the last words he uttered in a public capacity.

After the committee adjourned, the legislature of Massachusetts had recess, in order that the members might have a chance of greeting their distinguished visitor, and one by one they filed past him, shaking hands and exchanging confidences and greetings. The next morning the world was shocked to hear that this gallant warrior and great statesman had been stricken by apoplexy while on the car returning South. The General was taken from the train when it arrived in Washington and placed in the U. S. Military Hospital, where he was attended by the Surgeon-General. From the first it was realized by all that the end was a question of hours. The patient, conscious for the greater part of the time, recognized the inevitable and met death smiling.

As every student of recent American history well knows no one man contributed more largely than Fitzhugh Lee to the eradication of ill-feeling between the North and South. From the day of the surrender at Appomattox, until the hour of his death, by word and action General Lee preached reunion and solidarity. The great grand-daughter of Rochambeau was and asked who was the man. He replied, "That's Fitzhugh Lee; for four years he tried to destroy the Union, and for sixteen years since then he has been adding to its glory." The little Frenchwoman wiped her eyes and exclaimed, "Oh, what a man, and what a country!"

On the twenty-ninth of April, General Lee died and two days later the officials of the Company passed the following resolutions testifying to their sense of loss:

"*General Fitzhugh Lee is dead! An all wise Providence has removed him from his earthly activities, but the record of his life is a lesson for his survivors, and for generations yet to come.*

His devotion to duty was ideal; his fidelity to trust, unwavering; his vigilance in performance, tireless.

Wrapped in his cloak of Grey, he challenged enthusiastic admiration; garbed in his uniform of Blue, he was an equal hero. Among the first to preach a reunited country, he died exemplifying his words. Among victims or victors, he was alike glorious.

In civil life, as Governor of Virginia, as Consul General of the United States at Havana, as Military Governor of Cuba and as President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, he exhibited in the highest measure those qualities which make for leadership and compel respectful admiration and heartfelt esteem.

As a man, moving among his fellowmen, son, husband, father, friend, his memory will be enshrined forever in the hearts of those favored with his acquaintance. Aristocrat in all that made the man of finer impulse live on highest plane, he was the soul of democratic simplicity, considering neither place nor power in giving friendship or according honor.

1905 *We, who were last associated with him in a common cause, desire to express our full appreciation of his high character as patriot, statesman, diplomat, soldier and citizen. He has been dear to men of all parties and every section. His long official life has been peculiarly conspicuous because in no position of public trust which he had held did envious tongue or heat of politics cause the purity of his motives to be aspersed or any intimation made that official service had been subordinate to private interest. Deploring his untimely death, we, the officers and Governors of the Jamestown Exposition Company, have Resolved,*

First, That we bear official testimony to his deep interest in the approaching celebration in 1907, of the three hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth. When invited to become President of our Company, he accepted, saying, 'I hope to be able in the closing years of my life to render some service to the Old Commonwealth.' We testify to the sincerity of his utterance and the fulfilment of his hope. To him has been largely due the interest manifested by the National Administration and by Congress. He has already secured the cordial cooperation of several leading States and had planned to enlist the active interests of all the Commonwealths.

Second, That the Jamestown Exposition Company which has been the object of his earnest solicitude and upon which he had concentrated the efforts and labors of his latest years, recognizes with pride and gratification the recent evidences of his popularity throughout the United States, everywhere exhibited, and accepts these evidences as testimony to the National appreciation of his purity of character and recognition of his patriotic service in every public office he has held.

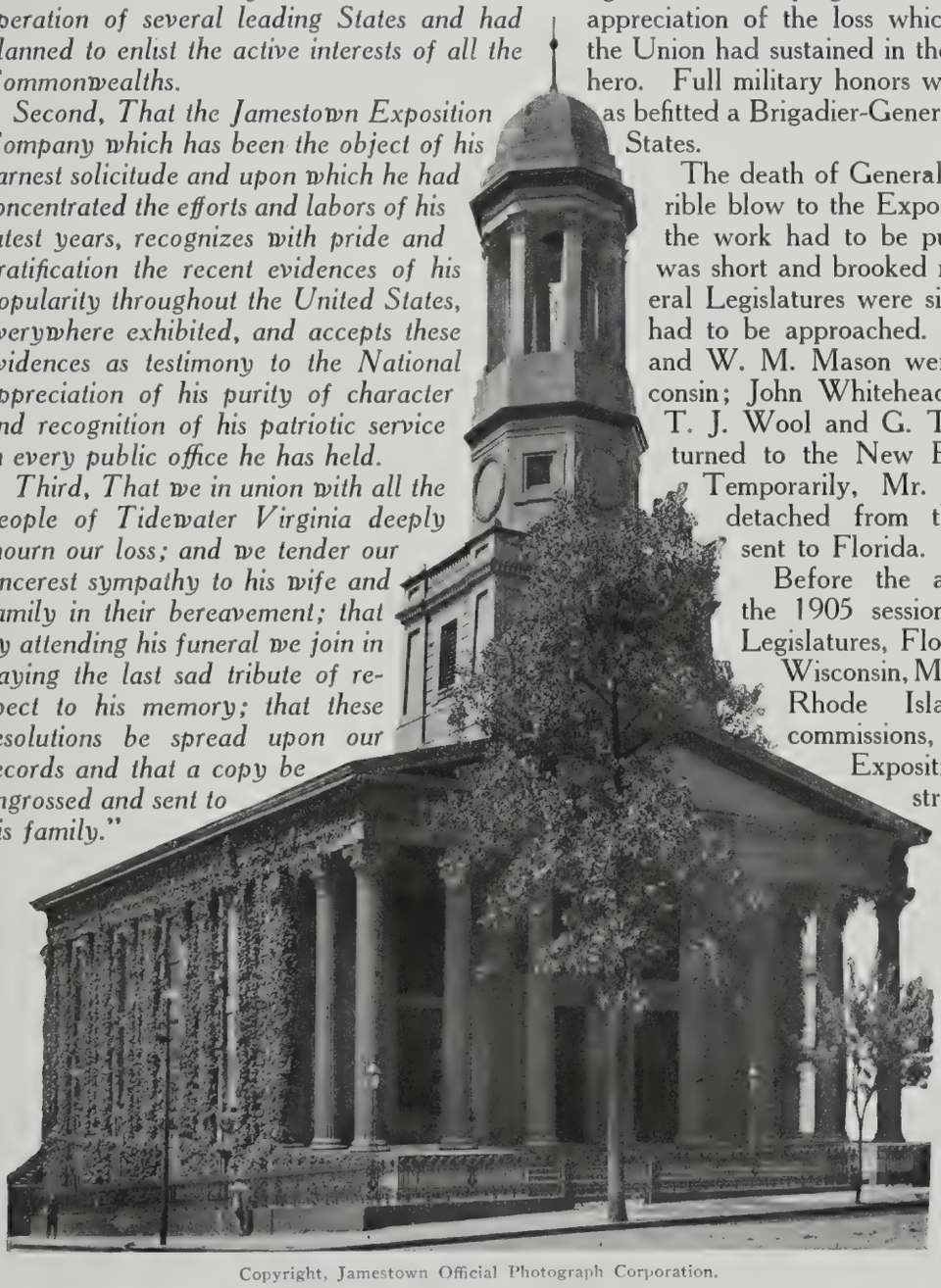
Third, That we in union with all the people of Tidewater Virginia deeply mourn our loss; and we tender our sincerest sympathy to his wife and family in their bereavement; that by attending his funeral we join in paying the last sad tribute of respect to his memory; that these resolutions be spread upon our records and that a copy be engrossed and sent to his family."

General Fitzhugh Lee was buried with appropriate ceremonies in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where his revered uncle, General Robert E. Lee, had often worshipped in bygone years, the scene of the obsequies, was crowded with the most distinguished throng that had gathered within its sacred walls for many decades. Representatives of the National Government and the United States Army and Navy, the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, accompanied by their staff officers in full dress uniform, committees from all of the historical, social, professional and trade organizations of Richmond, delegates from state and national associations, the militia of the State, representatives of the Jamestown Exposition Company and many others listened while Bishop Randolph recited the impressive funeral ceremonial of the Episcopal ritual.

For blocks, Grace street, on which St. Paul's Church is situated, was densely thronged, and during the two hours which the funeral cortege required to pass any given point, a bareheaded, reverent multitude bowed in grief, were testifying most eloquently to their appreciation of the loss which Virginia and the Union had sustained in the passing of this hero. Full military honors were paid to him as befitted a Brigadier-General of the United States.

The death of General Lee was a terrible blow to the Exposition; however, the work had to be pushed; the time was short and brooked no delay. Several Legislatures were sitting, and these had to be approached. T. H. Synon and W. M. Mason were sent to Wisconsin; John Whitehead to Michigan; T. J. Wool and G. T. Shepperd returned to the New England States. Temporarily, Mr. Shepperd was detached from this work, and sent to Florida.

Before the adjournment of the 1905 sessions of the State Legislatures, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Rhode Island appointed commissions, indorsed the Exposition and instructed their representatives to prepare estimates for their several states' participation. Connecticut, in addition to appointing a commission, appropriated a preliminary sum of twenty-six thousand dollars. That it was not neces-



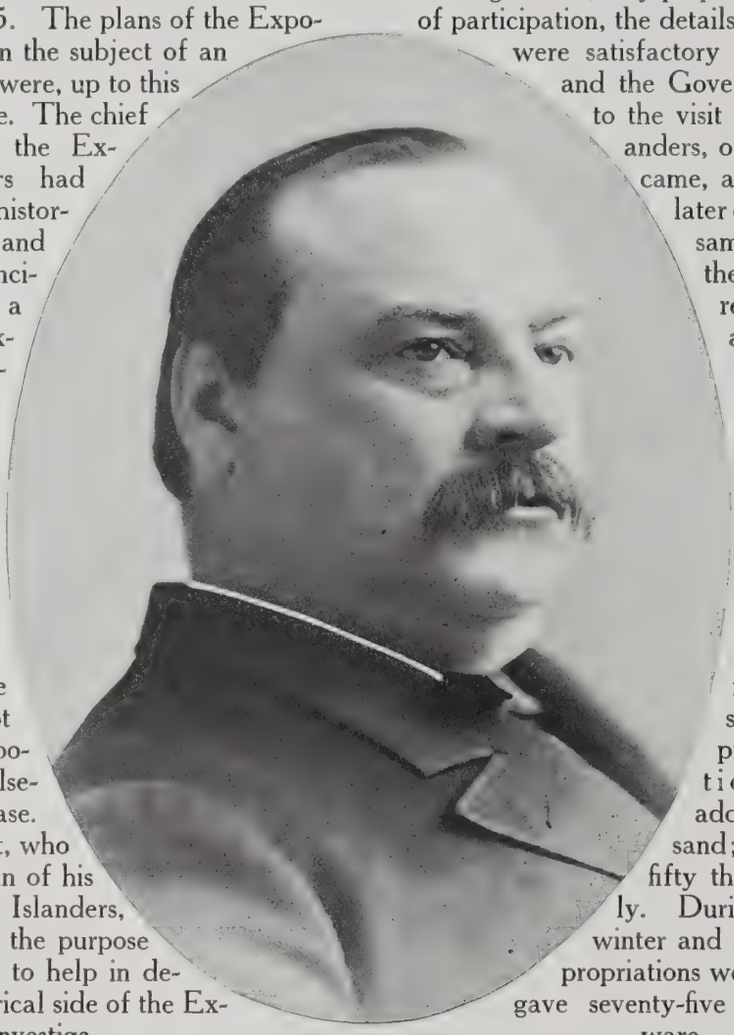
Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.

1905 sary to have the assurance of a definite sum of money in order to create enthusiasm in a state board was demonstrated by the Rhode Island Commissioners, who were the first state representatives officially to visit the Exposition grounds, and were also the first to secure for their State a building site and a day for celebration.

The Rhode Island Commission, consisting of the Hon. John Taggard Blodgett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, Chief Commissioner; Wm. P. Sheffield and Dennis H. Sheahan, Commissioners, accompanied by the Executive Commissioner Geo. N. Kingsbury, met the Board of Governors in Norfolk on the 21st of July, 1905. The plans of the Exposition Company on the subject of an industrial display were, up to this time, very inchoate. The chief determination of the Exposition managers had been to create an historical exposition, and they desired principally to secure a comprehensive exhibition of patriotic relics. While the necessity for some industrial or commercial showing was recognized, the form or scope of that department was defined only to the extent that all were agreed it should not dominate the Exposition, as had elsewhere been the case.

Judge Blodgett, who was the spokesman of his fellow Rhode Islanders, stated that it was the purpose of his commission to help in developing the historical side of the Exposition. His investigations had led him to believe that there would be very little attention given by Rhode Island to the making of a display of material resources, not that interest was lacking, but because such exhibits had been made at Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis, and the feeling was general in his State that the Ter-Centennial afforded a very desirable opportunity for Rhode Island to exploit her historical relics, leaving to commonwealths of less antiquity, but with larger material resources, the duty or the privilege of exhibiting the products of their mines, fields, soils or factories. In a cursory way the Chief Commissioner reviewed the history of the colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations from the third decade of the seventeenth century, and surprised his auditors by explaining how much of historical moment Rhode Island could illustrate with visible reminders.

This Commission did not come to Norfolk unprepared; they had interviewed prominent men of their State and secured a consensus of opinion as to the form of Rhode Island's participation. The manufacturers of that State were not averse to exhibiting, provided that manufacturers generally would exhibit; but, when Judge Blodgett said that his Commission was inclined to lay more stress upon historic than commercial matters, he expressed the ideas of the officials and stated the position of his State. After selecting their site, the commissioners departed, and during the months intervening between July and the next convention of their State Legislature, they prepared tangibly a plan of participation, the details and cost of which were satisfactory to the lawmakers and the Governor. Subsequent to the visit of the Rhode Islanders, other commissioners came, and in general, the later comers pursued the same official policy as the first, all of them requesting enabling appropriations from their several states. Maryland later gave sixty-five thousand; Massachusetts, sixty thousand; Georgia, thirty thousand; South Carolina, twenty thousand; Michigan, twenty thousand; and to their previous appropriations Connecticut added forty-five thousand; and New Jersey, fifty thousand respectively. During the succeeding winter and spring, further appropriations were secured. Ohio gave seventy-five thousand; Delaware, fifteen thousand; Vermont, fifteen thousand; Missouri, forty-five thousand in addition to the ten thousand previously appropriated; New Hampshire, seventeen thousand; Indiana, twenty-five thousand; West Virginia, fifty-five thousand; and Kentucky, raised, by popular subscription, thirty thousand dollars. In the General Appropriation Act for 1906, the Legislature of Virginia set apart thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of military display, and for public state entertainment at the Jamestown Exposition, and seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a building, and for making an industrial and commercial exhibit of the resources of the State.



THE HONORABLE GROVER CLEVELAND
Former President of the United States of America
1885-1889 and 1893-1897

While the necessity for selecting a suitable successor to General Lee had been by no means overlooked, matters in relation to legislation which always had been directed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors did not suffer, and all the duties which had directly de-

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905 volved upon the President were performed by the First Vice-President, Alvah H. Martin; therefore, there was no urgent need of haste. The high standard of General Lee made it necessary that his successor should be a man no less worthy to hold the position. Only two candidates—if so may be designated men, neither of whom strove for the position—were ever seriously considered. The one—former President Grover Cleveland—was very positive in his expressions of interest in the Exposition, but by reason of other engagements found it impossible to consider seriously the Presidency of the Company. The other—Honorable Harry St. George Tucker—was Dean of the Law School of the George Washington University, and his acceptance of the position meant a severance of ties which he had doubtless considered life-long. The appeal to Mr. Tucker, however, was based on the ground of loyalty to Virginia, and he finally concluded to set aside personal inclination and accept the call of his State.

The Department of State through its diplomatic representatives had sent to each Government a copy of the President's proclamation and an official invitation from the United States, but it was deemed advisable that the President of the Exposition should personally supplement this invitation, and on the 7th of November, 1905, Mr. Tucker, accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, took passage on the Kaiser Wilhelm II for Plymouth, England, and arrived there on November 12th. On board was the Italian Ambassador to the United States, Baron Edmundo Mayor des Planches, whom Mr. Tucker had known most pleasantly in Washington. The voyage was without incident except that a wireless message was sent to the Admiral of the English Navy stationed at Plymouth, who received Mr. Tucker upon his arrival.



VICTOR EMANUEL III
King of Italy

His mission abroad for the Exposition was solely for the purpose of enlisting the interest of European countries in the naval and military display to be held during 1907. The question of securing foreign exhibits was not to be considered, except incidentally, nor was he expected to solicit exhibits either from the governments of Europe or from individuals, but whenever any one was desirous of exhibiting, he explained the scope of the Exposition.

Before leaving America, Sir Mortimer 1905
Durand, British Ambassador, a warm personal friend of Mr. Tucker, had informed certain of his home friends that Mr. Tucker would visit England, and among them were the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Roberts, with whom the Ambassador had served in India. The American Ambassador, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, was most courteous and attentive and did all in his power toward expediting the objects of the mission, and through his courtesy Mr. Tucker attended on Thanksgiving Day an American dinner, at which about eight hundred citizens of the United States were seated at the tables. The guests were informed by Mr. Reid, in the course of his address, concerning the object of Mr. Tucker's visit to London. The Admiralty and the War Departments were visited by Mr. Tucker, as was also the Foreign Office, and at each of these places the envoy of the Exposition was received with the greatest consideration and promises of support in his work were pledged. It was impossible at this time to secure an audience with the King; but the Departments which were visited gave assurances that the cordial and hearty co-operation of the Mother Country would be given to the celebration.

About the first of December Mr. Tucker went to Berlin, and although the American Ambassador, Mr. Tower, was absent at the time, the Embassy did all that could have been expected or desired to help the undertaking. Without final commitment the War and Naval offices gave the same assurances that were given in England. The American Consul at Berlin, Mr. Thackera, and his wife, a daughter of the late General William T. Sherman, were especially cordial and did much to make President and Mrs. Tucker's stay in Berlin delightful and profitable.

Proceeding to Vienna after a week in Berlin, Mr. Tucker felt confident of success when he greeted his old Congressional colleague, Hon. Bellamy Storer, the American Ambassador at that place. The Austrian, being the most exclusive court in Europe, it was impossible officially to see the Emperor, but the departments of the government through the kindly influence of Mr. Storer, responded most cordially to the invitation; and, when Vienna was

1905 left, assurances were taken that Austria would certainly be represented in the naval display at Jamestown.

Next, Rome was visited, Mr. Tucker arriving there a day or two before Christmas. It seemed quite a difficult task at that season to accomplish anything like business results, but the wisdom of the government in sending Ambassador White to the Italian Court made the visit entirely successful, and in recording the events and impressions of his trip abroad, Mr. Tucker pays a high tribute to the efficiency of the American Ambassador. Mr. White gave an official dinner Christmas night which Mr. Tucker attended, and at which many other notable and prominent persons were present. The Ambassador secured an audience with the King for the next day and Mr. Tucker went through his first experience in approaching royalty. The King of Italy, a celebrated and able member of the very distinguished house of Savoy, keenly alive to all questions of the day, and well informed about American policies and politics, was apparently interested in the Exposition and his actions subsequently showed that the interest was real.



EDWARD VII
King of England

In Paris Mr. Tucker was received most cordially by Ambassador McCormick, a fellow native of Rockbridge County in Virginia. The Ambassador evidenced deep interest in the Exposition and spared no effort to secure the active participation of the French Republic. President Loubet was just going out of office, but he very kindly met Mr. Tucker, and expressed his personal good will and belief that the incoming government would certainly accept the invitation. The War Office and the Navy Department expressed the same opinion and within a month the official acceptance was forwarded.

Mr. Tucker returned to London and obtained an audience with his Majesty Edward VII. The King expressed his strong desire that England should be well represented. During the conversation it was suggested that Lord Roberts be sent as the military representative of Great Britain, and while this proposal was not accepted, the King was evidently impressed with it. Mr. Tucker relates that he told King Edward that Virginia would especially welcome the Field Marshal because his personal resemblance to General Joseph E. Johnston was so great. The King asked: "Not like General Lee?" To which Mr. Tucker replied that Virginians did not consider anybody like General Lee.

In England, the president of the Exposition was the recipient of many distinguished courtesies. He sat on the bench with the Lord Chief Justice of England and witnessed the trial of a cause at Nisi Prius. He attended, as the guest of the Lord Chief Justice, the annual dinner of the bar, given at Lincoln's Inn. He visited the Archbishop of Canterbury who, as the leading Episcopal churchman, was deeply interested in the three hundredth anniversary of the first Episcopal foundation in America. He met most of the members of the outgoing and incoming Governments.

On the twenty-first of January, 1906, he arrived in New York after a stormy passage and immediately proceeded to Washington to help in the pending campaign for a Congressional Appropriation. Every country visited by Mr. Tucker was represented in the Naval demonstration at the Ter-Centennial.

On the 28th of May, 1905, the Board of Governors created the first working bureaus. Their authority for this action is contained in the fifth section, Article VI, of the by-laws of the Company which relates to the Board of Governors, in many ways the most important rule of the Company, as it shows the purpose of the Directors so far as relates to their conception of the duties of the Board and its Chairman. This section reads:

"The Board of Governors may, from time to time, create such bureaus and departments, and appoint such managers thereof as may be deemed necessary to execute all work for the proper creation and operation of the Exposition, and they may employ a General Manager who shall be under the direction of the Chairman and the Board of Governors and subject to the supervision and authority of the President."

In order to arrive at a more complete understanding of the wishes of that portion of the Board of Directors who desired a change from the earlier methods of the Company and whose protests resulted in its reorganization, it is necessary also to bear in mind the first paragraph of the sixth section of the same by-laws which deals with the Chairman of the Board:

"The Chairman of the Board of Governors shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Governors at which he is present, and call special meetings whenever he deems it necessary. He shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee. *He shall have general supervision over all employees,* and shall make known to them, through the proper officer, all the rules and regulations of the Company or the Board, *and shall have power to remove any employee.*"

The only ambiguity in the first of these by-laws is contained in the final clause which subjects the General Manager to the supervision and authority of the President. These words were placed in the law because General Lee, then President of the Company, was, in a measure, jealous of his prerogatives and felt that without some such phrase being interpolated the position of the President would, by implication, be subordinate to that of the Chairman of the Board, but he and every one of the Directors recognized that all other positions were secondary to that of the Chairman if not actually subordinate. The right of the Board to employ a general manager did not affect the primacy of the Chairman, for the first quoted paragraph of the by-laws distinctly states that he has the power to remove any employee, but the right of the Board to employ a general manager might reasonably be taken to imply that the Governors were not expected to be themselves managers, else they would be as executives subordinate to an executive they had employed; a condition decidedly anomalous. The first of these by-laws certainly indicated a legislative character for the Board and denied an executive, while the second of the quoted sections makes a clear distinction between the power of the Chairman of the Board as the holder of that position and as an individual Board member. That the Board was a legislative committee was the opinion of the Attorney-General of Virginia when he decided that one of its members should be a state commissioner. This decision was rendered in face of the designation of the Governors as officers of the Company. 1905

The duties of the Chairman were legislative so far as he was a member of the Board and as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, but his principal functions were executive, and, while there could be no question as to his right to vote as an executive committeeman, there might have been a legal question as to his suffrage privilege on the Board of Governors unless his ballot were necessary to break a tie. That all of the positions in the Company, with the exception of the Presidency, were to be subordinate to that of the Chairman was implied if not plainly stated. The employment of a general manager could mean only that of an assistant chief executive—that is, a deputy whose immediate superior was the Chairman. Nevertheless the first resolution of the Governors creating departments directed the managers to confer with the Chairman and report to the Board, in effect making each manager a chief executive, subject to the legislation of the Board and to its judicial decisions, while the Chairman was relegated to the position of an advisor whose counsel, inferentially, might be taken or disregarded, and he was thenceforth considered executive only in so far as he directed a bureau placed in his charge by the Board or as related to matters referred to him by that body. This resolution passed May 26, 1905, reads as follows:

"*Resolved*: That the following departments or bureaus be at once created to facilitate the Exposition work: A Department or Bureau of Concessions, to be in charge of Mr. Sherwood as manager; a Department or Bureau of Grounds and Buildings, to be in charge of Mr. Cottrell as manager; a Department or Bureau of Ways and Means, to be in charge of Mr. Myers, as manager, and the managers of these Departments will confer regularly with the Chairman of this Board and make report of the progress of their work to the Board meetings."

The language of this resolution clearly indicates that at an early date the individual mem-



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bers of the Board had conceived ideas at variance with the purport of the by-laws and these later became so deep-rooted that the first intention of the rules was entirely disregarded. The resolution recognized one of the principles of the by-laws and contravenes another. The authority which had been vested in the Board to create bureaus and departments and to appoint managers was unlimited. Whatever bureaus they deemed necessary to create they could create and their field of choice for men to manage such bureaus was unrestricted. They were not precluded from selecting a member of the Board as a manager, yet they were distinctly free to go beyond this meagre limitation.

In the separation of exposition work there are only four grand divisions: "Exploitation," which has for its purpose the securing of interest of every sort; "Exhibits," which superintends the collection and display of all educational and commercial objects; "Works," which has charge of the grounds and buildings, and "Admissions and Concessions," which directly supervises the apparent revenue producers, namely: the tolls at the gate and the returns from shows or selling privileges. If a prominent newspaper man with general publicity experience had been a Governor it might perhaps have been logical to have made him manager of Exploitation, and for similar reasons, that is, eminent fitness, the Division of Exhibits might have been placed in charge of a Governor if he had been a museum director or a successful organizer of fairs. If one of the Governors had been a prominent contractor it would have been proper to have made him manager of Works, or a successful show man on the Board would have made a satisfactory manager of Concessions and Admissions. In any of these cases, however, certainly the wise, and possibly the only proper action to have been taken by a Governor if he were appointed manager, would have been for him to have presented his resignation to the Board immediately. In fact the only manager of a department who logically might have been a board member was the man in charge of Ways and Means, a division of work which entered so closely into the affairs of the entire company that it was essentially a part of the general managership, and, therefore, proper to be under the immediate direction of the chief executive of the company—or at least someone who was present at every session of the Board and could participate in its deliberations. Curiously enough the only manager of a department created by this resolution who was not a governor, was Barton Myers to whom was given Ways and Means.

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It must be obvious therefore that at this time the Board of Governors did not consider that only one of its members was entitled to direct a bureau, but from the beginning of specialized work this idea obtruded and as a sequence there occurred a serious miscomprehension of individual duties, responsibilities and opportunities. This condition at times caused considerable ill feeling, handicapped operations, and to a degree endangered the success of the Exposition.

The policy of the Governors to reserve to themselves the management of department business was determined at a very early stage. About two months after the resolution of May 26, 1905, Frederick J. V. Skiff, who had been director of exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition and had previously been connected with the World's Fair at Chicago, a recognized authority on such enterprises, had a conference with the Governors and other officers of the company at which time he stated that in view of the evident policy of the Board he thought that Mr. Myers, then Manager of Ways and Means, either should become a Board member, or should be succeeded by a Governor. Later, Mr. Myers was elected a Governor and subsequently never was there a thought of creating an executive division unless some Governor was available to manage it. This was demonstrated by all the other appointments of the Board, and when it was deemed desirable to increase the number of executive divisions to seven, an amendment to the by-laws was enacted authorizing the election of an additional Governor.

In adopting this policy the Governors unquestionably assumed a power and responsibility not in consonance with the views of those who had effected a change in the first organization of the company. The purpose of the reorganizers was to obtain a set of rules which would expedite legislation and concentrate executive authority. The demand for concentration related solely to executive functions and could not possibly be construed as evidence that the directors wanted to be relieved of any of their own legislative privileges. The father of the resolution which caused the remodeling of the laws, George H. Schmelz, was very pronounced in his antagonism to the lessening of the Directors' power or to the removal of the directorate from its position as a court of highest

5 appeal. The Board of Governors, taking, as it did, practically the place of all standing committees of the company and largely superseding the Executive Committee, made speedy legislation inevitable, or certainly tardy legislation inexcusable; and the Directors presumed that having made a chief executive they had secured rules which would sufficiently concentrate the executive power. But where concentration was wanted separation came and where there was no demand for concentration there occurred a rigid conglomerate.

The hazard of such an arrangement is not difficult to understand. It is perhaps natural for the manager of a division, who has learned to consider his charge as a separate business, to strive assiduously for the best results for his division, irrespective of the interests of any other or without due consideration for the entire undertaking. But in an exposition, as in every large corporation department, interests clash and one may easily antagonize another. At the Jamestown Exposition conflicting interests were inevitable. Without one supreme arbiter it is difficult to reconcile the policies of the concessions division with those of exhibits and to this inherent and basic difficulty the Jamestown Exposition superadded a division of exhibits duties, for practically every other large exposition had included in the division of exhibits, " History and Education " and " Social Economy " when that subject was accentuated. In the non-revenue producing class there was also a division of duties. Exploitation was divided, and legislation and promotion were placed under one executive, while " Press and Publicity " was placed under another. To add to the complexities of the situation almost on the eve of the Exposition, Transportation, which had been a branch of general administrative effort at other expositions, was made an executive bureau; and among other peculiarities the Medical Director of the Company, being an officer, reported to the nominal chief executive of the Exposition, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, while his assistants reported to the Governor of Works; and the Department of Police was diverted from the care of the Chairman of the Board and entrusted to the Governor of Works after the Exposition opened. 1905

The Board as a whole never relinquished its supervision over each and every department but its supervision was legislative, and for all practical purposes the head of the division, and not the Board, or the Chairman of the Board, was executive, for whenever the policy of a Governor was questioned he upheld his position or considered himself deeply aggrieved. As a result, instead of a single executive there were six or later seven co-ordinate executives, who were not infrequently antagonistic to each other but whose differences were of a nature which could only be settled in the Board and were unheard beyond its sessions.

In the balance sheet of an exposition some departments show as revenue producers while others yield apparently no returns. Frequently, and, as a matter of fact, generally, the latter departments are the real money makers. A well exploited exposition with modest exhibits, for example, will have a better chance of success than one with fine exhibits and poor exploitation, yet the advertising of such an undertaking is, on its face, a debit. The claims of such departments as these for financial assistance are often antagonistic, but still more adverse are the interests of divisions in the same class. It is possible that departments which show direct money returns might operate harmoniously and without friction; possible, but not probable, for there is always a likelihood of the policy of one department affecting the interest of another and sometimes jeopardizing its success.



NATURAL BEAUTY ON GROUNDS

1905 If the members of the Board of Governors had been debarred from any executive work they could have sat as unbiased judges determining the merits of causes presented to them; they could have declared rules for the government of each bureau and have placed whatever restrictions they pleased upon the authority of its managers. Should the executive of a bureau have deemed it expedient to suggest the alteration of any plan or if he had considered the appropriation for his work insufficient he could have protested to the Chairman of the Board whose business it then would have been to refer the subject for adjudication to the Governors.

With no individual departmental responsibility, with no executive cares or conflicts to consider, but empowered with authority to legislate without prejudice in all the affairs of the company, the Governors would have been able to discuss without bitterness and to decide without bias; and no member could have felt personal antagonism because another considered himself in duty bound to oppose a suggestion. Having created bureaus and having appointed managers, the functions of the Board would then have consisted of legislation for the departments and the settlement of disputes between them; the Chairman would have been the chief executive under whose direct supervision the rulings of the Governors would have been carried in effect.

Opposed to the separation of executive authority there was the closest concentration of legislative power, for there, practically, the Board was supreme, and in the hands of its six members was centered the privilege of making and construing the laws. This was not obvious, nor was it inevitable, but it is what occurred. The Board of Directors might consist of as many as one hundred and five members but seventeen constituted a quorum. The executive committee consisted first of twenty-one members, later of twenty-two, but seven always constituted a quorum. In parallel collumns below appear the Sections in Articles V and VI which relate to the powers of the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors:

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall have full power to do all acts and adopt all measures which it shall deem best for the interest of the stockholders, but the Committee shall not have the power to bind the corporation by any contract or obligation involving an expenditure in excess of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or any consideration moving from the Company exceeding that sum, unless specifically authorized so to do by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that all contracts shall first have been considered by the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 4. The Board of Governors shall directly supervise the affairs of the Company, and shall have all the functions and powers of the Executive Committee, except as in these By-Laws otherwise expressly provided. They shall have authority to enter into contracts and have the same executed in the name and on behalf of the Company without reference to the Executive Committee or Board of Directors, provided the same shall not have been previously disapproved by the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors, and provided the obligation to be incurred, or the consideration moving from the Company does not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), in which case they must refer their contemplated action to the Executive Committee.

The only distinctive privileges of the Board of Directors were the power to change the by-laws of the Company, to accept or reject the nominations which the Executive Committee might make for positions on the Board of Governors and to vote on contracts where the consideration exceeded fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). The Board of Governors had all the functions of the Executive Committee except that the latter should vote on contracts where the consideration was more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), and did not exceed fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), should fix the compensation of the officers of the company and annually should nominate the Governors. The general legislation of the Company was entrusted to the Governors. Theoretically this was the intent of the rules; but its practical working was curious. Originally there were five Governors, four of whom were Executive Committeemen and the Board meetings were generally attended by the Auditor, an Executive Committeeman, later elected a Governor. When the Board membership was increased to six and later to seven, every Governor was a member of the Executive Committee. The Secretary of the Company who kept the minutes of all Board meetings was an Executive Committeeman as were also both of the General Counsel. For all practical purposes the Governors with their immediate associates constituted a quorum of the Executive Committee and only on rare occasions did this coterie fail to form a committee majority. Ten or twelve members at the most usually attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and there were thirteen members who were officers of the Company. Of the remaining nine, one lived in Richmond and rarely attended, three of the others lived across Hampton Roads and two more resigned before the Exposition opened. As a consequence, so far as performing any separate function might be concerned, the Executive Committee might as well have been non-existent. Nevertheless this committee met once a month while the Directors who really retained some semblance of independent power held their meetings quarterly unless called together in the interim to pass upon some contract. 190

There were occasional protests against these conditions. The Directors did not tamely submit; but the concentrated power was too strong for the scattered opposition and every effort to amend the by-laws in such a manner as would reduce the representation of the Governors on the Executive Committee, or eliminate that representation, met with defeat. This invariable result demonstrated that even in the Directorate, with its large membership, the Governors were able to control.

As a consequence of these conditions, the Board was the legislative and the judicial branches of the Government and its members were the executives. It made most of the laws for the company and interpreted its own laws or the others which its members helped to make; and the individual Governors executed

1905 them. If the Board as a whole even had executed the laws it would have been an unwise oligarchy yet preferable to the individual execution for under the former plan there would necessarily have been one mouthpiece and to that extent there would have been concentration, but even this simulated unification was absent and each department was a separate government, the Chairman one among equals whose sole differentiating function was the presiding at meetings. These conditions did not make for success, and it is certainly creditable to the individual members of the Board of Governors that they succeeded even partially. It is certain that the original idea of the Governors to assign the various departments to their own care was based on economical reasons and the assumption that the appointment of expert managers who were not officers of the Company or perhaps without previous interest in it, would necessarily compel the payment of large salaries, which, by their arrangement, could be saved. It is equally certain that they must have overlooked the fact that their assumption of managerial duties would make it necessary for each of them to abandon, to a great extent, his own business and, as a consequence, each would expect to receive, and, as a matter of fact, later did receive, adequate compensation. The salaries paid to the several Governors were probably just and not excessive, for all of them were successful men and the diversion of their time and attention from their own business reasonably may be deemed a considerable personal loss, but, if the duties of the Governors had been purely legislative, they could have attended to their own affairs and their salaries might have been nominal, while competent and experienced exposition men could have executed their orders without adding materially to the cost of operations yet producing better results. In many ways the Exposition succeeded largely and few utter failures have to be recorded. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that under more favorable circumstances the results would have been eminently satisfactory, but, handicapped as the Jamestown Exposition was in so many ways, an inherent weakness of government was a deplorable addition to the load. 1905



POWHATAN'S OAK
The Largest Tree on the Grounds



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University and College Education | Auditorium | Primary and Secondary Education

RALEIGH SQUARE



COLONNADE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

CHAPTER V

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

WAYS AND MEANS—COLLECTIONS—ORIGINAL ESTIMATE OF COST—ENFORCING COLLECTIONS—SECURING THE VIRGINIA APPROPRIATION—PUBLIC UTILITIES—TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENT—LOCATION OF MAIN GATE—DISADVANTAGES OF LOCATION—THE EFFECT OF TROLLEY CONSOLIDATION—WATER SUPPLY—A RESERVOIR—LIGHT AND POWER—THE DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS—EXPERIENCE OF OTHER EXPOSITIONS—THE POLICIES OF THE CONCESSION DIVISION—PRICES CHARGED—DIVISION OF WORKS—LANDSCAPE FEATURES—COLLECTING PLANTS—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE—THE EXPOSITION FENCE—WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM—BUILDING ROADWAYS—THE LABOR PROBLEM—EXPLOITATION AND EXHIBITS—RAMIFICATION OF EXHIBIT DIVISION—EXHIBIT COMMISSIONERS—HISTORY, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.

IT is obviously advantageous to separate Exposition work into departments. Under intelligent direction, creation and maintenance are robbed of much of their difficulties when plans are laid in advance of actual requirements and definite policies decided before there is a need of application. The creation of the three departments authorized by the Board of Governors was a distinct step in the right direction, specializing as it did certain necessary phases of an activity, but it is questionable whether the number should have been so limited. The segregation of these branches of work left the Chairman of the Board of Governors as direct supervisor and executive of all the remainder. A part of this unplaced authority might perhaps best always be under the direct charge of the chief executive. This is especially true of the division of promotion logically comprising legislation, publicity, press work and those endeavors which have for their object the securing of organized support such as the attendance of conventions and the arrangement for events in which numbers participate; and to these subjects might also be added the preliminary work in the department of exhibits, for the creation of interest with exhibitors is purely exploitive in its nature. Possibly some such thought as this last influenced the governors to create a single division of exploitation and exhibits, combining the two subjects under one manager, but it is more probable that this designation might fairly be taken as an indication of the secondary consideration which attached to exhibits.

It is a question whether anything was gained by making Ways and Means an executive bureau. This was a departure from exposition precedent and the wisdom of imposing upon any one man the vast obligations of this division is doubtful, yet it was a logical result of the conception which the Board of Governors had of their duties. There are so many decisive matters, a large proportion of which involve the practical policy of the company, which rightly fall under the appellation of ways and means that to make any man the manager of such a division especially under the individualistic conditions which obtained at the Jamestown Exposition, conferred on him legislative and executive power which, if rightly exercised, was likely to place him in continuous and acrimonious antagonism with some of his fellow board members. The fact that the Governor of this Division discharged his duties with marked ability cannot be urged as a sufficient answer to this elemental objection.

1905 The selection of Mr. Myers to manage the bureau is easy to explain. While Auditor of the Company he had practically fulfilled many of the functions of such an office even before the Board of Governors was created. Financial difficulties had continuously plagued the Company and these, instead of lessening, increased as time wore on. No one was so familiar with the situation as the Auditor to whom had been assigned the solution of many problems and the charge of many operations clearly above and beyond the normal duties of such an office; yet the history of the Ways and Means bureau is, to a great extent, the story of the Exposition because every division of operation is compelled at almost all times to come into close and intimate touch with that power.

Prior to the creation of the Board collections had been most unsatisfactory. The change in the management resulted for awhile in causing an improvement but this condition did not continue. Without visible results, local enthusiasm naturally waned and the indisposition to pay which formerly had prevailed again became apparent. One reason for apathy on the part of many of these subscribers was that the transportation companies had refused to pay their subscriptions. This difficulty was, however, eliminated in August, 1905, when most of the transportation companies liquidated their deferred payments in full and within a few weeks all these claims were paid.

From the beginning of the organization it had been generally assumed that to create an adequate and satisfactory exposition the expenditure of approximately two million dollars would be necessary. To secure this sum it was hoped that one million dollars worth of preferred stock might be sold at par and common stock for the face value of five hundred thousand dollars might be placed. Of this sum only twenty-eight per cent. could be demanded prior to January 1, 1907. Two hundred thousand dollars had been donated by the State of Virginia and it was reasonably expected that five hundred thousand dollars would be given by Congress. If, however, all of this stock had been placed and Congress had made a half million dollar appropriation, there was still a gap to fill. It was quite obvious therefore that no subscriber large or small could be excused from his contract.

With the elimination of the transportation problem many of the larger subscribers, who had held that if ten per cent. of the entire possible working capital to be derived from stock sales was withdrawn the Exposition would have slight chance of success, now that this menace was removed, evidenced a willingness to pay; but others had delayed for such a long time to respond to the Treasurer's calls that either they had acquired the habit of neglecting or now found it difficult to discharge their obligations. At the suggestion of the Manager of Ways and Means, the General Counsel of the Company notified all in arrears that they would be sued if they did not settle, and a local attorney was engaged to enforce collections. The result of the first suit made it evident that the legality of the stock subscriptions was beyond question and that judgments would hold; thus it was only necessary to sue in a very limited number of cases in order to secure payment from responsible people. 1905

This action of the company was a distinct ways and means move and separable from the immediate financial question. The appropriation made by the State of Virginia was available only after certain sums should have been paid into the treasury of the company from collections on stock subscriptions. Of the two hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Virginia the company was entitled to draw from the treasury of the State fifty thousand at any time after the first day of March, 1904, provided that before this amount was paid to the company two hundred and fifty thousand dollars should have been collected from stock subscriptions; and a second installment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was available after March 1, 1905, provided that before this payment could be made to the exposition a to-



EXPOSITION FENCE, ERECTED 1905

tal of five hundred thousand dollars should have been collected from the same stock source. But neither of these payments could be demanded unless the amounts above stated had been paid into the treasury of the company within two years after the close of the 1904 session of the General Assembly, or prior to January 12, 1906. Up to the closing day of October, 1905, only two hundred and ten thousand, five hundred and three dollars and thirty-nine cents had been paid on stock subscriptions, but by the first week in December owing to the activity of the collections bureau this amount was increased sufficiently to enable the company to receive the State's fifty thousand dollars. Within five weeks as much more money would have to be collected else the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriation would be lost.

The Manager of Ways and Means strove very diligently to increase sufficiently the collection account and he secured from a number of subscribers the full amount of their subscriptions in advance, but there was still a large lapse between the total obtained and the total required. Mr. Myers induced the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, a Norfolk financial institution, to prepay the subscriptions on a suf-

ficient amount of stock to comply with the half million dollar requirement and accept as security partly paid stock with subscribers' notes for the unpaid balance, together with a pledge of one hundred thousand dollars executed by the Board of Governors to be liquidated by a transfer to the Trust Company of the moneys received by the Concession Department—the pledge constituting a first lien upon this class of revenue. Further to guarantee the Trust Company the Governors collectively and as individuals endorsed notes to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Board realized that unless some such endeavor as this were successful the imperatively necessary help from the State could not be obtained, building operations would be delayed and the success of the Exposition rendered most questionable.

Before construction began the matter of public utilities demanded attention. Within less than two years all of the conveniences of a city had to be installed in a wilderness. There were no methods of communication for men, messages or freight; car service, both electric and steam, was urgently demanded; telephone and telegraph lines had to be inducted; piers had to be built; provisions were needed for supplying light and power, and the most glaring necessity, water, presented a serious problem. An electric line was operating between Norfolk and Pine Beach, a point closely adjacent to the Exposition and from this road a spur track was diverted into the grounds. For a considerable period this was the only method of transporting men and material to the Exposition, and there was no other public utility except the limited convenience of a post office at Pine Beach and a telephone at a hotel approximately a mile distant from the first building point of the Exposition.

During the summer of 1905 the Exposition Company prepared an agreement with the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, the owners of the Pine Beach trolley line, by which, under certain conditions, each corporation would contribute jointly to the erection of a passenger station fronting on Maryland Avenue within the boundaries of the Exposition, this avenue marking the western limit of the main site; and it was further agreed that each company would share in the cost incident to the enlargement and betterment of a pier then and still owned by the electric company. This contract was never executed. The parties appeared to be in thorough accord and each was satisfied with the proportion of expenditure and revenue. The papers were with the General Counsel of the Exposition for several months, and if the contract had ever been prepared and presented it probably would have been signed. Meanwhile, however, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company, a corporation which had other electric lighting and trolley interests in Norfolk and vicinity, acquired control of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company.

This consolidation did not adversely affect the transportation situation; to the contrary, it is very probable that the service would have been much less satisfactory had the lines been operated independently. The purchasing company offered at its own cost to improve the Pine Beach Pier to an extent not less than that proposed by the contract which has been mentioned; and notwithstanding the fact that subsequently the Exposition management financially aided a company which erected and operated a pier adjacent to the Exposition site, the Traction Company did what they had offered to do: they improved their own pier and maintained it during the entire period of the Exposition in excellent condition.



FENCE IN BLOOM, 1907

It did not require extraordinary acumen to appreciate the fact that trolley service alone would not afford an adequate means of shipping freight during the creative period of the Exposition. On the 15th of November, 1905, Raymond Dupuy, General Manager of the Tidewater Railroad (now the Virginia Railway), announced that his company would construct tracks to the Exposition Grounds, entering at a point on 99th Street about mid-distant between the eastern and western boundaries. This decision caused considerable disquietude on the part of many who had purchased property on Maryland Avenue, for the reason that it had always been anticipated that the main entrance would be on that thoroughfare, and these property holders feared that where the railroad entered the principal gates would be.

A Maryland Avenue location was the logical point for the main entrance. When the first ground plan was prepared, it showed the



FENCE, INTERIOR VIEW, 1907



PIER AT PINE BEACH

State buildings occupying a semi-circular tract in the eastern section of the grounds. The Virginia Building was supposed to form the apex of this arc and to face a beautiful park, adorned with a fountain and flower beds, and flanked by the other State headquarters except at the western boundary which was to lie open. While this formation was being considered the Management had planned to build an entrance, if not the main entrance, on 99th Street, but this plan was abandoned when the State buildings were located on a boulevard overlooking Hampton Roads, and it was generally believed that a Maryland Avenue location would be chosen for the principal gate. That the Board of Governors so intended seems obvious, for all the plans of ground development appear to have been made with this idea in view.

The fears of the property owners proved well founded and the change provoked much invidious comment. Apart from any effect it might have had upon individuals it certainly resulted in a considerable loss of revenue for the Exposition. Wherever the majority of exposition visitors enter there should be a pleasing picture. If necessary it might be well to use a part of the exposition site for a decorative plaza leading to the main gate but in any event the scene inside the barriers should be attractive. At the Jamestown Exposition the entrance was placed most unfortunately. Instead of a broad tree-lined avenue flanked on either side by club houses and the buildings of private exhibitors—a vista planned by the Board of Design—the visitors to the Exposition entered a barren waste, unadorned, low and at most time damp. The buildings in the vicinity of the entrance were unattractive, cheap board affairs and the central group of Exposition palaces was hidden from view by an unsightly grand stand which lay across Lee's Parade. The Administration Building and its two wings, used for primary and secondary education on the one side and university education on the other, had each a single face which was turned away from the main gate, and those who utilized that entrance were required to walk over half the breadth of the property across the Parade Ground when that was vacant or around it when occupied, before reaching any main building.

Instead of the first impression of the Exposition causing pleasurable surprise it was decidedly disappointing. Just within the gates lay a wide stretch of open space over which had been thrown gravel that crunched disagreeably under heavy shoes and made uncomfortable those who were lightly shod. It is not easy to remove initial disfavor and it is undoubtedly true that visitors from distant points sometimes left the Exposition without losing their uncomfortable advent sensations. This was true even after the buildings and grounds were finished. It was more glaringly obvious, however, before that time. The loss of revenue from this source cannot be estimated but the decrease in local attendance can measurably be traced. The half mile or more of a dreary walk required to reach any desirable point deterred an evening visitor from repeating his excursions. If the attractions had been easily accessible local people might have visited frequently. At this, as at most other expositions, the amusement section was the only one open in the evening and until late in the summer of 1907 there was no car service worth mentioning between Norfolk and any point at the Exposition, other than the main gate. Had this entrance been located where it was originally planned the visitor could have entered the grounds at a point not more than one hundred yards from the end of the War Path, and could have reached this section by travelling a broad, well lighted, well paved, dry avenue.

It has been stated officially that the location of the main entrance was not in conformity with the wishes of the Governors or the Board of Design. Even if this were true, it is no excuse; to the contrary, it renders the situation less excusable. It has been stated that the Trolley company was anxious to secure a common terminus which would require a minimum mileage and for this reason it chose the 99th Street location. Before the Exposition was planned the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company had been operating a line from Norfolk to Willoughby Spit, and for a part of the distance the tracks were parallel to the eastern boundary of the site at a point about two miles distant. As the trackage of this line between the Exposition and Norfolk was longer than over the Pine Beach division, it might have been advantageous to reduce the discrepancy and this may have been justly considered in-

1905 teresting to the traction corporation because they charged an extra fare via the Willoughby Spit section and naturally wished to make the trip as attractive as possible, but there were other phases to the situation. The General Manager of the Traction Company, E. C. Hathaway, and President John Blair MacAfee, maintain that the location of the principal entrance was decided by the Exposition Company and was not their choice. They show that it cost their company to build terminals and to construct an over-head viaduct on 99th Street not less than $84,000.00, a sum greatly in excess of what would have been required for a station on Maryland Avenue where car tracks would not have crossed. They prove that the rights of way secured by their company, to operate on 99th Street did not include the privilege of building an overhead structure or a loop at the freight station which was to be constructed on Maryland Avenue and they show that the exercise of these privileges without the consent of the Hampton Roads Land Company caused a dispute which resulted in the traction company being compelled to operate alternately the cars running between Norfolk and the Exposition over the tracks of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal division—one to the main gate, and the second traversing the Maryland Avenue course.

The contention of Messrs. MacAfee and Hathaway is corroborated by W. E. Cottrell, Governor of Works of the Exposition, who has stated that the location of the main gate was decided by him, acting for the Exposition Company, at a conference in which the Traction representatives and the Exposition representatives participated. There is no doubt that the Board of Governors subsequently approved the selection for this is a matter which is attested by the official records of the company.

Although it has never been publicly admitted, it is a fact which no Exposition official will deny that a cause chiefly determining the diversion of the main entrance from any point on Maryland Avenue was the character of the buildings occupying the adjacent territory. On all progress maps there was shown a gate opposite 104th Street and provisions for landing passengers at that point were made long before the opening of the Exposition, in fact, during the very early stages of construction. A loop for the station had been provided at that point and within the fence, landscape work had been executed with the obvious intention of using 104th Street continued as the main thoroughfare of the Exposition. The loop for the railroad tracks began at 103rd Street and continued to 104th Street and the latter avenue was chosen for the point of entrance because, there, visitors from the adjacent territory could enter the grounds without having to cross any tracks. As, however, many objectionable places had been established in the vicinity of 104th Street, the Exposition Company decided to install the main gate at the juncture of 99th Street and Maryland Avenue, and in order to afford adequate terminal facilities at that point the Board of Governors offered to the Traction Company for its free use during the Exposition period, a square section equal in size to the average city block. The Traction engineers prepared plans for the terminal at that point and presented these to the Governors, who objected to the proposed arrangement because it necessitated passengers crossing a bridge in order to reach out-going cars; a condition which was argued might cause accidents in the event of a crowd rushing to the cars. The plans were returned to the Traction Company with the request that they be changed with this objection obviated.

While alterations of the design were being considered a meeting with the Exposition's and the Traction company's officials occurred and the 99th Street point was chosen. To a less degree the corner site was open to the same objection as the 104th Street location, namely, the presence of undesirable places in the vicinity. There was, moreover, another difficulty which was even more serious. None of the ground plans had contemplated a corner entrance and had that been selected, visitors to the Exposition would have had for their first view a most unsightly picture—the rear aspect of the War Path, full of small shacks and ugly hoardings, devoid of any compen- 1905



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FIRST CARLOAD DELIVERIES, SEPTEMBER, 1905

1905 1905



JOHN J. O'KEEFE FRANK HITCH CORNELIUS H. BULL

COMMITTEE OF THE NORFOLK COUNCILS

sating decorations. Undoubtedly this corner would have been even less attractive than the more distant point, which at least provided easy access to the Parade Ground and offered a view not entirely satisfactory, yet still possessing some charm.

As a basic proposition it may be stated that the chances for the success of any Exposition are slight when the transportation situation is as complicated as it was in Norfolk and vicinity. Over one line from Norfolk a ten cent fare was charged and over the other five cents additional. At least a ferry fare, perhaps an additional car fare, had to be paid by those living in Portsmouth or Berkley to reach Norfolk before beginning their journey to the Exposition, and from the residential part of Newport News it cost fifteen cents to reach Sewell's Point and five cents more to get to the Exposition Grounds, yet the greater part of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News lay within a twelve mile radius of the Exposition. It required forty-five minutes to travel from Norfolk to the Exposition and from that city it could be reached only by two trolley lines, or rather two branches of the same system. It required more minutes for the journey from Portsmouth and still more from any point in Newport News except one immediately adjacent to the water front. If the city near which an exposition is located is densely populated and lacks sufficient amusement attractions the time of transit or the additional car fare might not seriously affect attendance. The cities around Hampton Roads were not large and under normal conditions the contiguous territory presented many attractions to visitors as well as residents. Naturally during an exposition period such pleasure resorts are beautified and rendered more attractive and as a consequence local people, to a certain extent, and visitors, perhaps in equal degree, are diverted from the exposition to adjacent points of interest. The Pan-American suffered from the proximity of Niagara and the Jamestown Exposition lost by reason of Fortress Monroe, Ocean View, Virginia Beach, Cape Henry, Buckroe Beach and Jamestown Island. In addition to the disadvantages of time and cost there might be added the unfortunate terminal location and a schedule particularly between the Exposition and Norfolk, which, for various reasons—some of them quite beyond the control of the traction company—was at many times most unsatisfactory.

With the exception of the officers of the trolley company there were few who at any time believed it possible for the electric roads to give car service that would be adequate. The Virginia Railway offered the use of its tracks to all the roads entering Norfolk and excursions from distant points could reach the grounds with unbroken trains. Over these same tracks cars could have been run from Norfolk and on several occasions they were run. But this method of local transit was unpopular and only utilized on a few special occasions. It was, however, the general belief that a ride over the water would prove attractive and several steamboat companies were organized for the purpose of transporting visitors to the Exposition. Water transit was a necessity from Old Point, Hampton, Phoebus and Newport News, but Norfolk's population and sojourners in Norfolk seemed to prefer the cars, however crowded they might be, and one by one the ferry lines ceased to operate. If all of these steamship companies had operated from a common terminus and maintained a quick and regular schedule, it is possible that more people would have taken the water route but there were disagreeable features also connected with the landing which was quite distant from the Exposition and necessitated either a walk of half a mile to reach the first Exposition building or a ride for an equal space over a miniature railway which operated from the deep water pier to the Inside Inn. The boats charged twenty-five cents for a round trip. A car fare of five cents to and from the boat in Norfolk and again a car fare of five cents either way between the pier and the Exposition made a total of forty-five cents for transportation charges to each visitor and precluded men with small incomes and large families from making this excursion.

The problem of a water supply for the Exposition was difficult to solve. There was no

05 adequate quantity of pure surface water in the vicinity nor was there a pipe line from Norfolk. At first, driven wells were utilized and these furnished fairly pure water but experts declared that the maximum quantity obtainable from these wells would be far below the Exposition's demands, and there was no certainty that the water would continue free from brackishness. Norfolk County, within which political division lay the site of the Exposition, had no public water works but its needs were supplied by a private company. Being precluded by the Constitution of Virginia from making a direct appropriation to aid the Exposition, the councils of Norfolk had considered various ways and means of aiding the undertaking. The most patently valuable assistance that the city could give was free water and this donation was suggested by the Exposition management. During the fall of 1905, the Councils of Norfolk

questing the bestowal of the right of eminent domain upon the city for the purpose of condemning such property as was needed for the laying of water mains through the county. In order to reach the site the city's mains would have to parallel for quite a distance the main of the Norfolk County company. As a consequence its attorney opposed the City of Norfolk in its undertaking to furnish water to the Exposition; first, as a basic proposition that the city had no right to supply the territory beyond its limits; and second, on the ground that the future operations of the city's pipe line might be in direct contravention of his company's rights. As a method of solving the problem he offered a contract to the City of Norfolk, under which agreement the latter might acquire the property which he represented and he also offered to furnish water to the Exposition at what appeared to be a fair price. After building op- 1905



THE JAMESTOWN BOULEVARD COMMISSION

Standing: From left to right—John J. O'Keefe, W. W. Moss, Treasurer, H. B. Goodridge, Chairman, C. H. Bull, John A. Codd.

Sitting: From left to right—Barton Myers, Alvah H. Martin, Frank Hitch, E. T. Lamb, Secretary, Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, U. S. N., Retired.

appointed a joint committee, John J. O'Keefe of the Select branch, and Frank Hitch and C. H. Bull, members of the Common Council. This committee collected a vast amount of data bearing upon the cost incident to such a donation, and one of its members, Mr. Bull, secured for purposes of comparison figures which showed the contributions previously made by cities within whose borders or near whose limits expositions had been held. The result of these investigations he placed before the Council and it proved to be a very strong argument in favor of granting the request of the Exposition and convinced the city government that such a course would be in complete accordance with general precedents.

Without the enactment of a special law granting the privilege, there seemed to be some doubt as to the right of the city to supply a territory beyond its boundaries. A petition was prepared and forwarded to the legislature re-

erations were begun the Norfolk County Water Company laid a six inch pipe to the grounds and this source was temporarily utilized. However, it soon became manifest that unless their plant was largely increased the supply would be insufficient for the regular patrons of the corporation if an adequate volume was given to the Exposition. In the early part of 1906 the Legislature passed an act enabling Norfolk to supply the Exposition with water. The estimate of the Manager of Ways and Means who had taken expert advice as to the possible need of the Exposition, was accepted by the city, and an agreement made for furnishing a million gallons a day.

Later when the city system was installed the Exposition erected a reservoir with a storage capacity of about two million gallons and whenever there was an excessive demand for water either at the exposition or in the city during business hours this large reserve was called

1905 into requisition, while during the night when the demands of both places were small the supply was replenished. Adjacent to the reservoir was a pumping station consisting of double-acting triplex piston pumps, driven by four gas engines. These pumps delivered two thousand five hundred and sixty gallons each minute against strong pressure calculated to be constant at one hundred pounds at the fire mains. The pumping station was installed by the Goulds Manufacturing Company of New York. Under the circumstances such a plant was a necessity because no part of the reservoir was much above the surface of the ground, nor was there in fact any elevation within miles of the Exposition sufficiently important to give gravity-force. The station was equipped in duplicate as a guard against possible accident and while the Exposition fortunately did not encounter a fire peril the wisdom of this caution cannot be doubted, for the large amusement section and many of the separate buildings were of wood and other light material, highly inflammable.

When the city of Norfolk was petitioned to furnish free water for the Exposition, the Board of Governors also requested the Councils to adopt a measure that would create a boulevard to connect the city with the Exposition site. This matter was referred to the same committee which was investigating the water problem. The question of water supply was undoubtedly complicated, but the boulevard proposition presented to the Councils' committee difficulties that were practically insurmountable. For the city to have constructed the entire roadway was impossible owing to the large cost entailed. For the city to have constructed its end of the avenue alone would have been valueless unless the county authorities enthusiastically co-operated and continued the work to its limit. Up to January, 1906, nothing had been done to effect a solution.

The Board of Governors then by a formal resolution, requested H. B. Goodridge of Norfolk to organize a Citizens' Commission for the purpose of expediting this very important work. A handsome driveway between an Exposition and its home city is a luxury which might almost be called a necessity. So far as the Jamestown Exposition was concerned the need was undeniably obvious because the character of the celebration indicated that many uniformed bodies might be expected to visit the fair and it would be unfortunate if they were compelled to march from Norfolk to the Exposition over roads so bad as to leave an indelibly unpleasant memory. 190

Mr. Goodridge felt that the success of his work depended largely upon his having the co-operation of all citizens and he agreed to act as chairman of the commission, provided that the governing boards of the city and county would confirm his selection of the men to serve with him. He named W. W. Moss, President of the Citizens Bank of Norfolk, and also President of the Chamber of Commerce, E. T. Lamb, General Agent of the Southern Railway and President of the Virginia Club of Norfolk, Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, U. S. N. (Retired), President of the Norfolk Civic League, Alvah H. Martin, Clerk of Norfolk County, John A. Codd, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County, Barton Myers, a Governor of the Exposition and the three councilmen who had previously been appointed to investigate the subject and whose researches, though indeterminate, were valuable—Messrs. Hitch, O'Keefe and Bull.

The Councils of Norfolk confirmed this commission on March 6, 1906, and the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County officially concurred. To the commission was delegated the duty of obtaining the necessary rights of way and contributions for building the boulevard. The commission was authorized to have the various proposed routes surveyed and to



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CAPE HENRY, WHERE THE JAMESTOWN SETTLERS FIRST DEBARKED
The old tower bears a memorial tablet recording the event.

1905 obtain estimates on the cost of construction. They were directed to report the result of their investigations together with such recommendations as they might deem proper for final adoption by the councils of the city and supervisors of the county.

The Board of Supervisors voted to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars to aid the work, provided, however, that thirty-five thousand dollars should previously have been secured from individual subscribers, for the purpose of aiding the construction of the county end of the boulevard. It was estimated that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars would be required to build the city's portion and it was the general belief that the Norfolk Councils would appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for this improvement since the water supply would not be likely to cost more than that amount and two hundred thousand dollars would certainly have been given to the Exposition as a direct aid if the Constitution of the State had not prohibited. Several routes were proposed but the one finally selected by the commission appeared to possess several distinct advantages over all the others. It was more accessible from the main avenues of the city, it was without any trolley within the city limits and it offered a practical and direct route to the Exposition Grounds. There were additional economic reasons for the selection since the section traversed promised the greatest development in the near future and therefore offered a more reasonable promise of tax returns. Furthermore, all the rights of way along the line were offered free of charge. In Norfolk County the owners of property contiguous to the Boulevard were assessed in proportion to the frontage of their land on the thoroughfare, and in this way thirty-five thousand dollars was secured. A somewhat similar procedure was adopted to obtain the bulk of the subscriptions for the city section.

The constructive work within the city limits was superintended by City Engineer, W. T. Brooke; but the county delegated to the Commission the authority not only to finance the undertaking but to construct the road. The completed boulevard will probably prove the greatest permanent asset left by the Exposition not only for Norfolk and the immediate vicinity, but as an object lesson, it must be an asset to Virginia whose roads have always been below the average. The Commission worked intelligently and energetically and they were valuably assisted in their enterprise. W. J. Payne, President of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company gratuitously transferred to the County of Norfolk a drive-way over his company's bridge across Tanners Creek upon the sole condition that the authorities would agree to keep the bridge in repair and maintain it as a free highway. The corporation thereby relinquished for nothing a toll franchise which was valuable. The Good Roads Department at Washington sent to Norfolk one of their skilled engineers who surveyed all the routes which had been suggested for the boulevard and later sent the same engineer, Mr. Pierce, 1905 to assist in the construction of the boulevard, and he brought with him some excellent road-building machinery owned by the government. The Virginia State Road Commission detailed convicts to help on the county end of the boulevard and convicts were also utilized for operating the quarry which supplied the stone to the county. The fact that the boulevard was not completed when the Exposition opened can not be attributed to any tardiness or negligence on the part of the Commission whose work was admirably and promptly done. Mr. Goodridge, the chairman, officially urged the Councils of Norfolk on several occasions to act quickly on the appropriation measure and stated on August 18, 1906, that each day's delay was dangerous.

In spite of the insistence of the chairman and the hearty co-operation of the councilmen who were members of the commission, it took an unreasonably long time to secure the city's subscription, and the work suffered in consequence. Not only was the appropriation late, but there were other difficulties, notably the inability of the quarry company to fulfill its agreement to furnish stone promptly, after having executed a contract so to do, and considerable delay was caused by an accident to the bridge over Tanner's Creek which resulted in a temporary cessation of the operations.

Aside from water and means of communication the greatest necessities for an exposition in the way of utilities are light and power. The development of the Jamestown Exposition made this a peculiarly difficult problem. Starting ostensibly as an historical and educational



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MOVING A BIG TREE



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THE TWO MILLION GALLON RESERVOIR

exhibition it developed very largely along the same lines as other great fairs. If the first intent had prevailed, the demand for the power would have been practically negligible and the need for light would have been restricted. The uncertainty regarding the light and power situation led the manager of Ways and Means to eliminate this feature from his first budget, contenting himself with simply stating the necessity for an electric and a steam plant. Even if money had been available for the construction of a power house, it is almost certain that the initial estimates of the required quantity would have fallen far short of the real demands. This was not entirely due to the Exposition's own development, but as later will be shown the demands of the government would have rendered a shortage inevitable.

Users of little power and those who cook in connection with exhibits are apt to prefer gas to electricity. Though oil or gasoline might be substituted there is presumed to be an element of danger connected with the use of these and it is, therefore, necessary that a certain amount of gas should be furnished for an exposition. The first budget suggested the erection of a gas plant but as in the case of power did not incorporate any figures. At that time it was deemed that a gas plant might be built by some concessionaire who could make contracts with exhibitors and the company, and negotiations were pursued toward this end, but later it was found impossible to secure any supply except through the Norfolk City Gas Company, which, after it began operations served the Exposition adequately and with gas of a good quality. The system was not installed completely until after the Exposition opened but began operations within a month from that date.

Some of these matters are anticipated so far as execution is concerned but all of them were problems to be solved by the Manager of Ways and Means, and each was investigated by him during the first year of his office. Similarly the installation of telephones and telegraph stations was not effected until much later. The former shortly after building operations began and the latter a few weeks in advance of the opening day, nor was there for a long time any satisfactory delivery of mail matter to the ground but negotiations in these several lines were pursued for months in advance.

At first sight there might appear to be little reason for haste in the creation of the bureau of Concessions at a time when the plans of the Exposition were inchoate, but to the initiated—to those who had been connected in a managerial capacity with a big fair—the wisdom of beginning concession work as soon as possible is obvious. Several months before the resolution creating departments was passed, applications for concessions had been received and the creation of the bureau was the result of mature deliberation. Sometime before this action was taken the Chairman of the Board had expressed his conviction that it was necessary at once to organize such a department for the reason that most concessionaires who follow expositions require capital to enable them to carry through their projects, and that the money for these undertakings was largely subscribed locally. As a further and still more important reason for speedy organization he related the experience of other expositions which had shown that reputable concessionaires were invariably willing to give a reasonable monetary guarantee that they would carry out their contract, but that the amount of these warrants diminished in a ratio based on the diminishing interim between the execution of the agreement and the date of the opening of the exposition.

During the summer of 1905, Mr. Sherwood

1905 pursued a rigorous investigation of the subject of concessions and carefully studied the policies which had been adopted at previous important expositions. In addition to the study of printed notes and statistical tables which shed some light on the subject he visited St. Louis and Buffalo and from other sources received the advice of men formerly in charge of concession departments or who had been prominently connected with the general administration of expositions. Concession authorities hold extremely divergent views and this is quite natural, for conditions which obtain at one exposition rarely if ever are duplicated at another, and to prognosticate what an exposition really may bring is a task beyond the ability of any one. The best guide in the formulation of a policy is experience but unfortunately this, while extremely valuable if conditions could be repeated, is valueless when they are dissimilar. It is difficult for a man to gain a comprehensive concession experience at one exposition, however large, because if he is wise he will not abandon a fixed policy unless it is radically wrong but will strive to modify it to an effective degree. The period of an exposition—and this includes both the creative and operative stages—is so short that even a half bad policy pursued is better than various good policies.

The manager of Concessions was unable to gain any consensus but from the many views presented he could make a choice. Many recognized authorities have stated their uncompromising opinion that concessions of every nature should be negotiated on a square foot basis; some except amusements from this category. Equally experienced men have advocated the operation of concessions solely upon percentages. There are some who favor selling for a specific amount all of the amusement grounds of an exposition to a competent show man and there are others who advocate a contract with a similar individual who would pay a percentage. Still another class holds the view that amusement concessions should be sold outright to individual concessionaires for sums prorated to their total investment, the payment for these privileges to be either in a lump or collectible periodically. In the matter of selling concessions, which, at several expositions had been covered partly by the exhibit department, though this policy has now generally been abandoned, and all selling exhibits are controlled by the manager of Concessions after space has been assigned, the majority of authorities are united in the opinion that the space should be sold by the square foot and the payment for it should be largely, if not entirely, made in advance; but even in this division there is a lack of unanimity as to whether or not the square foot payment should be the only consideration or that in addition to the space rate a proportion-of-sales agreement should be made.

There is undoubtedly a definiteness and certainty of results assured by the square foot method. The element of chance which enters very largely into all questions of exposition revenue is minimized if not obliterated when the returns are based upon the same rule of measurement as are the expenditures. Calculations for the conduct as well as the creation of an exposition are made by square foot rules and this refers to everything within the fence—grounds as well as buildings. All calculations for construction, decoration, maintenance, comfort and protection are area figures and a corresponding basis for sale would limit some unnecessary speculation on the part of the management. Where this method is adopted not only may anticipated revenues be determined with greater initial accuracy but concessionaires and exhibitors are less likely to contract for more space than they can utilize. Almost every man with concession experience advocates the adoption of a policy irrespective of details which insures as large initial payments as possible. This is urged not solely because these funds may be useful for the liquidation of current obligations but such a plan prevents litigious concessionaires from involving the company in unnecessary legal controversies and debars concessionaires of doubtful character from taking advantage of any possible difficulties which later might beset an exposition and thereby make compromises disadvantageous to the Exposition company. The only apparent objection to this plan is that concessionaires are not usually well supplied with currency, but that is not determining because the entire sum need not necessarily be paid in full and the obligation can be liquidated as work progresses until the exposition opens. 1905

From every concession with one or two exceptions, which the Board of Governors authorized against the protest of Mr. Sherwood, advance payments were demanded and collected. In the selling division without or within doors direct area taxes were imposed and in some cases additional percentages were collectible. The concessions which dealt with public utilities were arranged on various bases, usually the percentage, while on the War Path space was sold for twenty dollars per front foot payable in advance of the actual construction work. This War Path prepayment was not accepted as the liquidation of the exposition's account or even as a part payment, but was demanded as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the concessionaire's contract and for the payment of percentages later to accrue. This payment was subsequently returned to the concessionaire or rather he was permitted to retain half of his percentage payments until a sum equal to the original deposit had been kept by him. As an example a theatre fronting fifty feet on the War Path would be taxed a thousand dollars. If it were operated on a twenty-five per cent basis and collected at its gates four hundred dollars a day, the amount due to the exposition would be one hundred dollars but of this sum the concessionaire was entitled to retain one-half and his credit on the books of the company became nine hundred and fifty dollars instead of a thousand. This retention of one-half was continued until the credit balance disappeared.

A policy which was adopted by the Con-

1905 cession Department against the advice of many was the limitation of a number of privileges in certain classes. This action later proved to be very wise. The motive for the course was to prevent ruinous competition and enable the holder of a concession to receive a reasonable warranty of satisfactory returns. This plan while not unique was certainly applied more rigidly at the Jamestown Exposition than at any previous fair; it was in no sense utopian but was based upon the very sensible assumption that if the concessionaire made money he would liquidate his indebtedness to the Exposition, if he lost money he would not; and it is generally true that it costs as much to enforce the collection of disputed small sums as the effort, when successful, yields. This policy of the concession bureau was fixed and unalterable; and while in some cases undoubtedly a departure from the principle would have been helpful to the company's interests and would have yielded an increased revenue, yet it is safe to say



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PLACING SILLS FOR LARGE EXHIBIT PALACE

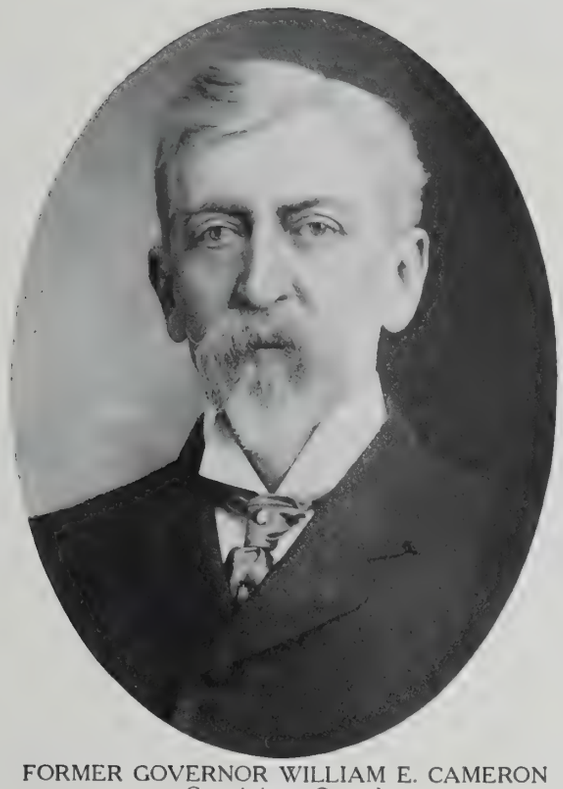
that on the whole the strict adherence to the rule was beneficial. There were objections to this policy and also to the conception of the manager of concessions that it was his duty to prevent the public from being defrauded. This latter view of his duties prevented Mr. Sherwood from placing a number of concessions for which applications had been made and for which privileges fair amounts had been offered.

The work of gathering information and determining policies required many months of assiduous application and far in advance of the letting of any contract the rules of the department were fixed and there were few if any variations from these regulations in the granting of any concession. F. B. Davison was selected as Chief of the Department of Concessions in February, 1906, and shortly thereafter active operations began and a number of concessions were placed.

When the Department of Works was created the finances of the Company would not 1905 permit any building operations. The manager, W. E. Cottrell, could only pursue the work of the Grounds and Buildings Committee, previously directed by Mr. Johnston and hasten the development of the landscape features. The improvement of the Exposition grounds was directed by Warren H. Manning, a member of the Board of Design, who spent a considerable part of his time at the Exposition and was always represented by some resident engineer. Melvin L. Gulptill was sent by Mr. Manning to take charge of the surface drainage work which was begun in the winter of 1904-5 and before the Department of Works was created these operations were far advanced. The depressions on the Exposition site had been partially drained and several large fresh water lakes and swamps in the vicinage were in process of elimination. Among these contiguous depressions was Lake Sanford, a shallow, swampy sheet of water, about one hundred acres in extent, which several times previously had been ditched and partially pumped, yet still remained a menace to health and a breeding place for mosquitoes of the malarial variety. Its elimination and the elimination of all similar immediate pest places was regarded as essential by the Medical Director of the Exposition.

Charles H. Pratt succeeded Mr. Gulptill after a few months and under his direction the surface drainage was completed. He installed a system of sub-surface piping which was made necessary by the prevalence of small sunken areas within the Exposition grounds, all of which, during wet periods, were covered with water varying in depth from six inches to a foot or more. Without such an installation the western side of the site would have been useless for several days after each heavy rain.

It was under the immediate direction of these engineers that the herbs and plants, the



FORMER GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. CAMERON
Commissioner General

shrubs and flowers for the decoration of the Exposition were secured and they supervised the moving of trees—a service which was performed by representatives of Isaac Hicks & Sons, the largest tree moving firm in the country. Several thousand live oaks, hornbeams, persimmons, mulberries, maples and cherries of several varieties, magnolias, willows, cedars, apples, dogwoods, locusts and pines were root pruned and transplanted. Nearly all minor plants which had been collected on the grounds and in the near vicinity were placed in nursery rows in three locations, where later the Hospital Building, the Pennsylvania Building and the Inside Inn stood. The collecting of plants continued under the supervision of Mr. Cottrell and as soon as the roads were graded and planting spaces prepared the shrubs were put into permanent positions. Altogether about one million plants were secured and used for decorative purposes; and, in addition to the trees that were root pruned the first year, there were enough later moved to bring the total up to three thousand.

The site of the Exposition was picturesque in location but almost flat and, therefore, not easy to treat artistically. The landscape designers found a region which had been cultivated in spots and a part of which was under cultivation when they began work. The portions which had been utilized for farming were, as is usual in flat countries, intercepted by ditches cut at various distances from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet. On account of the difficulty of keeping the shore outlets free from sand accumulations all of these drainages led into the arms of creeks. Some of these were free and others so full of vegetation that apparently they formed a part of the level. The ditches varied in depth from a few inches to several feet. There was one zigzag road leading to a farmhouse on the grounds but the only passage from clearing to clearing, other than was afforded by this pathway, lay along the beach.

As an offset to the flatness of the territory the landscape designer was helped by a vegetation unusually varied and attractive. At the western boundary of the Exposition site there stood a fine grove of tall, straight, short-leafed pines extending nearly a thousand feet along the shore and making for five hundred feet away from the water. Along the shore line was a varied growth, a large part virgin with here and there a coppice of five or six years of age where pines, oak and hickory had been cut. Crowding on the cultivated pasture lands were thickets of dwarf oak, holly, hickory, French mulberry and wild rose, and there were many varieties of smilax and other characteristic herbs of the South. The average height of these jungles was from fifteen to thirty feet with here and there a tree exceeding a foot in diameter and at least one hundred feet high. There were some scattered giant pines and occasional large hollies. Upon some of these had been carved the names of soldiers who had formed a part of the defense of Sewell's Point during the Civil War and many of the names were still legible. Other sections along the westerly and southerly boundaries were covered with seedling pines, willows, poplars and other small trees, and there were desultory groves of larger pines and several apple orchards; while along the high shore contiguous to Boush Creek there was a fine growth of trees and a steep jungle bank next to a marsh at the southeastern boundary.

As the Exposition Company owned its land, all of its avenues and streets, its water and sewer systems, were designed with a view toward fu-



C. R. KEILEY
Chief of Exploitation, 1903-1907

1905 ture development as a town site or suburban park, and before any preparations for building were made a design had been drawn showing the future development possibilities of the territory for such purposes; upon this as a basis for operations the scheme of the Exposition was developed.

In the winter of 1904-5 a unique fence was erected along the land boundaries of the Exposition. This barrier consisted of cedar posts, rough and projecting seven feet from the ground, standing ten feet apart and between which wires were strung. The metal material for this was donated by the American Steel & Wire Company. The fence later became one of the sights of the Exposition. Instead of the unseemly boards generally used to confine a fair and exclude unwelcome visitors, there stood a wall of verdure and bloom, an impenetrable growth of trumpet vine, Virginia creeper, honeysuckle and crimson rambler roses.

As soon as Mr. Cottrell was appointed Manager of Grounds and Buildings he began pushing developments. Soon he had large gangs of men doing work which had been authorized several months before but had been neglected for lack of necessary energetic supervision. Before the close of 1905 and in advance of any building, miles of streets had been graded and roads partly finished. Along the avenues iron pipes and great tubes of terra cotta were soon in evidence and quickly these were placed in position and covered. The presence of hydrants and water basins indicated the installation of the completed water and sewer system. The underbrush and broom straw which, in many sections had grown rankly to a man's height, had been cleared and a city park was succeeding a wilderness. An electric line was running to the center of the property and the location of future buildings was soon staked out. On the first of September, 1905, W. H. H. Weatherwax was appointed as Chief Draughtsman to the Board of Design and the sketches which the associated architects had prepared for the principal buildings began



CHARLES W. KOHLSAAT
Commissioner General, 1906

1905



HONORABLE N. VELOZ-GOITICOA
Commissioner to Latin America

to assume detailed working shape. These pictures which were done in water color had been presented to the Board of Governors during the latter part of July. They were indefinite and merely showed in an indeterminate way how the buildings would appear when completed. But the basic principle of the drawings was manifest, namely, a system whereby the buildings might be extended over any required area, without interfering with the general plan, merely by adding more units.

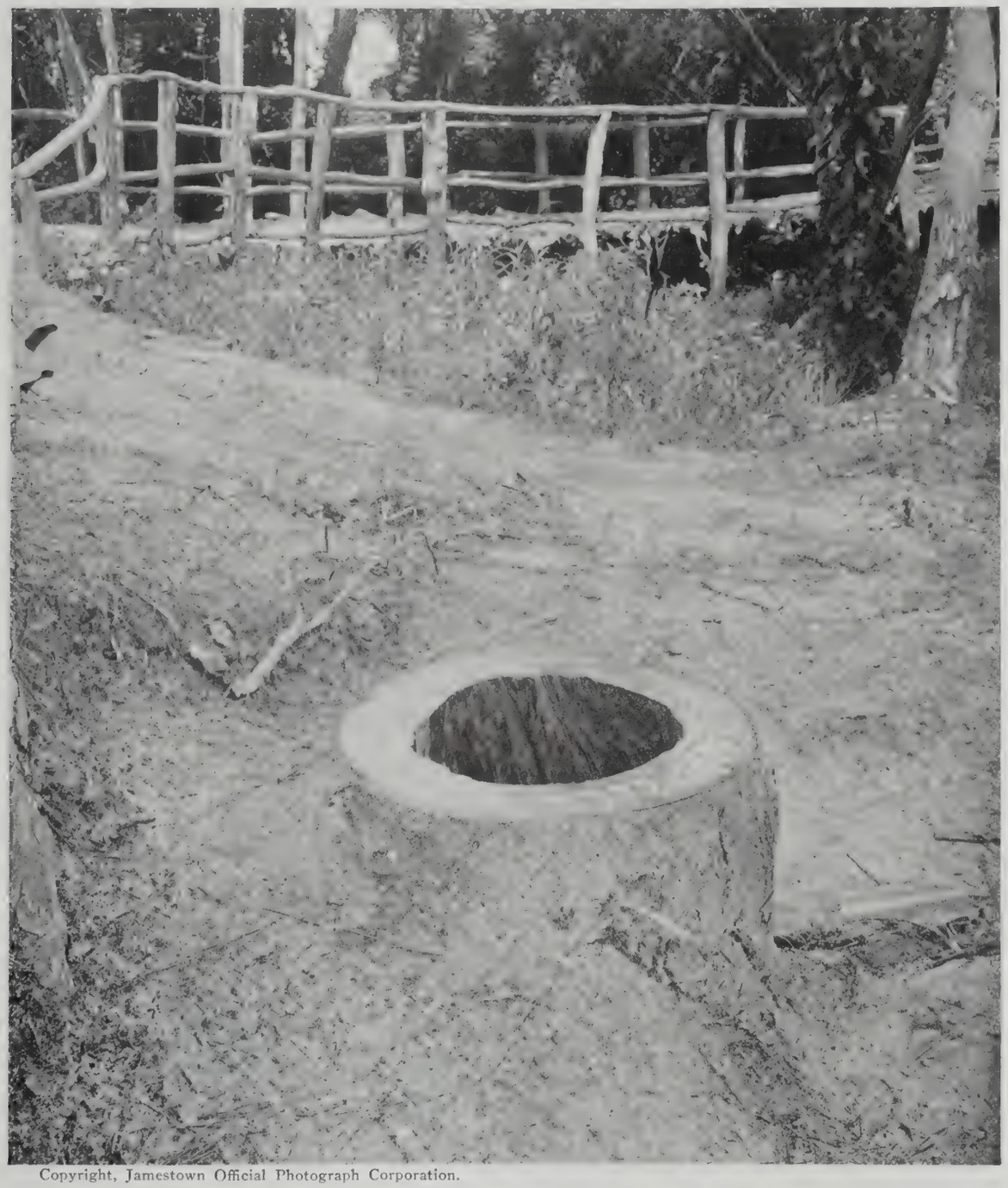
Before the Department of Works was organized the Board of Governors had decided to finish no roadway that later might be required for heavy truck or railway transportation. This principle is distinctly wise but it was carried to an undue length at the Jamestown Exposition. The idea of leaving streets unfinished does not mean that only the top dressing should be removed and sand or clay left bare. Such a course is especially inadvisable where the soil lies on sand; for heavy trucking over such a road bed is attended with great difficulties. It is economical under such conditions to lay at least some heavy stone two and a half inches or over in diameter and allow the carts and drays to press this into position. Later when the heavy hauling is over and the railroad tracks are removed the top dressing can be put on a solid bed. The unfinished condition of the Exposition's main avenues, or really the unstarted condition, was a source of much trouble, and after a severe rain there were few railroad ties that were solidly fixed and deep furrows showed where each heavy cart had passed.

As soon as it became known that the architects of the Company had prepared and presented drawings there was pressed for solution a problem which had engaged the attention of the managers for several months. The experience of previous expositions with labor had not been satisfactory. Like every other commodity labor regulates its price according to the law of supply and demand and, as a labor

1905 exchange is impossible, future contracts deliverable in work cannot be made. An agreement with the labor union is not necessarily a solution and apparently the only method that would legally bind a workman is an individual contract. Where thousands are employed it can readily be seen that individual contracts are impracticable.

The central labor unions of Norfolk and Portsmouth and Newport News had appointed a joint committee to confer with the Jamestown Exposition Company and this committee represented all organized labor in Tidewater Virginia. There were some members of this body who desired to have a wage scale promulgated but the majority wished that the exposition would simply place itself on record as intending to employ union labor exclusively. For several reasons this attitude of the organizations was reasonable. It would have necessitated leaving the territory at once for workmen if no union men were employed for practically all the best mechanics in the section belonged to the unions. Collectively the unions had been staunch advocates of the Exposition and had been fairly liberal subscribers to the stock, while individual members of the unions were to a large extent stockholders. 1905

In opposition to the demands of organized labor the contractors who maintained an open shop naturally stood firm but the committee who had been appointed by the Board of Directors to adjudicate the question, recommended that the policy of the Exposition be stated not only as definitely promising the employment of union labor for the work of the company but that in so far as possible the good offices of the company should be used to secure the engagement of union men for work done by private parties at the Exposition. Before this report was presented the members of the Committee had conferred not only with local labor leaders but many of the general officers of the various associations who had promised to use every en-



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POCAHONTAS SPRING ON EXPOSITION GROUNDS

1905 deavor to the end that there should be no evitable friction. The action of the Jamestown Exposition proved that a modus vivendi might be reached insuring the elimination of discord and preventing acrimonious disputes and strikes. The report which was adopted read:

October 24, 1905.

To the Board of Directors,
Jamestown Exposition Company.
Gentlemen:

Your committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the various local unions and to consider the question of employment of organized labor on the construction work of the Exposition Company at the exposition grounds, respectfully report that we have had frequent conferences with the representatives of the local unions, located at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, Newport News, and Hampton, and have fully considered, after mature investigation and deliberation, all matters that could reasonably be anticipated in connection with the employment of labor at the exposition grounds, and respectfully recommend that it be adopted as the policy of the Exposition Company, to allow only members of the various building trades organizations to work on such building and construction as shall be contracted for by the Exposition Company, and done under its direct control.

That all specifications for work contain a clause to the effect that only members of various trade organizations will be allowed to work upon the construction called for by said specifications, and that all contracts entered into between the Exposition Company and the contractors whose bids are accepted for the performance of work, contain a clause that only members of the various trades unions or organizations shall be allowed to work on such constructions as is set forth in the contract, and that only members of the trades unions or organizations be allowed to work on buildings contracted for by the Exposition Company, either on the external or internal work of the Exposition.

We recommend further that the good offices of the Exposition Company be exerted, through its officers and the Board of Governors, that all concessionaires that erect structures or buildings upon the exposition grounds employ only organized union labor on the buildings and structures to be erected by said concessionaires.

In making these recommendations, your committee is actuated only by what it considers the best interest of the Exposition Company, and believes that if the recommendations are adopted and carried out in spirit as well as in letter, the construction work of the Exposition will progress without interruption.

The representatives of the various local building trades and labor organizations assured your committee that the initiation fee for non-union men desiring to join the labor organizations would not be advanced beyond the sum of twenty-five dollars during the creative period of the Exposition, and that there would be no undue or unjust discrimination in favor of the local organizations of Norfolk over the local organizations of Portsmouth, Berkley, Newport News, and Hampton. The representatives of the national organizations, several of whom were in attendance upon the various conferences, also assured us that these provisions with reference to the initiation fees and to there being no improper or unjust discrimination in favor of the local unions of one place as against the unions of another place were proper, and stated that they would use their good offices to prevent, as far as possible, any strike or tie-up in the construction work of the Exposition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. Brooks Johnston,
Barton Myers,
S. S. Nottingham,
T. J. Wool.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Johnston who was directing legislative matters, the Board of Governors engaged former Governor William E. Cameron of Virginia to assist in this work. Governor Cameron was the first to have the title of Commissioner-General, and the only one whose duties ever bore any relation to the title. His energies were directed toward furthering beneficent legislation in the States that had already taken some action and inaugurating favorable legislation in the States which had not acted. To help the efforts of the Commissioner General, Governor Andrew Jackson Montague of Virginia sent official letters to the Governors of all States in the Union requesting their sympathetic co-operation in the celebration of Virginia's three hundredth birthday. In mapping out the work to be done during the winter it was thought best that Theodore J. Wool, one of the General Counsel of the Company, and G. T. Shepperd, the Secretary, who, during the preceding spring had accompanied General Lee to various eastern States, should again assume care of legislative matters connected with the commonwealths which they had previously visited; Governor Cameron personally went to Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. William Henry Mann of Petersburg was sent as Commissioner to South Carolina; H. N. Castle of Norfolk, as Commissioner to Kentucky, and John Whitehead went as Commissioner to a number of States including Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Louisiana. 1905

On the 28th day of October, 1905, the Department of Exploitation and Exhibits was created and T. S. Southgate was designated as manager. He was placed in charge of all domestic exploitation and the securing of all exhibits. The foreign exploitation at that time was presumed to relate only to such matters as would influence governments to send ships and soldiery and had been directly entrusted to the President of the Company. Under the heading of domestic exploitation was included general publicity and the arrangement for concessions and conventions and special events. Mr. Southgate separated his work into three departments which were designated respectively Press and Publicity, Conventions and Attractions, and Exhibits, and he continued in charge of the first C. R. Keiley who had been at the head of the Press Bureau for more than two years. He selected G. T. Shepperd as chief of the second department and for some time made no decision regarding a chief for the third. A few months later A. M. Wheeler was selected as Chief of Exhibits.

The line of investigation pursued by Mr. Southgate soon convinced him that it would be impossible for one man to give anything like adequate attention to exhibits and exercise any direction over exploitation. Early in 1906 and at his own request the division was separated, he retaining the Department of Exhibits while Exploitation was divided, Mr. Myers directing Press and Publicity and Mr. Johnston taking charge of Congresses and Special Events.

It can be seen therefore, that as early as the spring of 1906 the exhibit idea had grown and the Chief of Exhibits who had at first taken charge of all exhibit work was soon thereafter made Chief of Manufactures and Liberal Arts and J. L. Farmer engaged as Chief of Agriculture which included Forestry, Fish and Game, and Foods. Subsequently other departments were added. A department of Machinery, Transportation and Marine Appliances was created and Captain J. E. Reinberg of the United States Revenue Cutter Service was detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the bureau. Another government official had charge of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy, Dr. David T. Day, Chief of the Geological Survey, who, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, was made

1905 Honorary Director of Mines and the Chief of this Department was Joseph Hyde Pratt, Geologist for the State of North Carolina. These were the main divisions of the Exhibit Bureau with the exception of the Fuel, Cement and Alcohol Testing Plant, a late development directly supervised by Prof. J. A. Holmes, entitled Director of Power. Prof. Holmes was detailed for this specific purpose by the Director of the Geological Survey, Hon. H. L. Walcott, and to these two gentlemen is largely due the credit of obtaining the consent of President Roosevelt to the removal from St. Louis and the re-erection at the Jamestown Exposition of the Fuel Testing Plant of the United States Government which had been erected for the World's Fair of 1904.

Later the foreign exhibit idea grew and for the purpose of securing participation in the industrial feature of the Exposition, Charles W. Kohlsaat was sent to Europe. While in Europe he secured the co-operation of three distinguished Americans living abroad, who gave without compensation valuable assistance. These were the Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, the Hon. Charles LeSimple and the Hon. John Hammar who acted respectively as Honorary Commissioners for France and England, for Germany and Holland and for Scandinavia. Of immense importance was the work of the Hon. N. Veloz-Goiticoa, formerly Minister from Venezuela to the United States, and a diplomat well known throughout Latin America as well as in this country. Mr. Veloz was not only eminently successful in his work in the exhibit division but valuably aided the President of the Company in social matters connected with visiting distinguished Latin Americans.

As a general rule the classification of the Exhibit Department includes everything that is displayed except such goods as are to be vended. Sometimes even this latter proviso is omitted and everything in the nature of an exhibit for commercial or educational purposes is placed in one division. At the Jamestown Exposition there were twenty-seven standing committees, all of which were inoperative, but their designations are misleading, if taken as an index to the opinion of the Directors of the Company who adopted the by-laws creating these boards. Among the committees were "Transportation," "Sanitation," "Agriculture," "Fine Arts," "Mines and Metallurgy," "State and Territorial Exhibits," "Manufactures and Liberal Arts," "Electricity and Electrical Appliances," "Fish and Fisheries," "Anthropology and Ethnology," "Education and Educational Congresses," "History," "Naval and Marine Affairs," and all of these were adjunctive to the division of exhibits. It might, therefore, be premised that the Jamestown Exposition purported to care largely for exhibits but the system of committees was borrowed from the rules of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition without much thought regarding their applicability to the different conditions of the Ter-Centennial. The St. Louis classification was divided into sixteen departments, one hundred and forty-four groups and eight hundred and seven classes and the Jamestown classification contained thirteen groups with one hundred and fifty-five classes. In the Jamestown classification was included "Fine Arts" which were not represented. Therefore, one group might be eliminated. 1905

With the idea of possibly forcing into the forefront the historical and educational side of the Jamestown Exposition, History, Education and Social Economy were diverted from the exhibit division and this separation of the technically distinctive educational exhibits from those which possessed the commercial elements, may have been at all times the design of the Board of Governors. It is reasonable to assume that such was the case since no effort to collect exhibits of an historical or educational character was made until the new division was created with the Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson as its Governor.

EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS



John Hammar
To Scandinavia



Hon. Thomas W. Cridler
To England and France



Charles Le Simple
To Germany and Holland



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WILLOUGHBY BOULEVARD WEST, SHOWING STATE BUILDINGS



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RALEIGH SQUARE AT NIGHT

CHAPTER VI

CONSTRUCTION

HISTORICAL TIDEWATER VIRGINIA—SOUVENIR CERTIFICATES—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE—EFFORTS TO SECURE AN APPROPRIATION FROM CONGRESS—ODD FEATURE OF THE BILL—OPPOSITION TO THE SEIGNIORAGE CLAUSE—TESTIMONY OF CABINET OFFICERS—APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE—HEARING DENIED BY SPEAKER CANNON—INTRODUCED THROUGH THE SENATE—A NEW DIVISION CREATED—"EXHIBITS" AND "HISTORY, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY" CONFLICT—CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS—NECESSITY FOR A SINGLE HEAD FOR EXHIBIT DIVISION—ISSUE BETWEEN EXHIBITS AND CONCESSIONS—RULES GOVERNING SALE OF PRIVILEGES—AMENDMENT TO RULES—DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN VENDERS—CONTRAST BETWEEN THE AMUSEMENT SECTIONS OF AN EXPOSITION AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD—IMMORALITY AT PINE BEACH—THE EXPOSITION'S CASH BALANCE JULY FIRST—CONDITIONS OF BUILDINGS AT THAT TIME—BOARD OF DESIGN URGES SPEED—LARGE BUILDINGS STARTED—EXCESS OF LIABILITIES—NECESSITY FOR A LOAN—BUDGET OF NOVEMBER FIRST—CONGRESS REQUESTED TO LEND ONE MILLION DOLLARS—EXAGGERATED BUILDING CONDITIONS—BUILDING MATERIALS ORDERED AND RETURNED—INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS—RISE IN LABOR RATES—BEGINNING STATE BUILDINGS—SUPERVISION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

BEFORE the close of 1905 the purposes of the Exposition had been widely advertised throughout the country. The historic and sentimental associations attaching to Tidewater Virginia had been impressed upon all Americans. Not only had the foundation of the nation been laid in Tidewater Virginia but within the limit of that territory were reminders of every war of consequence more than local which had been fought by the colonists with Indians or with the European foes of England; and relics of the three great American struggles, The Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War, were numerous. Reminders of sanguinary Indian massacres lingered in name and story. Hampton Roads had been the scene of ship burning when Holland campaigned against England and was the theatre of naval fights in both wars against England, while the Federal and Confederate fleets alternately controlled the harbor during the Civil War until the loss of the Merrimac left the former continually dominant. 1905

When Braddock set forth for the Pennsylvania valley where he was to suffer one of the most thorough defeats in recorded history, he started from Williamsburg; the Revolutionary War, to an extent fought in this territory, was concluded at Yorktown—a curious freak in the history of the nations, since English rule in what is now the United States terminated at a point just twenty miles from where it began. Several battles were fought in this territory during 1812 and the more recent War between the States, fresh in the minds of all Americans, would be scarcely half written if the campaigns of Tidewater Virginia were eliminated. Almost every American of more than two generations had some association, either personal or by clan, with Tidewater Virginia, and the effort to secure the participation of the States resulted in a general spread of knowledge concerning Virginia's history and a wide awakening of interest therein. The chief energies of the Publicity Department were used in the effort to spread the knowledge which was deemed so important in the legislative campaign, and incidentally it resulted in another benefit which later was to have a considerable effect in the production of good feeling on the part of the state law makers and in the national Congress. This result was the creation of interest on the part of national and historic, and trade and professional associations, principally the first group, and of these the Daughters of the

1905 American Revolution, the National Society of Colonial Dames, the Colonial Dames of America, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Yorktown, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans were cordially in sympathy with the Exposition and promised to its cause their support which later they gave.

The assumption that the exhibit division of the Exposition would not require very elaborate buildings for its purposes led the Governors to consider and practically to adopt plans for two main exhibit buildings before any division of exhibits was created. The area of these structures was settled approximately and the first budget prepared by the Governor of Ways and Means, predicating the cost for building to be proportionately about the same as had obtained at other expositions, estimated the requirements for the division of exhibits carefully and economically. This budget allowed for exhibit structures three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

his efforts were unsuccessful and no money was derived from this source. It was obvious, therefore, that, to create the Exposition, Congressional aid was imperative. 1905

The President of the United States, the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, had always been the Exposition's friend. He had not deemed that the Act of the Fifty-eighth Congress inaugurating a naval and military celebration, was sufficient recognition of the transcendent event which it purported to memorialize, and in his annual message to Congress, which convened in December, 1905, he wrote:

"*I again heartily commend to your favorable consideration the ter-centennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Appreciating the desirability of this commemoration, the Congress passed an act, March 3rd, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine, and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this act, I have made*

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL.



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ARTS AND CRAFTS SECTION

The most parsimonious calculation showed a probable deficit of more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars after realizing all of the available assets of the Exposition except uncertain advance receipts from the sale of privileges. There was no possibility of selling any more stock locally or abroad. The state of Virginia had made as liberal a donation as could be expected and the cities and counties of the state were precluded by the Constitution from making any direct appropriation for any undertaking not exclusively public in its character or from buying stocks or bonds of any corporation. A souvenir certificate issue had been considered and the Board of Directors had authorized at one time the sale of half a million dollars worth of non-participating stock on such terms and in such manner as might appear best to the Board of Governors. The only action taken under this resolution was an authorization to Mr. Sheppard to place one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock but

proclamation of said celebration, and have issued, in conformity with its instructions, invitations to all the nations of the earth to participate, by sending their naval vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fail of its full purpose unless it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which our Nation dates its birth. I earnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed by the Congress of the United States, and by the legislatures of sixteen States since the action of the Congress, will receive such additional aid at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate, and thereby enable the Government of the United States to make provision for the exhibition of its own resources, and likewise enable our people who have undertaken the work of such a celebration to provide suitable and proper entertainment and instruction in the historic events of our country for all

 who may visit the exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality."

Mr. Johnston who was managing the bureau of legislation, went to Washington early in December and conferred with Mr. Maynard and other friends of the Exposition with the view of having a bill prepared at once. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to expedite the preparation of this bill it was not until the 20th of January, 1906, that a measure alike acceptable to the friends of the Exposition and possessing a chance of passing the House of Representatives, was prepared and referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. There it became the subject of warm discussion. The odd, yet not unique, feature of this bill was contained in the Seventh Section which empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the necessary bullion and to coin at the mints of the United States one million two dollar silver pieces of the same fineness and of twice the weight as the present one dollar silver pieces, on which should appear certain words and devices commemorating the event which was to be celebrated. These coins were to be delivered to the Treasurer of the Jamestown Exposition Company in lots of not less than fifty thousand upon receipt by the Treasurer of the United States in legal tender money of a sum equal to the cost of the bullion contained in the pieces delivered. In effect this would have given to the Exposition about eight hundred thousand dollars in seigniorage.

On the 19th of February the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions met to hear the arguments in favor of the measure. The Chairman of the Committee, Honorable Augustus B. Gardner of Massachusetts, was decidedly inimical to the Exposition. He had been opposed to any appropriation at the previous session of Congress and it is very probable that he had been selected by the Speaker as Chairman of the Committee because he was antagonistic. While the chairman of a committee does not possess over his associates the absolutely autocratic power of the Speaker of the House, yet he is an important factor and Mr. Cannon undoubtedly considered this potentiality when selecting him. At the first hearing Messrs. Tucker, Wool, Batchelor and Myers pleaded the Exposition cause. Having just returned from a very successful trip through Europe, Mr. Tucker was able to predicate a goodly attendance from abroad and practically to pledge that the fleets of the world would come to Hampton Roads. He dwelt upon the lack of exactness regarding the demands likely to be made upon the Exposition as a logical sequence to the passage of the Act authorizing the celebration and claimed that instead of helping the commemoration financially the former Act of Congress had imposed burdens without relieving any—or in other words the effect would be to compel the Exposition Company to make a display which would not be entirely dwarfed by the naval celebration and would afford to the visiting fleets a land spectacle attractive and pleasing.



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POTTERY BUILDING

He and his associates advocated the passage of the bill as it stood, contending that the coinage clause would enable the government to give all the aid necessary at no cost to the Treasury, on the theory that even if redeemable in gold few of the two dollar pieces would ever be returned since souvenir collectors would remove them from circulation. The questions propounded to the several speakers by the Chairman of the Committee demonstrated that so far as lay in his power he would prevent the report of any bill to Congress and he led in a spirited discussion as to the propriety of the issuance of the silver coin and parting with the seigniorage.

The curious phase of this debate was that no one present seemed to realize that it was entirely inconclusive and impossible to lead to any conclusion. The plan was not new; it was a variant of fiat money. It had been proposed before, not once but several times; and its application was impossible under the rigid American currency laws. While it is true that the retention of bullion does not satisfactorily guarantee the gold value of a silver piece yet it goes far toward assuring that result. If the measure that was discussed by the Committee had been by them presented to the classic financiers of the United States Senate its rejection was absolutely certain, no matter how favorable the senators might have been to the undertaking which would have been benefited. A continuation of the hearing was set for the 28th of February and on that day the Honorable Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, opened his address without any preamble by saying:

"I do not think that we ought to toy with our currency system for the sake of making one million dollars out of the American people. Certainly, we have kinds of money enough



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TEXTILE BUILDING

1906 without making a new kind. The whole principle is bad, and you might as well issue one million dollars worth of paper money of a peculiar print containing the portraits of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, or officers of the Exposition Company, or the President and his Cabinet.

"I am disposed to think that you could issue one million dollars in greenbacks, if you please, redeemable on demand, containing the portraits of the President and his Cabinet, if you please, making it legal tender, and it would be absorbed and you would be one million dollars ahead, but no one but a South American Republic would think of that. It is absolutely wrong in principle. It is deception. It is sowing the dragon teeth. If you can put fifty per cent fiat into silver and send it out and call the balance profit, you can put ninety-nine per cent of fiat into paper money and call it profit. The principle is the same and the teaching is just as vicious and more subtle. As between having any exposition and vetoing a proposition of that kind, I would by all means say to the President 'veto it.' It is wholly vicious. Unless we can guard our currency, then we had better give up and let somebody else run the Government."

Mr. Shaw was in perfect accord with the President's idea that the Ter-Centennial of Jamestown was worthy of national commemoration but the desirability of celebrating the event did not in his mind appear as an excuse for a violation of the established currency scheme of the country. He foresaw a wonderful opportunity for a great water display and expressed his opinion that the average American, man and woman, would rather examine a battleship than any other piece of mechanism in the world. He stated to the committee that it was not his province to urge an appropriation but he further told them that they had an exposition on their hands and that the former Act of Congress did not relieve them from their obligation in the matter, to the contrary the President's invitation which had been accepted by many nations imposed a burden which, in his judgment, should not be shouldered by Virginia alone, and he showed the inhospitality of inviting the navies of the world to rendezvous in a harbor contiguous to an exposition without affording any facilities for the people to land, and without making any provision for the entertainment of the nation's guests except on shipboard.

A letter from Hon. Robert Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. A., informed the Committee that Argentine, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Russia had accepted the President's invitation and the only government which had declined was Siam, a nation that was unable to accept and so stated in the letter of declination. Hon. Trueman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and James K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, presented their views, which, in both cases were favorable to the Exposition's cause, while the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, was most cordially insistent in his advocacy of a favorable report by the Committee and emphasized the importance of a government exhibit to accord with the provisions of the bill. Answering a direct query on the subject Mr. Taft said: 1906

"I hope it will be done because I think that it has a very good effect to have the people who visit such an exposition know what is being done by the various governmental bureaus. Of course the historical interest in this particular exposition is very great. The President has expressed very strong interest in it to me because of its very great historical interest. The War Department can make a very fine exhibit, almost equal to that at St. Louis, so Mr. Scofield tells me, at a very reasonable cost. We want to spread knowledge of the Army because we are in favor of maintaining it at a greater efficiency than now and any means of getting the people familiar with its necessities we are glad to encourage."

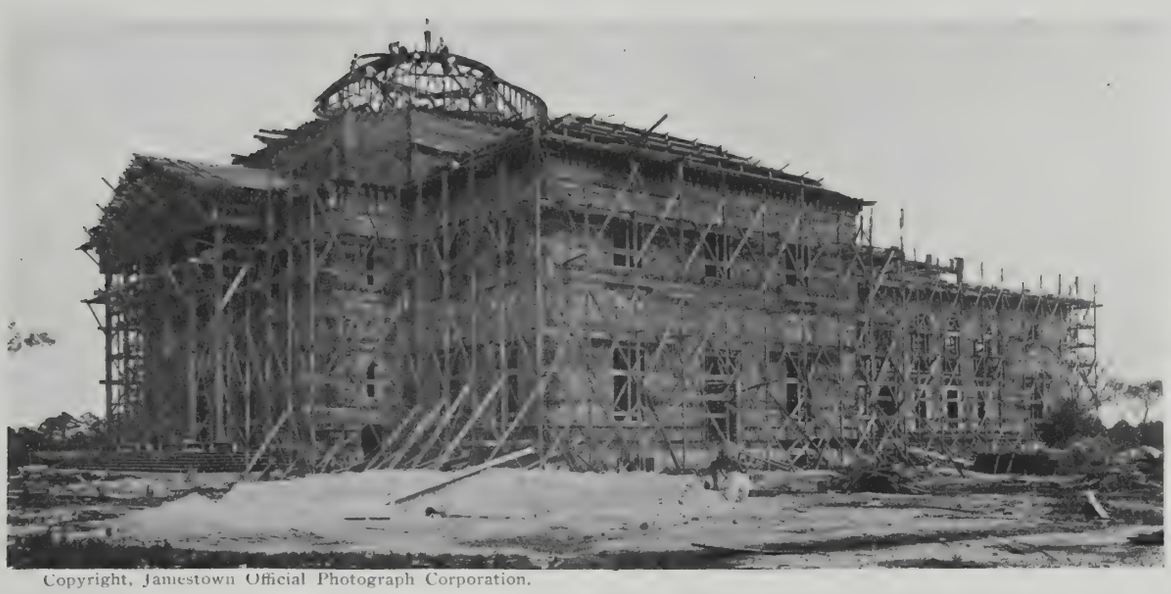
The testimony of these high government officials was distinctly helpful to the Exposition cause and it was obvious that the Chairman of the Committee would be unable to prevent a report of some appropriation measure to the Congress then sitting. A new bill was prepared which eliminated the coinage feature but included practically every other section of the bill. In lieu of the gift of seigniorage the Committee decided to recommend the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a direct aid to the Exposition.

While the House Committee on Liberal Arts and Expositions was considering the Maynard Bill, providing for a seigniorage of silver bullion—which would amount practically to a gift of eight hundred thousand dollars to the Exposition—the Exhibit Department had in-



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WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS
In Front of Auditorium, May, 1906



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AUDITORIUM, AUGUST 1, 1906
Contract Required Completion One Month Earlier

augurated a comprehensive plan of display which included most lines of industrial endeavor, and on the thirteenth day of February, 1906, the Committee on Plan and Scope, consisting of Mr. Myers, Manager of Ways and Means; Mr. Southgate, Manager of Exploitation and Exhibits, and Mr. Wool, one of the General Counsel of the Company, submitted a paper setting forth what was in their judgment distinctly desirable to accomplish, and estimated the expenditures necessary to carry out their recommendations. For the creation of the Exposition, they calculated that two million, four hundred and thirteen thousand, nine hundred dollars would be required. In this summary was included a power plant, an intramural railway and a gas plant—three items not obviously or necessarily a part of exposition expenditure—the first and last of which dealt with necessities that could be supplied by existing companies and the second not a matter of vital consequence. It was also deemed possible that these three utilities might be established as concessions. However, after eliminating these items, there was still left the sum of approximately one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which it appeared would have to be expended to complete the Exposition on the scale then contemplated.

The recommended appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand, which would have sufficed if the budget of November, 1905, had been final, was now entirely inadequate, and it was generally appreciated that the appropriation of that sum would necessarily leave the Exposition to face a deficit long before the gates opened. On the seventh day of May, 1906, the Manager of Ways and Means submitted to the Board a condensed budget in which, taking the previous report of the Plan and Scope Committee as a basis and eliminating the buildings which the board had considered and rejected or considered and modified, he showed a possible reduction of fifty-five thousand dollars. The managers at that time were imbued with an economic spirit. They had deleted several buildings, but these were afterward built, under the same or different names, and the actual expenditures for construction were in excess of the original estimates made by the first Plan and Scope Committee. If the May budget had proved final and its calculations correct, there was an apparent deficit of, approximately, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars which could not be avoided.

The recommendation of the Committee had strenuous opposition from Speaker Cannon, and it was impossible even to get the amended Bill before Congress. Among the causes which contributed to the financial failure of the Exposition was its incompleteness during a considerable portion of the open period. Mr. Cannon must have known that the course which later was pursued by the friends of the Exposition was not only possible but probable—nay, even certain—and, having had some experience with other expositions, he must have known that the longer the appropriation was delayed the less valuable it would be to the constructing company. No consideration of this kind, however, had any influence with the Speaker, nor did personal pleas from political associates carry any weight. The commissioners from a number of States which had decided to participate used their best endeavors to secure a hearing for the measure. The President and his Cabinet were as distinctly energetic as their high positions would admit. The newspapers of the country generally commended the undertaking. Historic societies were enthusiastic in its support. Congress itself was, by a large majority, favorable to an appropriation even more liberal than that recommended by the Committee; but the Speaker dominated the situation.

The friends of the Exposition knew that the Bill must be passed in some form or the undertaking would be an utter failure. They were exceedingly anxious to hurry Congressional action, for, aware of the inevitable deficit, they also knew that if the buildings were nearly completed a few months in advance of the Exposition, a local loan could be obtained, and

1906 in any event Congress would hardly refuse to lend money at its next session. It was, therefore, most important that whatever money Congress purposed giving should be appropriated as early as possible, and not delayed until the last and inevitable moment. Mr. Cannon knew these facts, but, as if it were his desire to handicap the celebration at every stage, he peremptorily refused to entertain, before the Committee on Rules, any motion whereby the Bill might receive an opportunity for being heard.

Until June 16th, 1906, with only ten months and ten days intervening between the opening, nothing was done, nor could anything have been done. When the session was nearly closing and the appropriations for the succeeding fiscal year had been decided by the House of Representatives and were before the Senate for its consideration, the Hon. John W. Daniel, Senior Senator from Virginia, reported in the Upper House of Congress as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a section to aid the Exposition. The Senate accepted this amendment, which was referred back to the House and there adopted, but only the certainty of delaying Congressional adjournment enabled the measure to receive consideration. Congress could not leave Washington without making provisions for Government expenses, and the Senate had resolved that the Jamestown Exposition was entitled to a part of the Government's expenditures for 1907. The Amendment read:

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"That there shall be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition by the Government of the United States from the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Library of Congress, such articles and materials of an historical nature as will serve to impart a knowledge of our colonial and national history; and such Government exhibit shall also include an exhibit from the War and Navy Departments, the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the Army, the Navy, the Light-House Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, and an exhibit from the Island of Porto Rico. And the Bureau of American Republics is hereby invited to make an exhibit illustrative of the resources and international relations of the American republics, and space in any of the United States Government exhibit buildings shall be provided for that purpose. The Jamestown Tercentennial Commission, created by an act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1905, shall, in addition to the authority and duties conferred and imposed by said act, be authorized and empowered and it shall be their duty to select, prepare, transport, and arrange for the exhibition and return to the Government exhibits herein authorized. In addition to the articles and materials which the said Jamestown Tercentennial Commission may select for exhibition as aforesaid, the President of the United States may in his discretion designate other and additional articles and materials.

"The officers and employees of the Government who may be appointed by the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission to carry out the provisions of this section and any officers and employees of the Government who may be detailed to assist them, including the officers of the Army and Navy, shall receive no compensation in addition to their regular salaries, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses, together with a per diem in lieu of subsistence not to exceed four dollars. The officers of the Army and Navy shall receive said allowance in lieu of subsistence and mileage now allowed by law, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may in their discretion detail retired Army and Navy officers for such duty. Any provision of law which may prohibit the detail of persons in the employ of the United States to other service than that which they customarily perform shall not apply to persons detailed to duty in connection with said Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. And to carry out in full all of the provisions of this section not herein otherwise specifically appropriated for, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be expended in accordance with law and under such rules and regulations as the said Jamestown Tercentennial Commission may prescribe.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause suitable buildings to be erected on the site of the said Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition for said Government exhibit, including a suitable building for the exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service; a fisheries building, including an aquarium; also a building for use as a place of rendezvous for the soldiers and sailors of the United States Navy and Army and of the foreign navies and armies participating in said celebration, also a building for use as a place of rendezvous for the commissioned naval and army officers participating in said celebration; also the preparation of the grounds for the approaches thereto, and the lighting of all of said buildings. Said buildings shall be erected, as far as practicable, on the colonial style of architecture from plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to contract for said buildings in the same manner and under the same regulations as for other public buildings of the United States: *Provided*, That the aggregate cost of all of said buildings, including the preparations of the grounds, approaches, and lighting, shall in no event exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. At the close of the Exposition the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to dispose of said buildings or the materials composing the same and of the piers which are provided for in this act or the materials thereof, giving preference to the Jamestown Exposition Company to the extent that it shall have the option to purchase the same at an appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. 1906

"That to the end that free and ready communication between the ships and the shore may be had, and in order to furnish ample and safe harbor for the small craft necessary to convey the soldiers and Exposition visitors from the grounds to the fleet, there shall be constructed, from plans to be furnished by the Jamestown Exposition Company and approved by the Secretary of War, two piers extending from the Exposition grounds into the waters of Hampton Roads, the ends of said piers to be surmounted with towers for the exhibit, if practicable, of the Light-House Service and wireless telegraph service. Said piers shall be connected by an arch sufficiently high to permit small craft to enter under it into a basin or harbor which shall be dredged to a sufficient depth to accommodate boats drawing not more than ten feet of water at mean low tide. And the Secretary of War is directed to contract for the construction of said piers and basin in the same manner and under the same regulations as for public structures of the United States, but the contract price shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That before the appropriation made by this section shall become available the Jamestown Exposition Company shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury an agreement that it will, at its own expense, operate and manage said piers and basin during the period of the Exposition, and that it will, at its own expense, illuminate the same: *Provided further*, That all small craft attached to any naval vessel of this or any foreign country, whose fleet is in the waters of Hampton Roads to participate in the celebration, shall have access to and use of said basin and piers for the purpose of communication with the Exposition grounds without any charge therefor and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe: *Provided further*, That the same right of access and use of said basin and piers during the Exposition shall be, and is hereby, reserved to the United States, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to impose upon the United States any obligation to maintain or keep in repair such piers or basin or approaches thereto or to reimburse any individual or corporation for any damage sustained in consequence of the use of said piers and basin.

"That in aid of the said Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be paid to the Jamestown Exposition Company upon satisfactory evidence being furnished the Secretary of the Treasury that the said company has expended the sum of five hundred thousand dollars on account of said Exposition. Said two hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon vouchers and satisfactory evidence that it has been expended for the purposes of the Exposition other than salaries: *Provided*, That as a condition precedent to the payment of this appropriation in aid of said Exposition the Jamestown Exposition Company shall agree to close the grounds of said Exposition to visitors on Sunday during the period of said Exposition.

"That for the erection of a permanent landing pier at Jamestown Island on the frontage owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the precise location to be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and said association and to be donated by said association to the United States, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secretary of War is directed to contract for the construction of said pier in the same manner and under the same requirements as for other public structures of the United States: *Provided however*, That if any pier now constructed and suitable for landing persons and material for the erection of the monument on said Jamestown Island heretofore authorized can be leased or purchased within the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars hereby made, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to

expend the sum hereby appropriated for the leasing or purchase of said pier and of a sufficient and proper amount of land adjacent thereto to give free access to the grounds owned by such Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the monument to be erected thereon under the provisions of an act approved March third, nineteen hundred and five.

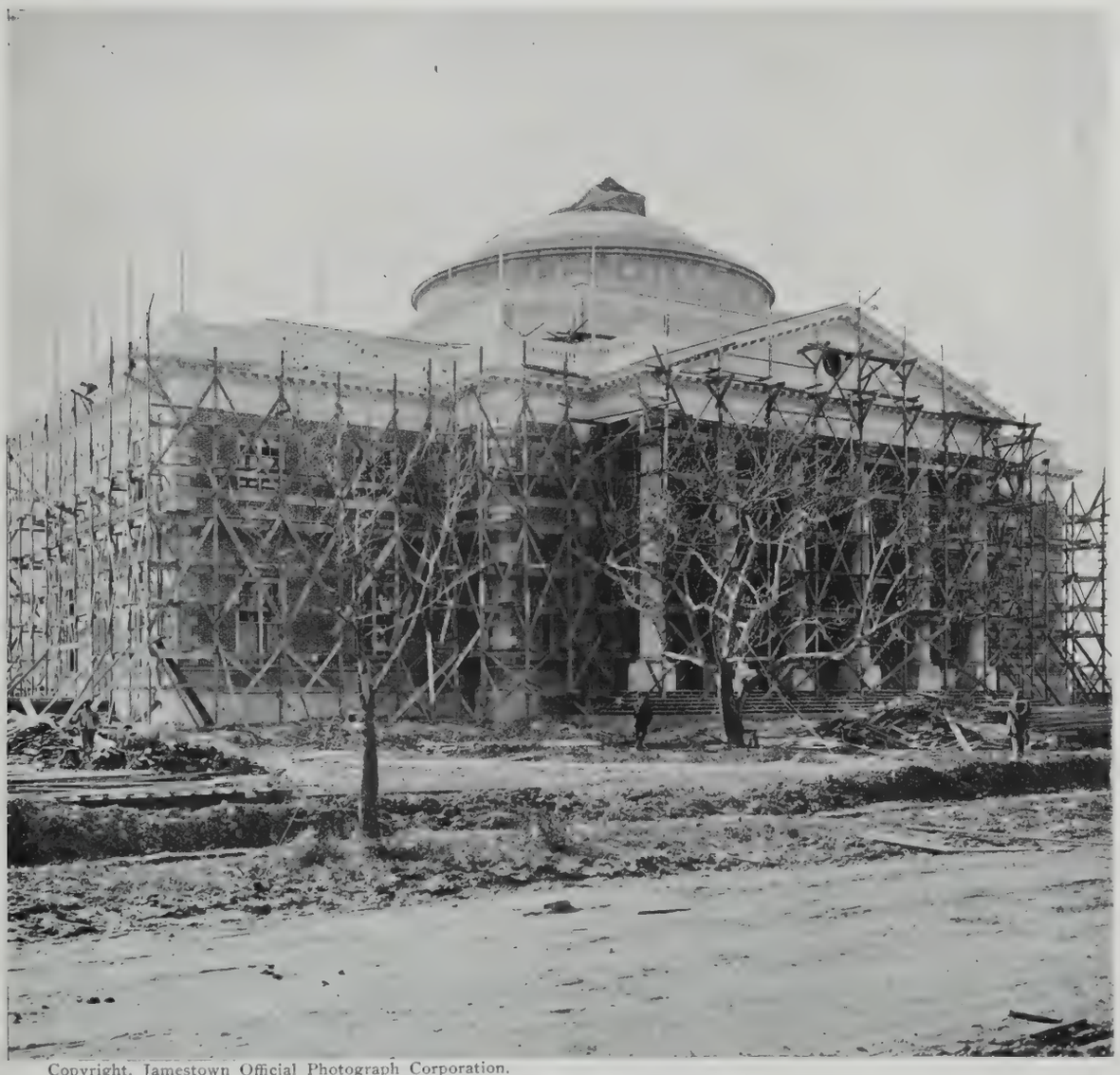
"For the policing during the Exposition period of the grounds owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, upon Jamestown Island, and for erecting thereon suitable retiring rooms and rest stations for the visiting public, and for providing drinking water at suitable places thereon, and for such benches and other accommodations as visitors to such island will need, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The moneys appropriated by this paragraph shall be expended by and under the direction of the Tercentennial Commission, and shall not be expended until such provisions are made with such association as will insure the free access, to every part of the grounds of said association, of all visitors who may come during the period of the said Exposition, and will insure free access always to that part of the grounds upon which said monument is located.

"That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of such duty, customs, fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell, for delivery at the close thereof, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on the grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal, and on articles which have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as an invitation, express or implied, from the Government of the United States to any foreign government, state, municipality, corporation, partnership, or individual to import any such articles for the purpose of exhibition at the said Exposition.

"That medals with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition and of the awards to be made to the exhibitors thereat and to successful contestants in aquatic and other contests shall be prepared for the Jamestown Exposition Company by the Secretary of the Treasury at some mint of the United States, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, upon the payment by the Jamestown Exposition Company of a sum equal to the cost thereof; and authority may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury to the holder for a medal properly awarded to him to have duplicates thereof made at any of the mints of the United States from gold, silver, or bronze upon the payment by him for the same of a sum equal to the cost thereof.

"That in aid of the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, to enable it to make an exhibit of the progress of the negro race in this country at the said Exposition, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This sum shall be expended by the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission under rules and regulations prescribed by it and for such objects as shall be approved by both the said Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America and the said Commission: *Provided however*, That a reasonable proportion of said appropriation shall be expended for a building within which to make such exhibit.

"That except to the extent and in the manner by this act provided and authorized, the United States Government shall not be liable on any account whatever in connection with the said Exposition, and nothing in this act shall be construed so as to create any liability upon the part of the United States Government, direct, or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, or for any claim for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States in support of or in liquidation of any debts or obligations created by said Tercentennial Commission, or any other board, commission, or any person or persons whomsoever, acting or claiming to act by authority of this act in excess of the appropriations provided for by this act.



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AUDITORIUM, NOVEMBER 10, 1906
Exterior Practically Complete, Interior Unfinished

1906 1906



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STATES EXHIBIT BUILDING, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

"The United States shall in no event be liable, directly or indirectly, upon any ground or for any cause whatsoever in connection with or on account of its participation in said Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition beyond the sums expressly appropriated by the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, and by this act.

"That all moneys appropriated by this act which the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission is authorized to expend shall be drawn out of the Treasury in such manner and under such regulations as such Commission may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and at the close of the Exposition period, and after the work of such Commission is completed, such Commission shall make a complete report of their actions hereunder and a complete statement of all expenditures for each of the purposes herein specified to the President of the United States for transmission to Congress."

The campaign which had been waged to secure National aid had made it necessary for the President of the Company and the Chairman of the Board of Governors to be in Washington almost continuously for six months. On many occasions these officers were joined by other Exposition managers, and at times all of the high officials of the Company were at the Capital. The result of the long struggle was exceedingly disappointing financially, and the absence of the executives from their posts of duty handicapped the progress of the Exposition. The Company was now confronted with the alternative of minimizing the Exposition or of continuing operations that would certainly entail a large deficit, however economically expenditures might be made. A provision contained in the Bill made it obligatory for the Exposition to maintain lights on the great Government Piers, in such quantities as to make the "illumination a feature of special attraction." This requirement made the construction of a power plant by the company practically impossible; for, even if funds had been available, none of the great electrical equipment companies could have completed the necessary installation within the brief period then left before the opening day, unless the claims of other customers were ruthlessly disregarded. It is possible that a plant as originally planned might have been installed; but the lighting of the piers and their approaches demanded as much power as at one time it was thought would be required for the illumination of the entire Exposition, or at least, that part of it controlled by the Company. The giving of light to the Government, did not cause a construction deficit, but it did entail a burden on the treasury of the Exposition, and during the three months that the piers were lit, the expense was enormous.

The visible results of exposition functions are those obtained by the Divisions of "Works" and "Exhibits," and, in creating an exposition, the demands of an exhibit department measurably decide the creative expenses. At the Ter-Centennial, this department had, shortly after its creation, inaugurated a comprehensive scheme which included displays in most lines of industrial endeavor, and contemplated elaborate illustrations in the Departments of History and Education. While these latter subjects were not made a part of the exhibit propaganda and were, therefore, excluded from its campaign of exploitive solicitation, nevertheless, the illustration of the history of the country and the exemplification of its development and educational opportunities were basic features which, however costly, could not be ignored, since the motive of the Ter-Centennial was patriotic and instructive and its major support had been given by those to whom sentiment ranked above utility. The later establishment of a Division of History, Education and Social Economy created a curious fractional exhibit condition, one which at times was difficult to comprehend. The first general rules and regulations of the Exhibit Department, printed early in the spring of 1906, contains the following, as a part of rule thirty-four:

The heads of classification are as follows:

A—Education.	H—Agriculture.
B—Art.	J—Horticulture.
C—Liberal Arts.	K—Forestry.
D—Manufactures.	L—Mines and Metallurgy.
E—Machinery.	M—Fish and Game.
F—Electricity.	O—Social Economy.
G—Transportation.	Q—History.

R—Isolated and Collective Exhibits.

The rules governing the exhibits in these various classifications were general, affecting one class as well as another. They were signed by Algar M. Wheeler, the Chief of Exhibit Department and countersigned by T. S. Southgate as "Governor of Exhibits and Exploitation," these two departments still being under his control.

At that time the Exhibit division controlled the displays in all these subjects, but in April, 1906, a division of History, Education and Social Economy was created and Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson was appointed its manager. Soon thereafter, he selected J. A. C. Chandler, LL.D., as Director and Miss Minnie Bronson

1906 as Assistant. Dr. Chandler's efforts were directed chiefly toward the displays in History and Education, while Miss Bronson's principal work dealt with Social Economy. In July, three months after the appointment of Governor Ellyson the Division of Exhibits issued an amended set of rules, in which Rule One, entitled "Classification," read as follows:

"For the purpose of installation and review of exhibits, a Classification has been adopted. This Classification is divided into twelve groups or departments, each of which is subdivided into classes. Under this scope and plan the exposition will be constructed, the installation perfected, and the systems of awards conducted. In conformity therewith, the following exhibit groups and departments are created, viz.:

Group I	History.
" II	Education.
" III	Social Economy.
" IV	Fine Arts.
" V	Manufactures and Liberal Arts.
" VI	Machinery.
" VII	Transportation.
" VIII	Agriculture.
" IX	Horticulture.
" X	Foods and Accessories.
" XI	Forestry—Fish and Game.
" XII	Mines and Metallurgy.

"The Jamestown Exposition Company reserves the right to amend or correct the Classification at any time before the opening of the Exposition."

The preamble to this set of rules stated:

"Every person participating in any of the Exhibit Buildings must first become an exhibitor and furnish installation plans satisfactory to the Governor of Exhibits."

Nowhere in these rules is there a sentence which would suggest that any of the groups are under the direction of some one other than the Governor of Exhibits. All of the regulations are general. Rule Four, which states the time limit for filing applications for space, contains (Paragraph C) this notation:

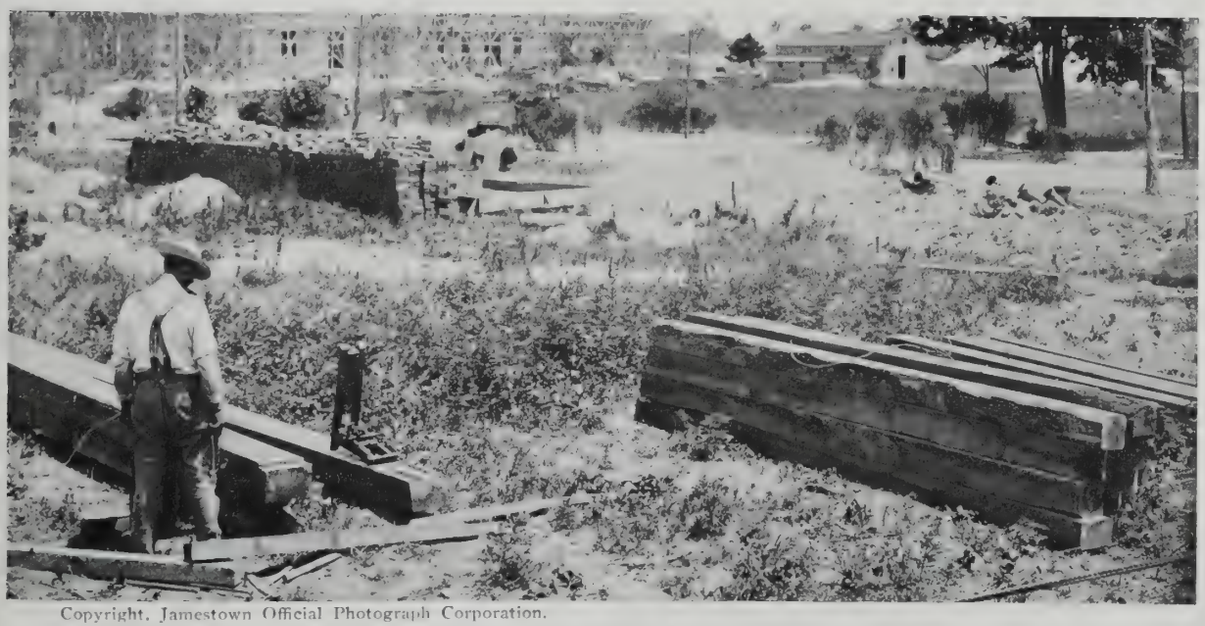
"For historical and educational collections, works of art, nature, and manufactured products, not herein expressly classified, January 1, 1907."

In this same rule are the application time limits for every other conceivable exhibit, including "exhibit concessions." These rules were signed by T. S. Southgate, Governor of Exhibits and approved by C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman of the Board of Governors. A second edition, without change, was published in January, 1907.

In the "Official Classification of Exhibit Departments," the table of contents shows History as Group I; Education, Group II; Social Economy, Group III; Fine Arts, Group IV; 1906 and contains as set forth in the rules of July, except that Graphic Arts is made Group XIII. This Classification was arranged late in the fall of 1906, although the Division of History had been in operation for more than a half year, had collected some exhibits and arranged for many more during that interim.

All of the subjects in this Classification properly belonged in the dominion of the Chief of Exhibits, or the Director, Manager or Governor, by whatever title the executive might be called; and the creation of a separate division for the government of any one, two or three departments was illogical. All other expositions have grouped exhibits of every nature in a single class and under the direction of one chief or director. There is a distinct advantage in placing all subjects of like character under a single executive. At an exposition, every element that enters into the visible creation of the exposition should be in the province of the Manager of Works; every enterprise conducted for the purpose of yielding a direct monetary profit to its conductors should be governed by the Manager of Concessions; every instructive display, whether commercial, scientific or sentimental, should be directed by the Manager of Exhibits.

Perhaps in no department of exposition work is this unification of authority so necessary as in the Exhibits Division—for side shows, no matter how beautiful, are side shows. People visit an exposition to see the exhibits. If they lunch or dine on the grounds, it is a detail; if they attend performances while there, it is merely incidental—the purposeful object of each visitor is to examine the exhibits—and the better the exhibits, rightly exploited, the higher class is the exposition. No one man can secure the exhibits necessary to equip a first rate fair; but the director can appoint a competent manager for each department and direct the policies of all of them. Knowing what they are doing, what success is attending their efforts and what are the chances for success along lines pursued but not finished, he can with judgment attend



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FIRST WORK ON TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

1906 to the wants of each department and give such support to each interest as its value might warrant. In furthering the construction of buildings this is a serious element. At the Ter-Centennial, exhibits for History, Education and Social Economy were splendidly collected, and far more secured than could be housed; while precisely the opposite is true of the Exhibits Division, where the floor space demanded and provided was greatly in excess of what was actually needed for the displays.

A part of what rightly belonged to the Exhibits Division was taken away. In one instance, however, the Exhibits Division seemed to have gained at the expense of Concessions. Following the advice of Harlow N. Higinbotham, the President of the World's Columbian Exposition, the Board of Governors ruled that:

"Privileges refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured within the grounds of the Exposition in order to illustrate a machine. Concessions refer to the sale of goods for revenue."

At the outset the policy of the Division of Exhibits was to exclude from the exhibit buildings all merchandising except the sale of products made on the spot. This conclusion was not happy. It might be possible to conduct successfully an exhibit division under this ruling, in some favored locality where enormous crowds might confidently be expected; but, if such great cities as New York or Chicago are eliminated, it is doubtful whether an exposition held in this country could be an exhibiting success if this rule was rigidly enforced. On the other hand, to turn exhibit buildings into bazars and to fill the halls with exposition camp followers who sell cheap goods for high prices, lowers the general character of the undertaking. Between the rigid exclusion of the selling exhibits and the unrestricted use of exhibit buildings for merchandising purposes, there lies a broad field.

The first set of rules and regulations, which has already been mentioned, contains Rule Thirty-seven, which reads:

"An exhibitor, as such, has no privilege of sale from his exhibit space; but exhibitors may sell for delivery after the close of the Exposition, and may take orders for future delivery. Exhibitors desiring to sell for immediate delivery shall, immediately after securing space, make application to the Governor of Concessions as to terms and approval of the articles to be sold. All such applications must be first approved by the Governor of Exhibits, and no such sale privileges shall be exercised by an exhibitor until a written contract for same has been duly executed."

The corresponding rule, similarly numbered, in the second set of regulations reads as follows:

"An exhibitor, as such, has no privilege of sale from his exhibit space; but he may sell objects on exhibition for delivery after the close of the Exposition, and may take orders for delivery from his regular and permanent place of business. Exhibitors desiring to sell for immediate delivery from exhibit space shall, immediately after securing space, make application to the Governor of Concessions, through the Governor of Exhibits, as to terms and approval of the article to be sold. All such applications must first be approved by the Governor of Exhibits, and no such sale privileges shall be exercised by an exhibitor until a written contract for same has been duly executed.

"The Exposition Grounds and Buildings have been constituted a bonded warehouse for articles exhibited from foreign countries; but on all goods offered for sale duty must be paid."

This second rule confined the exhibitor far more closely than the first. Instead of permitting him "to take orders for future delivery," it restricted him to the taking of "orders for delivery from his regular and permanent place of business;" thus preventing a conflict between the departments of Exhibits and Concessions which might easily have resulted under the former conditions if an exhibitor of the usual Concession type had opened a branch just beyond the gates of the exposition, a contingency likely to arise if concession and privilege rates differed radically. 1906

The statement that the Exposition Grounds and Buildings had been constituted a bonded warehouse was new, but when the first set of rules was published the law which created this condition had not been enacted. A few days after these rules were printed, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Governors, dated July 13th, 1907:

"*Resolved*, That in addition to the general rules already passed upon by the Board in connection with the Exhibit Department, that in the case of all American *bona fide* manufacturers who exhibit their machinery or process of manufacture at our Exposition, that after contracting to pay for the space which they desire to occupy in the Exhibit Building at the rates already prescribed by the Board, that in the event they (exhibitors) wish to sell the products of their own manufacture for immediate delivery from their exhibit, the percentage to be charged on their gross receipts shall be as follows: In the event that the exhibit is a 'live' one—goods manufactured on the spot—10%. In the event the exhibit is 'dead'—goods being manufactured away—15 to 20%, as the Exhibit Department may determine.

"*Resolved, second:* That in the instance of Foreign Exhibitors, that in order to induce the bona fide actual manufacturers of products abroad to exhibit at our Exposition such choice exhibits as may be acceptable to the Exhibit Department, that such space in the Exhibit Buildings, in which their several products would naturally classify, will be allotted them free; and if the selling privilege is desired for goods of their own individual manufacture, that the rate be for live exhibits 10%; for dead exhibits, as explained above, 15%.

"*Resolved, third:* That in the instance of foreign manufacturers who wish to exhibit in the Exhibit Buildings of the Exposition Company and do not desire the selling privilege, that the charge for space be 50% of the uniform rate charged American exhibitors."

Without any amendment or note indicating the altered conditions which obtained after the passage of this resolution, Rule Thirty-seven was circulated until the need for exhibit rules had ceased. The Division of Exhibits at no time purported to control merchants who were clearly concessionaires, but if the Governor of that Division felt inclined to recognize as an exhibitor any one who applied for space in a building for the purpose of showing and selling goods, he undoubtedly could grant a selling permit; and, therefore, it was unnecessary for the prospective vender to apply either directly or through the intermediation of the Governor of Exhibits, to the Governor of Concessions for terms or for approval of the article to be sold. The right of the Exhibit Division to sell space and determine percentages, clearly evidenced complete control.

The punctuation and exact verbiage of the official record is followed in this quotation, and it seems difficult to understand why the third resolve was passed. The first clause in the second resolution, as it reads, means, if it means anything, that space in the exhibit buildings would, without any cost, be allotted to foreign exhibitors, subject, however, to the restriction that the articles should be "choice exhibits" and "acceptable to the Exhibit Department." Under this ruling, it was within the province of the Exhibit Department to determine whether

1906 an exhibit was choice or not; and nothing could be exhibited in any event that was not acceptable to that Department.

The second clause in this resolution states the rate to be charged for sales from live or dead exhibits, but in no way qualifies that which precedes the semi-colon and deals with the giving of space. As a consequence, the third resolution appears to be unnecessary. If it was not unnecessary, it was an evidence of bad policy. The additional resolution causes a meaning to be given to its predecessor unwarranted by the construction of the sentence and yet possibly the intent of the framers, namely, that free space was only to be given to those who desired the selling privilege.

The price charged for space in the exhibit buildings was one dollar and a half per square foot for aisle space without a corner, two dollars per square foot for corner space, two dollars and fifty cents per square foot for space with two corners. These rates were exclusive of any selling charges.

customs duty of fifty per cent. of its value, art pieces are taxed fifteen per cent. An agent who can produce some evidence to convince an inspector that his wares warrant an artistic classification stands a fair chance of success, while a concessionaire would invariably fail unless the evidence were extremely weighty. If the duties were alike in both cases, the agent would have a ten per cent. advantage, for no concessionaire paid less than twenty-five per cent. to the Exposition; if the agent could get the benefit of the official classification, his advantage would mount from ten per cent. to forty-five. 1906

While the Appropriation Bill was pending in Congress the Board of Governors had received a number of communications from ministers and associations, requesting that the Company would place itself officially on record against the opening of the Exposition on Sundays. The Governors were unanimously of the opinion that all show places and concessions, other than restaurants, should not be operated on Sundays; but there was some dif-



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TRANSPORTATION BUILDING LEFT, MINERAL AND TIMBER BUILDING RIGHT, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

Most of the foreign manufacturers have American agents; and while at international expositions splendid foreign exhibits are usually made, at an exposition not international in its scope and unauthorized by Congress such as was the Ter-Centennial, great foreign exhibits are unusual; and the principal, if not the only displays, are conducted by venders—the chief classes being sellers of cheap jewelry, metal ware, and marbles.

The general effect of these resolutions was to discriminate against a class of American venders in favor of a similar foreign class: the specific effect was to give an insuperable advantage to a man, shrewd enough to obtain an agency or sufficiently well informed to appreciate the benefits immediately derivable from it. This advantage, glaring in all classes, was most insistent in marble work. A manufacture of marble not sufficiently excellent to warrant its designation as a work of art is subject to a ference of view regarding the closing of the gates and the darkening of the exhibit palaces.

At every exposition there occurs a nuisance which in the very nature of things is inevitable. The land circumjacent to a world's fair site is made additionally valuable mainly by reason of its hotel and amusement potentialities. The temporary or permanent hotels erected in close proximity to an exposition belong to several classes. Some of these hostelries are eminently respectable and some entirely disreputable. Between these two extremes there are almost as many grades as there are buildings devoted to hotel use. Concerning the amusements, however, little may be said in their favor. During the day the outside places are generally dark. At night they blaze with lights and present scenes both unæsthetic and immoral. The great majority of exposition visitors purpose to combine pleasure and profit. The profit is mental and the expected pleasure generally



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FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING, DECEMBER 1, 1906

clean and wholesome; but there is a minority which looks for dissipation of all sorts; and, since the policy of Fair managers is to keep the amusement sections of their enterprises perfectly clean, this latter class of pleasure seekers must go beyond the boundaries for the kinds of dissipation they desire. To cater to such, there is generally an outside "Midway" or "Pike" or "Warpath," entirely dissimilar from the reputable area of a similar designation within the walls of the exposition.

The territory adjoining the Exposition site toward the West, a section known as Pine Beach, was filled with hotels, bars, dance halls, gambling houses and other dives. Early in 1906 the future of Pine Beach was forecasted, not merely by the help of experience but by the visible operations which were then making. This obvious development inclined some of the Governors to believe that it would be much better to keep the Exposition as a park open on Sundays, excising all of the commercial or Sabbath breaking features. This action was regarded as especially desirable in connection with the Jamestown Exposition, by reason of the large number of sailors and soldiers who would constantly be in attendance, and it was thought wise to give to these young men some clean attractions which would divert their attention from the outside section. Unable, or unwilling, to arrive at a conclusion in this matter, the subject was referred to the Executive Committee, and to the Board of Directors who decided that the gates be closed. The voluntary action of the Company, not the Act of Congress, settled this policy, for though the Appropriation Bill carried a proviso that the gates should be closed on Sundays, the Company's decision had already been recorded and this section might not have been inserted had the Company made a determined fight against it.

On the first day of July, 1906, the available cash balance of the Exposition was two hundred and eighteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents. A call for fourteen per cent. on the subscriptions to the preferred stock was made that day, but the responses to this demand would not help the Exposition, since the money when paid must be given to the Atlantic Trust & Deposit Company, to whom the proceeds of Exposition stock subscriptions had been pledged.

At this date there was not a single finished Exposition building. Contracts had been let for the Auditorium, the small houses in the Arts and Crafts section, the big palaces of Manufactures and Liberal Arts and Machinery and Transportation, and the States Exhibit Building. Under the terms of the several contracts, the Arts and Crafts section should have been finished by July first—and so should the Administration Building. The former was nearly completed, but scarcely fifty per cent. of the work on the latter had been executed and the States Exhibit Building was not ten per cent. advanced. The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Government might become available when the Company satisfied the Secretary of the Treasury that it had expended five hundred thousand dollars on account of the Exposition, a condition which would be demonstrable before the bank balance of July 1st had been expended. For creative purposes, therefore, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents might be considered as a current asset.

The Mothers and Children's Building and the Arts and Crafts structures would cost, under their contracts, fifteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents; and the contract price for the Auditorium was sixty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents, for the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, one hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars; the same for the Palace of Machinery and Transportation; and for the States Exhibit Building, ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars—or a total of four hundred and ten thousand dollars in round figures. Perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars had already been paid on the construction of these buildings—but to complete these alone would require within one hundred thousand dollars of all the available assets of the Company.

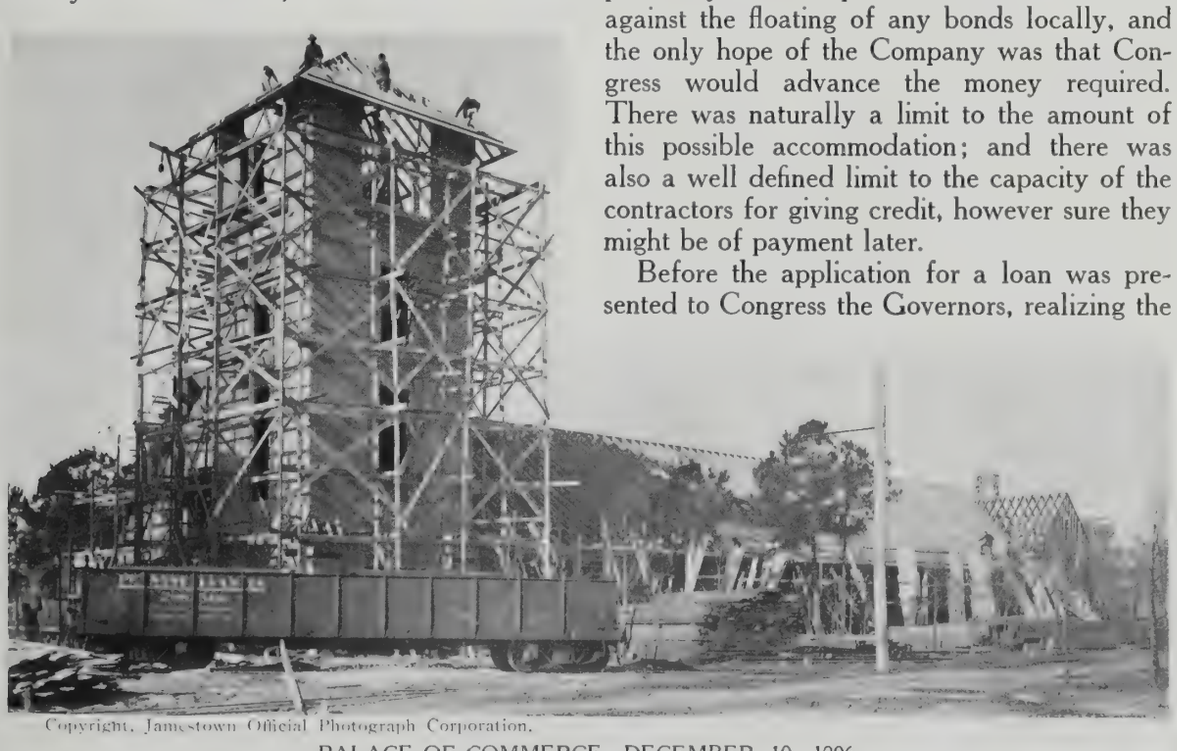
On the tenth of July the Board of Design officially warned the Governors of the Exposition that the time was very brief during which work could be completed, and strongly urged that the Board take such measures as would be necessary to expedite progress. This warning was heeded and attempts were made to advance construction. The small, semi-permanent buildings were hurried through, and there was a general access of energy. The policy was not followed very strenuously or long, for the Administration Building was not completed

1906 until the thirtieth day of March, 1907, and the two large exhibit buildings were unfinished when the Exposition opened. Plans for other exhibit buildings had been prepared; among these were the halls of Mines and Metallurgy and Food Products; and for several months the Governor of Works had possessed drawings for the History and Historic Arts Buildings. In regard to these latter, it seems to have been during July the idea of the Governor of History and Education that it was not necessary to make the History Building fire-proof, and that, consequently, a saving might be effected. It is a matter of record that the plans for the History and Historic Arts Buildings—or, in other words, the two wings of the Auditorium —which were used for housing displays in Superior Education and in Primary and Secondary Education, were in the hands of the Governor of Works in December, 1905. It is also a matter of record that the designs were altered on an average of about once a month, and that finally neither of these buildings was completed, nor was either used wholly or even in part for the purpose for which it was originally designed—chiefly, if not solely, for the reason that the first plans were abandoned. At an additional cost of fifteen thousand dollars to the contract price for the Historic Arts Building—or, in other words, at a total cost of less than sixty thousand dollars—a permanent fire-proof structure could have been erected that would have housed the History exhibit in a palace instead of a barn; and if the historic collection were too large for one building and needed to be divided, as was the first intent, into a congeries of relics as contra-distinguished from art subjects, the other wing could have been made fire-proof, and at a total extra expenditure of thirty thousand dollars, the Exposition would have had two beautiful fire-proof buildings, while the unattractive, damp, low, concrete barn which cost one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, four hundred dollars could have been omitted. It was utterly useless for any future purpose and could not, therefore, be considered as a permanent asset; and there was ample space unoccupied in the exhibit buildings to have subserved the purpose of an area for educational display. 1906

On the seventeenth of August the Mines and Metallurgy building was begun. Work in the Auditorium wings commenced September 11th; the Food Products building was started on the eighteenth of September, and the Palaces of Commerce, on October 30th. The contract prices for these buildings totalled a sum slightly exceeding two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In addition to these buildings a commercial pier was being constructed, but the proceeds of the sale of part of the Mines and Metallurgy to the Virginia Mineral and Timber exhibit practically offset the cost of the pier. With available assets of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars the Company was bound by contract for its building operations only to the extent of six hundred and forty thousand dollars, less the amount liquidated prior to July 1st.

This excess of obligations was very reasonable and indicated the exercise of great caution by the management. If the operations had been hurried, the deficit would have caused no alarm. Expenses, however, were, in other lines, very heavy. General expenses were large and the ground work was costing much money. As a result, during the fall of 1906, the finances of the Company became perilously involved. Every attempt to sell additional stock had failed, and a loan was inevitable. The Governors of the Exposition felt reasonably safe in assuming that Congress would grant a loan to the Ter-Centennial, as it had to other expositions. When funds for current expenses were low, the creditors of the Exposition seemed willing to adopt the same conclusion. The incompleteness of the Exposition and the apparent impossibility of completion on time militated against the floating of any bonds locally, and the only hope of the Company was that Congress would advance the money required. There was naturally a limit to the amount of this possible accommodation; and there was also a well defined limit to the capacity of the contractors for giving credit, however sure they might be of payment later.

Before the application for a loan was presented to Congress the Governors, realizing the



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PALACE OF COMMERCE, DECEMBER 10, 1906

1906 large deficit they were facing, rigidly scrutinized all estimates and no matter how imperatively expenditures were demanded each item was carefully examined. At no time had it been deemed possible to create the Exposition for a sum less than two million dollars, but when the Governor of Ways and Means obtained estimates from the heads of each division for the expenses necessary before opening day he found that it would require one million, six hundred and seventy-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-six cents to pay the bills accumulated between November 1, 1906, and April 26, 1907. To offset this possible liability there were estimated resources of more than a quarter of a million from preferred stock, a balance of sixty-five thousand dollars due on the twenty-eight per cent. call of common stock, sixty-three thousand dollars cash in bank, eighty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars estimated as pre-exposition concession receipts, fifteen thousand dollars from pre-exposition admissions and two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars estimated advance sales of exhibit space. The total estimated resources deducted from the budget left a deficit of nine hundred and forty-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, and it was confidently expected that should the Government grant the loan of one million dollars the Company would be able to open the gates with cash in hand.

This budget approximating one and three-quarter million dollars was in addition to the amount spent prior to November 1, 1906, and showed that the Exposition had grown from a two million dollar undertaking to one requiring two and a half million dollars for completion. Several of the Governors of the Company and a large number of the Executive Committeemen still clung tenaciously to the original estimate and were averse to requesting a loan in excess of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars as an absolute maximum. While this matter was being debated and even during several weeks preceding that time there was a conflict between the Department of Works and the Board of Governors which caused much anxiety to those in charge of the finances of the Company, and the members of the Board were quite free in expressing their opposition to the policy of that Department which was buying supplies without reporting to the Auditor and ordering work without consultation with the Board. 1906

On the eleventh of December, Mr. Maynard introduced a Bill authorizing an appropriation of one million dollars as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction, completion and opening of the Exposition. The Bill purported to protect the Government for the liquidation of its claim by making it a preferred creditor with a lien upon the gross receipts of the Exposition from all paid admissions to the Grounds and from all money received from concessions after the opening day. The Bill provided that the Exposition should execute in writing an instrument satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, securing to the Government its first lien upon receipts, and that at the same time the Company should guarantee to the Government that such receipts were entirely free from any prior liens, mortgages or other encumbrances; and, further, that the Company should agree that it would not subsequently in any way encumber the receipts so as to endanger or affect the right of the Government to receive as first creditor the amount to be returned from such sources to the United States Treasury.



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BREAKING GROUND FOR RHODE ISLAND BUILDING, JULY 14, 1906

In order to make this agreement possible, the Atlantic Trust & Deposit Company—holding a lien upon the concessions of the Exposition—released its claim and accepted in lieu thereof a lien on the moneys to be derived from the sale of exhibit spaces. The Bill provided that repayment should be made in the following manner: On the thirty-first day of May, 1907, it would be the duty of the Company to report to the Secretary of the Treasury in detail the total amount of all the Company's receipts from April twenty-sixth to May thirty-first, both in-



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GOVERNOR WARFIELD LAYING CORNER STONE OF MARYLAND BUILDING



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MRS. SWANSON LAYING CORNER STONE OF VIRGINIA BUILDING

clusive; and that forty per cent. of such receipts should at that time be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury; and that, subsequently, on the fifteenth and last days of each month, respectively, a similar detailed report of gross receipts should be made and a similar forty per cent. paid into the Treasury of the United States; and it was further provided that from and after the fifteenth day of July, 1907, and until the entire sum should have been paid, each of the semi-monthly payments should not be less than one hundred thousand dollars. In default of any payment, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized, personally or by agents and representatives selected and appointed by him, to collect and control any receipts of the Exposition, until the full sum of one million dollars had been collected; and he was further permitted to have access to all the books, accounts and contracts of the Company. This Bill for the first time definitely dated the Government participation to correspond to the programme of the Exposition Company, naming April twenty-sixth as the day for the opening of the Celebration and November thirteenth as the date of closing. Though strenuously opposed by Congressmen who had been generally inimical to the Exposition this measure did not seem to arouse as violent antagonism on the part of Mr. Cannon as had the previous efforts of the Exposition Company to obtain recognition and aid. The Bill was passed early in February and Honorable Frederick Paul Grosscup of Charleston, West Virginia, was appointed Disbursing Agent for the United States.

For several months the Governor of Works had been confronted with the exasperating conditions inevitably accompanying a depleted treasury and on the twenty-eighth of December he suggested that the Board of Governors confer with representative bankers and financiers of Norfolk with a view of obtaining a loan of five hundred thousand dollars to be repaid when the government loan should be available. Mr. Cottrell stated the self-evident fact that unless funds were provided for meeting current obligations it would be difficult for him to hurry the contractors and impossible for him successfully to induce them to increase their corps of workers. So far as his own work was concerned he claimed that, even with the most favorable weather, the grounds could not be put into good condition and the electric and other work completed by opening day unless the entire force under his direction was doubled.

A loan of such a character, however desirable on the part of the Exposition Company, would hardly have proven attractive to an investor or financier. Government appropriations to aid an exposition or loans made to such an undertaking usually carry provisions which prevent a diversion of any sum for the purpose of repaying a previous loan, though the Government funds may be used for discharging previously incurred obligations for material and wages under which term salaries are not included. There is no record of any effort having been made to secure this accommodation; but it could hardly have been successful, if made.



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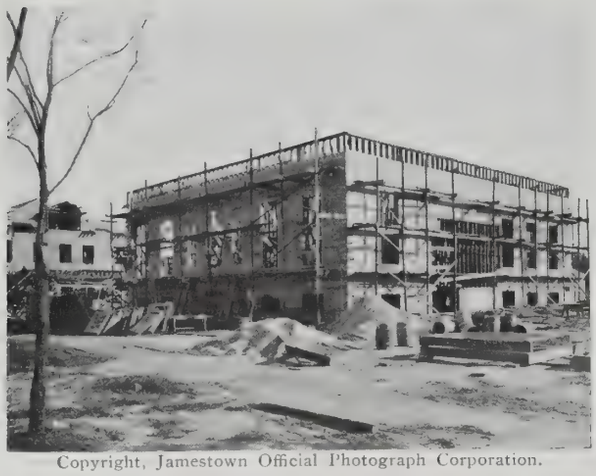
GOVERNORS SWANSON AND WARFIELD



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MISS JENNIE SHERWOOD BREAKING GROUND FOR MISSOURI BUILDING

1906



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MARYLAND BUILDING AND PART OF VIRGINIA BUILDING, NOVEMBER 8, 1906

It would certainly have been a very fortunate thing if five hundred thousand dollars could have been placed to the credit of the Company just before the beginning of the year. Early in the fall of 1906, large amounts of gravel, crushed stone and lumber were ordered for immediate delivery—but on account of the Exposition's financial condition it was impossible even to pay the freight on these shipments, and the railroads confiscated practically all of the lumber and a large proportion of the gravel and stone. Most of the material was not confiscated until late in the winter; and then what the railroads did not take they, in many cases, returned to the original shippers. Practically all of the material remained at the Exposition until the first of the year, very little having been taken or returned before that time. The materials which had been ordered were needed, and later had to be replaced at much higher prices. Gravel or crushed stone for roads and concrete was from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher late in the winter and during the early spring than it had been during September or October of the preceding year—when the contracts were placed—and lumber, the price of which had steadily been rising for several years, was higher just before the Exposition opened than at any previous time. During the fall of 1906, eighteen cents were paid for a pound of copper, while in April, this commodity brought twenty-seven and three-quarter cents per pound. An available bank balance during December, 1906, would undoubtedly have helped the Exposition very materially. Not only in the matter of purchasing material would funds have been eminently desirable, but almost equally advantageous in defraying wages. All work in the Landscape Department—the road work, the laying of sidewalks, preparation of lawns, digging of trenches, planting of grass, care of trees and preparation of flower beds—was done by day's work under the direction of the Division of Works. During 1906 until December, most of the day laborers worked nine or nine and a half hours and received a daily pay ranging from one dollar and twenty-five cents to one dollar and a half, in some rare instances exceptional workmen receiving one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. For this same class of untrained men the wage rates from December until April and later ranged from two dollars to two dollars and a half. No one worked more than eight hours a day during this latter period, and no laborer on the Grounds drew less than a two dollar wage. Not only were wages higher, but as the Exposition approached

1906



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MISSOURI BUILDING, NOVEMBER 8, 1906

it was quite evident that the results being secured were even less in proportion than might naturally be expected from the shorter hours. Unskilled laborers were as independent as the skilled mechanics. They knew that a certain amount of work had to be done and they realized that it would be impossible to fill their places. A contributing factor to the rise in this scale was the competition of the Scofield Company, who as soon as they began work on the Government Piers openly bid for men, offering more money than had been given and they took from the Division of Works as many laborers as they could get, especially those of the better class. As a natural result, to keep their men the Exposition was compelled to meet the advanced scale; and the increase in pay affected the Exposition Company not only directly but indirectly, all contracts awarded late in the winter being necessarily figured after a due consideration on the part of the contractor for the wage scale to which he would be compelled to adhere.

The Exposition was an undertaking incommensurately large considering the population



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NORTH DAKOTA BUILDING, NOVEMBER 10, 1906

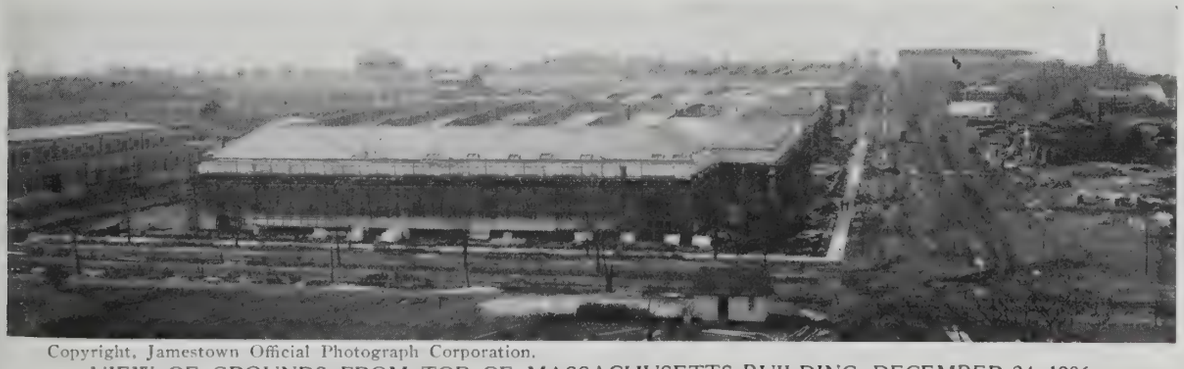
1906 of its adjacent municipalities and the number of resident working men. That which had always previously occurred in exposition territories repeated in Norfolk—a greatly accentuated impulse to build. At no time superabundantly supplied, the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News suffered during the construction period of the Exposition from an acute scarcity of mechanics. In addition to the local demand and the requirements for the Government and the Company's work on the Exposition grounds, the States and several private exhibitors were erecting buildings, and these combined demands naturally increased the market value of labor.

Some of the States had begun their buildings ceremoniously. On the fourteenth of July the Honorable John Taggard Blodgett, Chairman of the Rhode Island Commission turned the sod for the foundation of his State's building, the first to be begun at the Exposition. On that occasion a welcoming speech was delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia and Judge Blodgett delivered a masterly oration outlining the history of Rhode Island and giving cumulative reasons why his State should prominently participate in such a celebration as the Ter-Centennial. The laying of Virginia's corner stone was also a function, and to Mrs. Swanson who performed that ceremony Colonel W. W. Sale presented a silver trowel on which was this inscription: "This trowel was used by Mrs. C. A. Swanson, wife of the Governor of Virginia, for the laying of the corner stone of the Virginia Building at the Jamestown Exposition and was presented to her by the Virginia Commission, September 19, 1906." Maryland's exercises which occurred the same day as those of Virginia were more elaborate, Governor Warfield being the principal speaker and Governor Swanson also taking a prominent part. The buildings for Missouri, Pennsylvania and Ohio were begun unostentatiously.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition decided at their July meeting to visit the site after each monthly session beginning with August 24th. This resolution possessed the merit of exceeding wisdom. In no other way could the Committeemen so well familiarize themselves with the actual conditions obtaining and by no other method could they gain equal intelligence to guide them in voting on contracts presented for their approval. Unfortunately, however, there is a record of only one visit and that was made at a time when appearances favored a timely completion. By the end of 1906
September very rapid progress had been made both on buildings and grounds. The Auditorium and States Exhibit Building were far advanced toward completion and the great palaces which edged Raleigh Square appeared to be well under way. Foundation work had been begun on the wings of the Auditorium and superficially the grounds and roads looked well. A month later, however, the prospect would not have been so satisfying and each succeeding month would have added to the disappointment had the Committee viewed the scene.

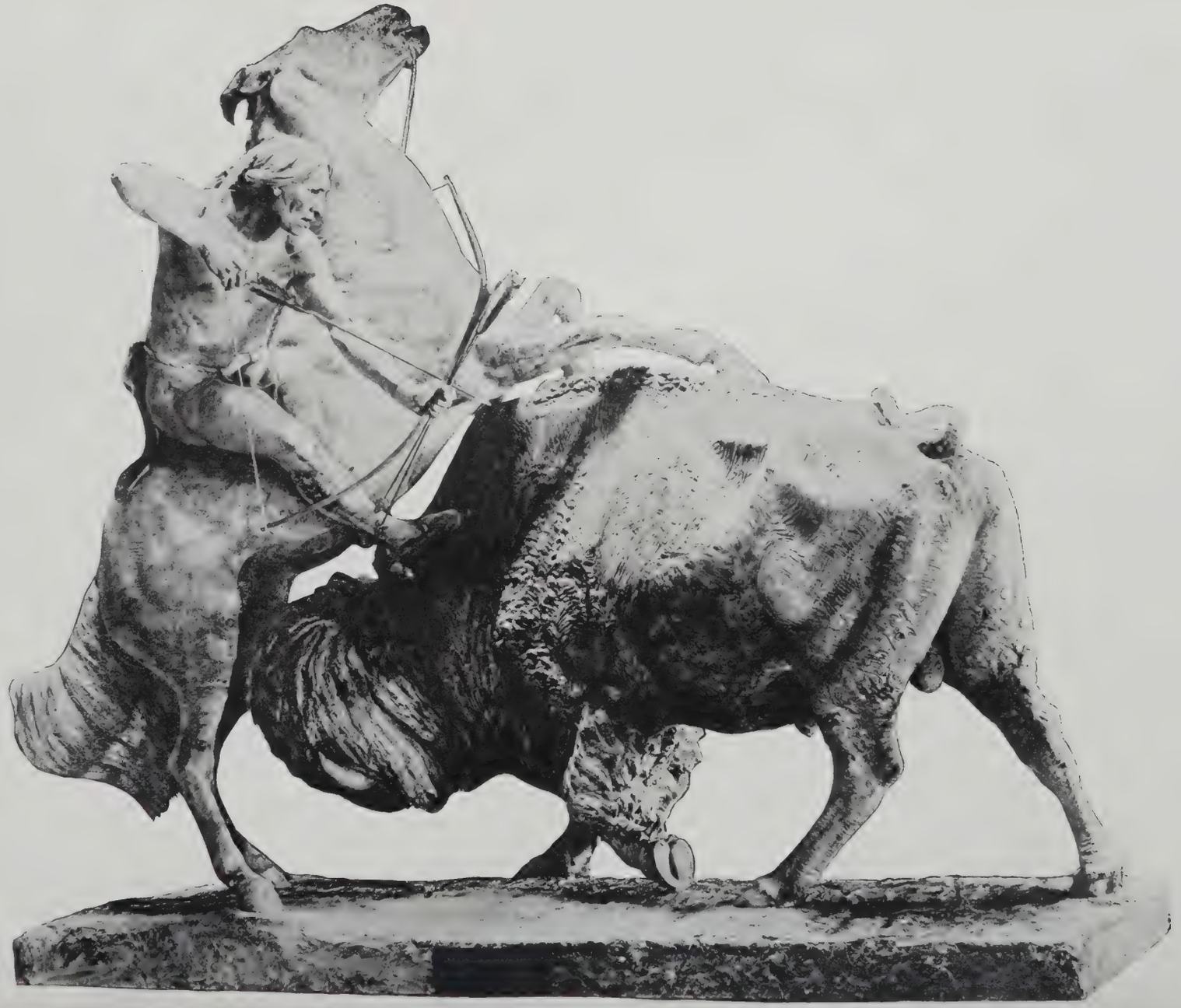
Numerous and apparently evitable changes in the plans and buildings grievously delayed construction, and adequate transportation facilities were at no time procurable. This was equally true of the freight and passenger service. During the construction period the freight problem was the more important. Impressed with the necessity of helping the management, and realizing the disastrous results of delay the officials of the railroads terminating at Norfolk, had, during the summer, held a meeting and decided to expedite matters so far as lay in their power. Cards were issued by their order bearing this legend: "This car for the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Virginia. Must have right of way," and emphasizing the printed command the freight agents of each line were instructed that Exposition freight should have precedence over all shipments except those which were distinctly perishable.

At a meeting of the transportation representatives held on November 26th, it was decided to accept freight prepaid from point of shipment to be delivered at the Exposition. Prior to that time it had been the custom of the railroad lines to hold shipments in their city yards until the consignees paid the freight bills and secured a release. The issuance of the notifications and the liquidation of indebtedness always caused delays. The suggested arrangement made for progress, as under its provisions cars might be tagged through to reach the Exposition unstopped. Most of the contractors took advantage of this plan but the credit, or rather, the lack of credit, of the Exposition Company prevented the management from deriving any considerable aid from the measure. Shippers did not care to prepay freight to the Company subject to unconditional release and the Company could not prepay its own freight.



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VIEW OF GROUNDS FROM TOP OF MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING, DECEMBER 24, 1906



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THE BUFFALO HUNT, BY H. K. BUSH-BROWN



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THE AUDITORIUM ILLUMINATED

CHAPTER VII

COMPLETION

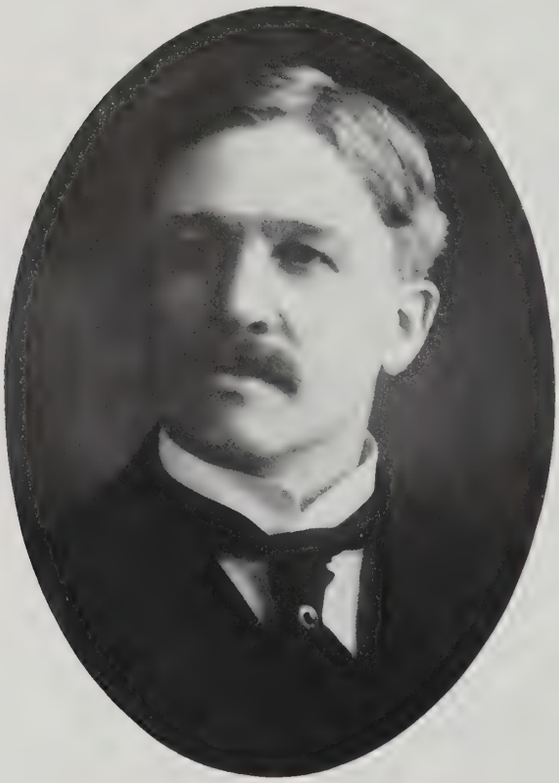
AN EMPTY TREASURY—MOTIVES OF MANAGERS—SUPPLY SYSTEM—AUDITING DIFFICULTIES—INCREASED COSTS OF MATERIAL AND LABOR—LATE BUILDING—CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS—CONTRACTORS DELAYS—HISTORY BUILDING—INDEFINITE EXHIBIT SPACE—ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN—RUMORS OF POSTPONEMENT—PUBLIC SERVICE FEATURES—EXPOSITION POST OFFICE—PRE-EXPOSITION HURRY—NEED OF PRACTICAL WORKS DIRECTOR—ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERY—EXPOSITION DEBTS FIRST BOND ISSUE—ADVISORY COMMITTEE—SECOND DEED OF TRUST—ENFORCED PAYMENTS ON COMMON STOCK—ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS—JAMES M. BARR ELECTED DIRECTOR-GENERAL—CONDITION OF EXHIBIT PALACES—EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT—INJUDICIOUS EXPLOITATION—ATTENDANCE FIGURES—TUCKER-BARR CONTROVERSY—RESIGNATION OF MR. BARR—ALVAH H. MARTIN ELECTED DIRECTOR-GENERAL—COMPLETED EXPOSITION—RE-OPENING DISCUSSED—RECEIVERS FOR THE COMPANY APPOINTED.

1907 dawned upon a very discouraged management. Their determination to conquer the difficulties had not lessened, but the obstacles to success were too apparent to be disregarded. Just before Christmas there was not one dollar in the treasury to meet the labor pay-roll. Though the business success or failure of the Exposition was a matter wholly beyond his control, for he possessed no power over the management of the Company, Mr. Tucker, the Exposition's President, generously advanced, without security and without interest, the sum required to pay the wages of the workingmen. Payments had been delayed before, the salary list had been more than once compelled to wait, but this was the first time that an actual cessation of operations threatened, and only individual generosity intervened to prevent the misfortune. It was a serious matter—the prospective resources of the Company had been pledged to their limit, prepayments on concession contracts had been used before they were made, and a large part of the exhibit space had been hypothecated. Without the million dollar loan, to open the Exposition were impossible. It is a matter of record that two weeks later the same condition occurred and again it was the generous public spirit of Mr. Tucker and his desire to act fairly with labor that saved the situation. 1907

No critic of the Exposition can analyze justly the methods of the management unless the motives are fairly considered. The grand dominating idea of the Board of Governors, and in fact all who held high place in the Company's affairs, was that the Ter-Centennial should be celebrated worthily, that the Exposition should be dignified, impressive and, so far as the means would permit, adequately commensurate with the importance of the transcendent event that was celebrated. It was their hope to have an attractive, homogeneous, artistic picture, which would satisfy the eye; to make a notable display of inventions and devices illustrating progress and ingenuity; to exhibit educational details of highest merit, and of all most certainly to give to the world an exemplification of history so perfect in conception and so thorough in arrangement that no visitor could escape its influence.

The efforts of the management were undoubtedly open to serious criticism. Their delays in ordering and forwarding absolutely essential work grievously handicapped depart-

1907 ment progress, but the matter which proved to be their most serious indictment in the local mind and with observers generally throughout the country was due far more to ignorance than intent. If building had been curtailed after the loan was granted—curtailed to a minimum —the Exposition in all probability would not have been a serious financial failure; but it is a fact that the million dollars had practically been spent before the loan was secured and it is incontestably true that the Board of Governors did not know this. In the stress and hurry of the pre-Exposition period the careful scrutiny imposed by the by-laws seemed to be too rigid to suit some of the Governors, and notably in one case a separate bookkeeping department was maintained for a division and supplies were ordered without the knowledge of the Board. Surprising as it may seem to the general public, nevertheless it was true that the enormous deficit which threatened the Exposition shortly before



HONORABLE FREDERICK P. GROSSCUP
U. S. Disbursing Agent

the opening most of all astounded the Board of Governors.

The duplicate requisition system long in vogue necessitated an endorsement by the Chairman of the Board of Governors on all supply orders or other expenditures not directly authorized by the Board. While this plan was operating, the Company's expenses and condition could at any time have been ascertained, but during the fall of 1906 the Division of Works organized its own bookkeeping department and established a Bureau of Supplies, each of which reported intermittently to the general Auditing department. These operations caused irremediable confusion in the accounts of the Exposition, a confusion not allayed up to the time that the final balance was taken, in March, 1908.

It is possible that greater latitude should be given to exposition officials than usually is granted to the officers of a corporation. Celer- 190
ity is an exposition pre-essential; matters have to be decided quickly; purchases of supplies which one day may be negotiated favorably might be unfavorably negotiated the next. The value of a purchasing agent depends upon his ability to keep in touch with market conditions; and, to take advantage of possible fluctuations, he must have a measure of latitude in ordering; but whenever supplies are bought on the company account, a duplicate slip should be sent to the auditor, for only by this method can the general ledger be kept correct and current. When liens against the Exposition were filed, a number were for materials of which no record could be found and in some instances, although delivery had been clearly proven, it was never possible to say where the materials had been used.

The by-laws, very carefully drawn with a view of concentrating financial responsibility, made the Auditor's office the receptacle for all accounts and the general clearing house for the Exposition. The system of bookkeeping in force at the Exposition was evolved by H. M. Bain, a well known Norfolk accountant, who shortly after the organization of the Company, was selected as Assistant to the Auditor. All forms were arranged in consonance with the Company's laws; and, if reports had been made promptly, confusion was impossible. The system of accounting was formed primarily with a view to clarity, and the accounts were kept in such a manner that detailed or totaled elements could be ascertained without delay. What had been sent to the Auditor for entry was recorded and needed no tracing, but vouchers and order slips duly executed were found in the desks of Exposition officials after the close of the Exposition, when the furniture was placed at auction.

Superadded to these difficulties, the Governors were rendered still more powerless to act judiciously in the matter of authorizing work, because early in February, 1907, the Exposition books were placed in the hands of The Audit Company of New York for expert examination and report. This proceeding was untimely, to say the least, since the Auditor's Department was seriously embarrassed at the very period when it was most important for the Governors to have immediate information. During the six weeks the visiting accountants spent in this examination, the Auditing Department was almost at a standstill, and during this time the liabilities startlingly increased.

The Board of Governors seemed to be in a way bewildered by the enormous increase in the cost of building material and labor, and yet they appear to have authorized some construction without a due sense of the peril they were courting. In the case of late building at all expositions, not only must the actual cost of construction be considered but to what extent may labor be diverted from other and necessary work. At all periods a management must consider how to secure the best revenue from each investment. In the first creative months of an exposition the actual cost of a building is paral-

1907 leled with its earning power, as a space yielder, or its drawing power at the gates. If either of the latter items counterbalances the cost, the investment is a good one; but later the first consideration is whether or not the building is absolutely necessary. If it is not, there is little excuse for its construction, for it is very difficult to make late buildings pay, and every late building means a disproportionate increase in the Company's pay-roll.

All work is not done under contract. An exposition employs an army of day laborers and many skilled mechanics. Where the supply of labor is not abundant, or, as it was around Norfolk, extremely scarce, every added demand gives an opportunity for a request for increased pay—a request tantamount to a demand and undeniable. It is a very human desire to sell one's goods for the best price obtainable, and where labor must be bought it makes its scale. Appeals to the sentiment of the workingman are usually and very naturally received with greater or less contempt, for he knows that the highest wages which he can get are incomparably small compared with the pay of the exposition officials, and he is fully aware that the success of the enterprise means ultimately far more to them than it does to him. His profit, smaller than theirs, is present only; theirs, the larger, is both present and prospective.

As an index to the increased cost of later building as compared with the earlier, some figures may prove interesting: The Mines and Metallurgy Building cost at the rate of one dollar and five-sixths of a cent per square foot to erect and less than two cents per cubic foot, the contract price being sixty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars, its area sixty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight square feet and its contents three million, one hundred and seventy-six thousand, eight hundred cubic feet. The Marine Appliances Building, not nearly as well built or finished, cost slightly more per square foot, but fifty per cent. additional by cubic measurement. The test as applied to these buildings is perfectly fair, because the former building was really composed of two structures, quite separate, merely connected by an "L", and each of these was practically the same size as the Marine Appliances Building. The contract for the first of these halls was awarded in the summer of 1906 and work was started on August 17, whereas work on the latter was not begun until the nineteenth of January, 1907. The square foot basis is generally used at expositions because the cornice line of the main buildings is usually even and the third factor is negligible in the calculation of costs; but, where heights vary, cubical capacity must be considered. It is safe to say that every one of the earlier buildings of the Exposition would have cost practically fifty per cent. more than it did if the same rates for material and wages had been paid in 1906 as were paid during the early part of 1907. 1907

The buildings started after the first of January, 1907, and their authorized cost were: The Marine Appliances Building, begun January 19, twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-five dollars; the History Building, January 29, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-nine cents; the Service Building, January 31, twenty-two thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents; the Graphic Arts Building, February 19, twenty-three thousand, three hundred and ninety-one dollars; the Power-Fuel-Alcohol Building, February 23, twenty-four thousand, five hundred and thirty-three dollars; Convention Hall, March 26, twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred dollars, and the Aeronautic Building, May 8, ten thousand, five hundred dollars.

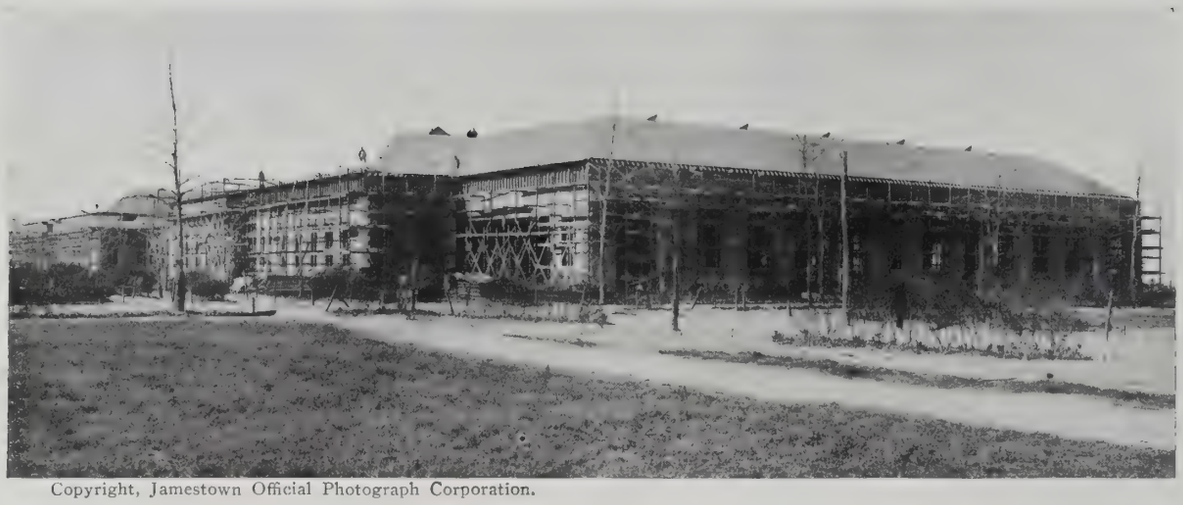


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MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING, JANUARY 1, 1907

The Exposition buildings did not cover as great an area as had been estimated in the budget of the thirteenth day of February, 1906; nevertheless, the expenditures for construction were considerably in excess of the original estimates made in that plan and scope report. The reason for the additional cost was that construction was so much more expensive than had been calculated. This difference was not due to any mistake in the judgment of the committee but was caused by the greatly increased cost of material and labor, the latter factor having been interjected by delays which were difficult to have foreseen when the original calculations were made.

It is not safe to cheapen exposition buildings beyond a certain point, for the architectural engineer who designs these structures must provide a large margin of safety in the essential building elements. While decorations may be flimsy, the walls must be strong enough to withstand the elements, and the floor braces, girders, supports to the roof and the roof itself must be of high grade material, rigid, durable, carefully installed and adapted to stand not only ordinary but extraordinary strains. Impermanency has no bearing upon this requisite; during storms



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MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, JANUARY 1, 1907

there must be no vibration, for leaky roofs and fractured walls cause endless complaint from exhibitors, invite suits against an exposition company and greatly discommode visitors. The fire-proof Palace of History was trussed with steel, but with this exception only timber frames were used at the Exposition and the wood worked well. The selection of this material was not due to the wishes of the Governors nor to economic reasons, but rather to the conditions in the steel trade, for the large structural steel companies were overcrowded with orders and as contracts were awarded late it was impossible to obtain the metal skeletons on time.

Peculiarly local engineering difficulties attended the construction of the heavier buildings. Only a few feet of sandy loam lies between the surface of the ground and gravel beds full of water. This configuration made it necessary to use exceptional care in protecting the heavy walls and posts from sinking, and for the weightier structures solid concrete foundations had to be laid. The first of these was prepared for the Auditorium Building, and the same course was followed with every other building of consequence on the grounds.

After construction had been started the exasperating shortage of funds caused the Governors to delay awarding contracts and at times to postpone work on buildings which were under way. In no other class of building is the binding of a contractor for the timely completion of his work so pre-essential as at an exposition. It is not unusual for an exposition company to be in such a financial condition that the payments of current estimates is impossible, but these lapses are inevitable and all others should be avoided. A resolution which was adopted by the Board of Governors on March 6, 1906, authorized the Governor of Works to make such changes in the plans of buildings as in his judgment might seem " desirable or necessary," provided that the amount required to complete these alterations should not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. To order such changes, it was not demanded that he submit his purposes to the Board or that he consult any other officer of the Company. This power vested in the Governor of Works was certainly a cause contributing to the delay, and, as a necessary consequence, toward an increase in the deficit, for its exercise postponed operations in a number of instances and long before the Exposition was completed the limitation as to cost became a dead letter. Nevertheless, it was only one of many reasons, for the Board, acting as a whole, frequently delayed construction and often ordered work to be resumed on exactly the original lines. Alterations of plans and interference with building operations should not be tolerated except under advice of counsel and after a legal agreement has been reached which will prevent a contractor wasting time and delaying completion beyond a reasonably extended period.

It is not as a general thing advantageous to a contractor to delay, for the longer he postpones his work the more expensive it becomes, but there is a limit to the period of advance, then the expense lessens. Extensions beyond the opening of an exposition not infrequently help the builder, since the labor market is then glutted. Of the principal buildings of the Exposition, the Auditorium, the States Exhibit Palace, the Mines and Metallurgy Building and the Palaces of Commerce were the only ones finished before the Exposition opened. Though all of the buildings which were begun in 1907 served more or less useful purposes, very few of them were absolutely necessary. At first the Governor of History, Education and Social Economy was not positive in urging that the wings of the Auditorium be made fireproof. Later he strongly advised this course and had his advice been taken the History Building could have been omitted without any loss of prestige and greatly to the advantage of the Exposition picture. It was the intention of Governor Ellyson to display the historic exhibits in the Auditorium annexes and he wished to place the showings of the Department of Education and Social Economy in some unutilized section of the principal exhibit palaces. This solution of space difficulty did not appeal to the Governor of Exhibits, who felt that he could fill all of the area under his control; and after rejecting this suggestion he secured the consent of the Board to erect several additional buildings.

1907 The award of a contract for an additional fireproof building solved the problem of housing the historical display and the Auditorium wings were set aside, one for Primary and Secondary Education, and the other for Collegiate Education, but up to the end of February, 1907, no provision had been made for the housing of Social Economy exhibits. The largest single exhibit which had been secured by this Department was the excellent display of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers, the President of the Federation, who had been induced to arrange a representative collection of union labor handiwork, then declared that he would not have the Federation put in some out of the way corner and unless adequate provision were made for the display it would not be sent to the Exposition. Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, U. S. N. (Retired), a citizen of Norfolk, who was much interested in sociological questions, inaugurated a movement to induce the Board of Governors to supply space for this and kindred displays. Shortly afterwards the Graphic Arts Building was transferred to Governor Ellyson and later was known as the Social Economy Building.

There had been absolutely no necessity for a separate building for an exhibit of Graphic Arts, which rightly belonged in the Division of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and there was little excuse—especially at such a late date—to construct a building for Marine Appliances which could have been included with Transportation. If the marine displays had been put in the larger palace they would have added materially to the showing made therein and the spectacle of one building more than half empty and another less than two-thirds full would not have jarred upon the visitor. The exhibits in the Power-Fuel-Alcohol Building were undoubtedly extremely interesting to the few who visited the demonstration but possessed little general attraction and in all probability did not add an average of twenty-five a day to the Exposition attendance. The Service Building subserved a certain useful purpose, for the Auditorium could not have housed all of the employees of the Company, but the principal offices could have been maintained in the large building and the departments furnished with quarters in the galleries of the several exhibit palaces. During the Exposition the Press Bureau was diverted from the Service Building and placed in a hall leased for the purpose, and long before the Exposition closed the Service Building was practically vacant except for the offices of the Concessions and Admissions Department and the rooms of the Auditor and Secretary. The Convention Hall was rarely used, and a tent would have served full well as a substitute for the Aeronautic Building. 1907

The comparative uncertainty regarding the space to be available for commercial exhibits militated against the success of at least one department. That a better collection of marine appliances might have been secured had there been sooner a definite location for the display, admits of no question, and it is possible that in some other fields of industrial endeavor the Division of Exhibits could have made a better showing had it been able earlier to offer positive space at a definite time to prospective exhibitors, but the Division of History, Education and Social Economy was the principal sufferer from delay, and it can be proven that each of these subjects would have been far more profusely and attractively illustrated, even than they were, had the housing facilities been sure and timely.

By the first of the year the water front presented a very active spectacle. A number of the State houses were nearly completed. During December the treatment of the central square of the Exposition—the park which extended from the Administration Building to the Government Piers, flanked on either side by the Palaces of Machinery-Transportation and Manufactures-Liberal Arts—began to receive the consideration which long before it should have had, and for the first time definite plans of decoration for this place were discussed. The purpose of the Department of Electricity was to make a unique electric fountain, blazing at night with vari-colored lights, the central feature and the cynosure. The Board of Governors did not arrive at a conclusion on this subject until February, and then it was found that a fountain could not be cast in time for the opening of the Exposition, probably could not be delivered until July. Rather than to exclude the feature, it was decided to buy in the open market some fountain adapted to the design or capable of adaptation.

On March 9 the electric spray which had been so much admired at the Tyrolean Alps at St. Louis was purchased and immediately shipped to the Exposition, where it was overhauled, improved and placed in position. The delay in getting glass for the spillways and the



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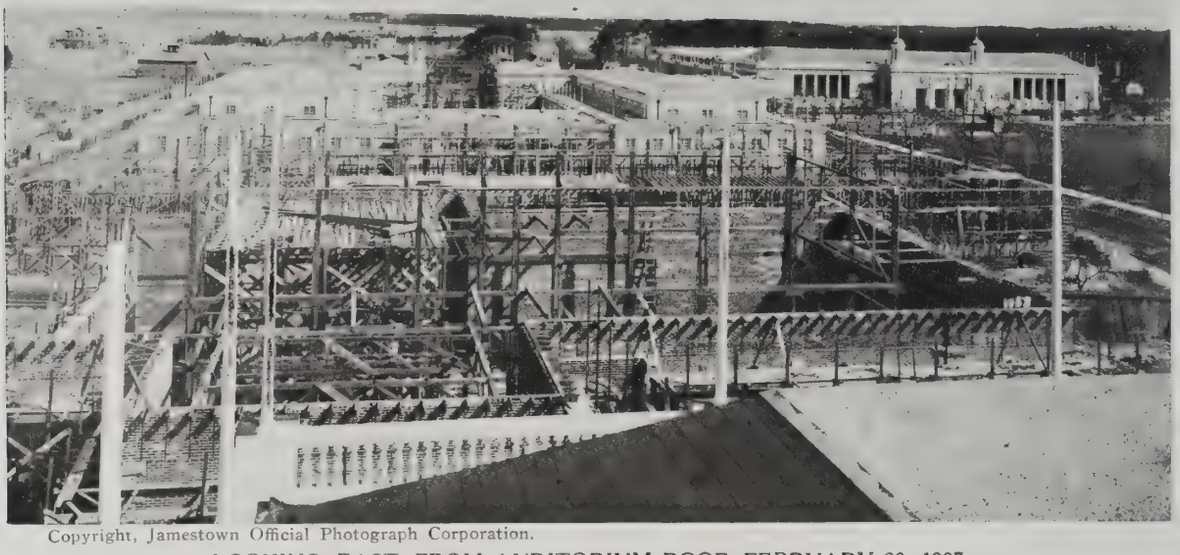
AUDITORIUM AND WINGS, FEBRUARY 20, 1907

1907 scarcity of labor prevented the expeditious completion of this work. The excavations for the fountain and the two large pools which flanked it were not started until the twenty-fifth of March. The unfinished and extremely ugly picture presented by Raleigh Court was a source of the most distressing and invidious comment on opening day, and it is difficult to determine just to what extent this unsightly scene affected the visitors on that occasion and biased them against what was really beautiful at the Exposition, nor can it be determined how far this blot inspired the reproaches which during the early months of the Exposition filled the press of the country.

It was not entirely illogical to have delayed work on Raleigh Square, since the Government Piers were notably backward and unfinished, but it was impossible to give this reason to every visitor. The managers of the Exposition perhaps deemed it unwise to divert their attention from other parts of the grounds in order to complete a section whose approach was unready; yet to the casual visitor, and no visitor is so casual as the press representative who attends the opening exercises, the central feature of an Exposition is the whole Exposition, and his idea of merit is based upon what he can see without effort. It is, therefore, especially necessary that the feature of a fair be finished when the gates are formally opened, for no president or king counts so much in the attendance column as does the representative of a large newspaper.

Much fault has been found with the Government because the great piers were incomplete until late in the summer, and undoubtedly some of this blame was well deserved. There is little doubt that had the plans for the piers been given to the United States Engineers immediately after the passage of the Appropriation Act—in June, 1906, instead of late in September, a loss of three months—the work could have been started during the summer instead of winter's eve, and the piers would probably have been ready for opening day. In this respect either the Governors or the Board of Design were derelict; and as a partial justification of the Government Engineers, it may be urged that while the piers did not subserve their purpose as a decorative feature until late in the season, they discharged their utilitarian obligation as a landing place and a harbor for small boats on the opening day and continuously thereafter. 1907

Notwithstanding these favorable items in the Government account, it must not be overlooked that the contract awarded to Schofield & Company of Philadelphia, the firm which undertook to build the pier, expressly stipulated that the work should be absolutely complete on opening day, instead of which the piers were finished on the fourteenth of September. All during May, June and part of July the lower part of Raleigh Court was impassable. Instead of being a beauty spot as it was destined to be, the Court was the most unattractive section of the grounds. One of two conclusions is inevitable: The contract was a very bad one, incapable of strict enforcement, or else no determined effort was made to enforce it. In the summary of causes which contributed to dissuade visits to the Exposition, it may truthfully be said that the unfinished piers constituted the most important single item.



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LOOKING EAST FROM AUDITORIUM ROOF, FEBRUARY 20, 1907

Construction work was still hampered by lack of adequate transportation facilities, and this difficulty assumed so grave an aspect after the first of January, 1907, that a Division of Transportation was established with Alvah H. Martin as Governor. Until late in the fall of 1906 the spur track of the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company afforded the only regular rail delivery to the grounds, and late in January, 1907, this trolley road had, owing to the destruction of its bridge across Tanner's Creek, been compelled to cease operating. The Virginian Railway shortly thereafter began a delivery service, but it hauled very little material for the Company, its small equipment being



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FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING, FEBRUARY 25, 1907

utilized almost entirely for the forwarding of exhibits.

A large part of the freight came by water; and, before the Company's pier was finished, material thus delivered was landed at Pine Beach, a distance of more than one mile from the principal buildings of the Exposition. The roads over which the heavy material had to be hauled were not adapted for the purpose, and during wet spells the passage between Pine Beach and the Exposition was slow. Once inside the gate the hauling was even more difficult, for the Exposition roads were abominable. The Company's pier, which was finished late in December, was at best a makeshift. Though it extended twenty-two hundred and fifty feet out into Willoughby Bay, there was so little water at its farther end that a loaded lumber barge could only make an approach at high tide; and, unless its cargo had been materially lightened, the boat was always stranded at ebb. However, meager as was this facility, it proved a determining factor in the building of the Exposition, for much of the most necessary work of the Company would have been delayed indefinitely had the pier not been available.

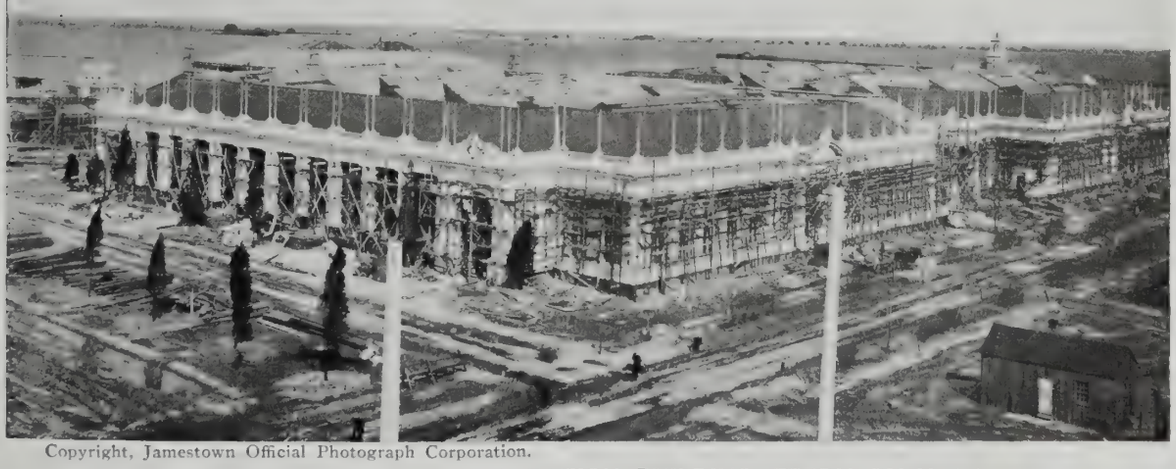
Early in 1907 it became evident that the Exposition would be woefully incomplete on opening day. Rumors of postponement spread, and these were credited not only in Norfolk but found eager acquiescent acceptance in the departments of the Exposition, notably in the Division of Works. The men who were superintending construction and equipment realized the physical impossibility of performing their duties on time. The weather conditions during the first of the year had made timely progress on outside work impossible and later when work could be done matters were hurried without regard to cost. Speed was the great thing desired, and mechanics were kept working overtime on all of the Company's operations, especially on those buildings which had been begun late. These tactics were very expensive, and as an evidence it may be cited that the April pay roll of the Department of Electricity showed a larger sum than had been required to meet its total wage account for the nine preceding months.

To controvert the postponement impression the Directors, who met in their room in the Auditorium Building on the sixteenth day of April, passed these resolutions:

"WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the Directors of the Jamestown Exposition that rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Exposition management proposed to close the Exposition to visitors after April 26th for a certain period.

"WHEREAS, the Exposition in almost all of its leading features will be complete and will afford to the public much of great interest and entertainment, the items of incompleteness being of minor importance, which can be completed in a short time after the opening day and while the Exposition is in operation, therefore, be it

"*Resolved:* That the Exposition shall be opened on the



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MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, FEBRUARY 25, 1907

1907 26th day of April and shall remain open, Sundays excepted, until November 30th, 1907.

"*Resolved: further,* that the Exploitation Department be requested to give the widest publicity to these resolutions."

If the Directors had looked out of the window of the room within which they were sitting when they passed these resolutions, they would have seen Raleigh Square—intended as the Exposition *piece de resistance*—an unsightly stretch of mud holes; had they walked through the grounds, they would have seen few completed buildings and no finished roads; had they examined the interiors of the exhibit palaces, they would have found nothing but empty spaces, and it is certain that the wide publicity given to these resolutions by the Exploitation Department was extremely hurtful. To have kept the Exposition open may have been necessary, but at least the general public should not have been deluded into visiting an utterly incomplete fair under the belief that only minor details or items were lacking for its completion. This mistake cannot be charged to the Department of Exploitation, which was acting under positive instructions; but it undoubtedly was bad advertising.

The public service features of the Exposition were unusually well handled during the constructive period and in fact throughout the entire life of the undertaking. The first installment of apparatus for the Fire Department was received in October, 1906—an extra large Nott engine, a combination hose and chemical wagon and a Hayes aerial truck formed the original equipment. This was increased later. The Board of Governors realized that a conflagration would be disastrous, and as the buildings of the Exposition progressed the force and material of the fire fighters grew proportionately. Thomas Reynolds was the first Chief and the firemen who served under him were veterans in the departments of Washington, Baltimore, New York and other cities. Before the Exposition started a large steamer and a second double tank chemical combination engine were added to the first apparatus, and forty firemen with fourteen horses were employed. 1907

No less careful were the managers in the matter of providing adequate police protection. The Powhatan Guards went on regular duty January 9, 1907. Before that time a constabulary system was sufficient for all demands. Captain Henry W. Carpenter of the United States Marine Corps, had been detailed by the Government to command the Powhatan Guards, and he selected as his adjutant Captain Curry, formerly an officer of the Marine Corps. The first section of the patrol occupied one building in the Arts and Crafts section, while the commandant and the adjutant were housed in an adjacent structure. About two weeks before the Exposition opened the permanent tent headquarters of the Powhatan Guards was established and a section resembling a well kept camp of regulars was one of the first sights that greeted the visitor entering the west gate of the Exposition.

The Post Office Department issued orders dated March 16, establishing an independent postal station for the Jamestown Exposition grounds. These orders became effective April 1. Though designated "independent," the postal operations at the Exposition were under the control of the Norfolk postmaster, the Honorable S. B. Carney, and the headquarters were known as the Exposition Station of the Norfolk Post Office. The service was from the beginning exceptionally good. The ground was laid off into routes which were regularly served by carriers making at first three and later four deliveries a day, except Sunday, when a carrier's window at the station was open from 11:00 to 12:00 A. M. for the accommodation of those living or working on the grounds. To all intents and purposes, the station was a fully equipped post office and there was every facility



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MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, FEBRUARY 27, 1907



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ENTRANCE TO PURE FOOD BUILDING, FEBRUARY 27, 1907

for the handling of domestic and foreign mail, money orders, registered letters, packages and such matter as would come within the provisions of the various parcels posts conventions. Mail was sent at short intervals from Norfolk to the Exposition, and the deliveries on the grounds were as regular and more frequent than they were in the residential sections of the city.



HONORABLE S. B. CARNEY
Postmaster at Norfolk

Beginning January 13, an admission fee of ten cents was charged. It was not supposed that the gate receipts would add materially to the revenue, but work was progressing during seven days in each week and visitors were not greatly to be desired. The demand for an admission fee undoubtedly deterred many from going to the grounds and the receipts more than paid the expenses of collecting. Until April 1 the charge at the gates was ten cents, both for adults and children, and fifty-seven thousand and nine tickets were sold. From April 1 to April 25 adults were charged twenty-five cents and children ten. During this period there were twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and nine paid admissions. The revenue between January 13 and April 1 was five thousand, seven hundred dollars and ninety cents, and during the April period, five thousand, six hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-five cents, or a total of eleven thousand, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-five cents. Added to these items of income were sales of vehicle admission tickets, photo passes and admission badges, which yielded slightly more than five thousand dollars, and brought the grand total up to sixteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-five cents for the pre-Exposition period.

A month before the Exposition opened the construction work appeared to be less advanced than at the first of the year. This seeming retrogression was caused by the great accession of energy which succeeded the granting of the Government loan. Prior to that time the ground had appeared rather orderly. Work was being pushed to a certain extent, but the progress was leisurely and the number of men employed comparatively small. As soon as the million dollars became available, the working force was greatly increased, new contracts were awarded and all of the operations were pushed vigorously.

During April the site looked chaotic. The early rains had softened all the roads and heavy cartage was attended with great difficulty.

1907 Owing to insecure foundations and the lack of ballast, railroad ties were continually slipping and derailments were frequent; the ground was littered with building materials and debris; scaffolding surrounded a number of the structures—several of which were not roofed in, all of which were empty and few windowed; yet no fault could have been found with the efforts that were making. On the other hand, there was just cause for criticizing the conduct of the workmen employed by the Company, for they were openly shirking their duties and performing their tasks apparently with a view of continuing their jobs rather than finishing their work.

At all times evident, never before was manifested so glaringly the need of a trained, practical contractor as head of the Works Division. It is possible that no man could have prevented some soldiering, but a contractor conversant with all the details of building could have dominated the situation sufficiently to prevent such insistent evidences of purposeful tardiness. And it is certain that the contractors were getting better service than the Company received.

The value of practical superintendence was illustrated by the success of the Electricity Department. The installation of lighting material was executed at a rush and under great difficulties, and even the management would have been surprised had ten per cent. of the lights on the Exposition buildings been ready by opening night. Nevertheless, eight of the largest buildings on the grounds were brilliant with myriads of glowing bulbs on the evening of April 26; and, in addition to these glowing spots, hundreds of lights along the avenues were burning.

Several days prior to April 26, detachments of the regulars arrived. Not since the Twenty-third United States Infantry piled bag and baggage into the overland train and started for the Philippines, early in 1898, had the component companies been together for any appreciable time. During the two years following that trip the men fought in the far off islands, but the regiment was divided there. After that strenuous campaign they were sent back to the United States. Arriving in this country, the battalions were separated and except for the annual military maneuvers they had been together seldom since. While at the Exposition, the Twenty-third was under the command of Colonel Philip Reade, one of the best known and most popular officers in the Army. This commander had seen service in the West and in the Philippines and his name was well known to fighters throughout the world. There were about thirty-five officers and five hundred and seventy men under his command. 1907

The troops of the Twelfth Cavalry arrived in time for opening day. They were also Philippine veterans. Three years ago the Twelfth came back from the archipelago, where it had been doing garrison duty and had helped to suppress a number of small revolutions and riots. Major H. P. Sickle was in command of the two hundred and fifty men, twenty officers and fifteen civilians who came from Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where they had been encamped at Fort Oglethorpe for the previous three years.



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RALEIGH SQUARE, MARCH 1, 1907

The United States Artillery was represented by the Third under command of Captain T. N. Horn.

For several days an advance guard had been busy erecting frame skeletons for the Army stables and commodious shacks for camp kitchens. Carpenters had been constructing platforms, and the soldiers, when they arrived, completed the tented city with almost incredible swiftness. Since the Civil War times, so many tents had not been seen in the vicinity of Norfolk, and the workmen who had departed late one afternoon were astounded to find the camp completed when they returned to work in the morning.

It became obvious shortly after the opening day that the Exposition was deeply in debt and that funds were imperatively demanded for current expenses. It cost about three thousand, five hundred dollars each day to operate the Fair. While the gate receipts for April 26 were nearly sixteen thousand dollars, the total

1907 revenue for the three remaining days of April was less than one-third that sum. The first three days of May yielded a still smaller revenue—a little over two thousand dollars; and on May 4 the Board of Directors discussed the issuance and sale of four hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds. The Auditor's report then presented to the Directors showed that the budget estimate of November 1, 1906, had fallen far short of the actual expenditures. Some divisions, notably History, Education and Social Economy, had used less money than had been estimated for their requirements, but in the Division of Works alone the reported increase of expenditures amounted to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-one cents, and this reported difference was considerably less than the real. Not only had the expenses been far greater than was expected, but the receipts were much less than had been estimated on the first of the preceding November. Only one of the three sources of revenue came measurably up to expectations. The Division of Admissions and Concessions practically collected all the money that was anticipated, but the payments on stock were extremely disappointing and the estimates made by the Division of Exhibits bore little relation to the revenue collected.

The Exposition had now gone up another notch. When Congress had been asked to lend a million dollars to the Exposition Company the undertaking had ceased to be a two million dollar affair, but it was then deemed practically certain that two and a half million dollars would amply cover all requirements. It was presumed that the departments had estimated liberally the expenditures that would be necessary and instead of the meager sum of scarcely fifty thousand dollars as was shown by the November budget to be the probable cash balance at the opening of the Exposition, it was generally assumed that an economical administration of affairs would insure several times this sum as an available asset for the current demands when the Exposition was under way. The Governors of the Company had long before May abandoned the theory that there would be any appreciable surplus, since the innumerable bills presented for payment when the Government funds became available had soon demonstrated that the entire loan had practically been used before it was secured; but owing to the delays in bookkeeping incident to the diversion of the Company's books for expert audit and also the grievously inadequate system of division reports regarding expenditures for work and supplies, the Auditor's reports were far from accurate, and no one was positive just to what an extent the debts of the Company were in excess of its resources.

The Auditor's figures, incomplete as they were, however, proved to the Directors that a bond issue was imperatively demanded, and in the effort to place these bonds, negotiations were at once begun with the transportation companies maintaining terminals in Norfolk, and President Tucker, Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, Chairman Johnston and the Honorable Joseph Bryan of Richmond, as a Committee, conferred with a convention of transportation representatives in Washington. The arguments advanced by these gentlemen were decidedly influencing, Mr. Bryan's statement being especially strong; and on that occasion the transportation officials appeared willing to buy half of the bond issue; but for some reason, which, even in view of the subsequent receivership, seems inconceivable, for the bonds were amply secured, the bankers of Norfolk appeared to be panic stricken, and as some of the prominent local transportation men were also high in banking affairs, the panic was transmitted. If energetic efforts had followed the first attempt to influence the railroad subscription, it is highly probable that the bonds would have been placed notwithstanding the bankers' fear—a timidity not entirely inexcusable since, with a single exception, the local financial institutions were without any prominent representative in the affairs of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and the one Exposition official directly connected with a Norfolk financial institution seemed unable to give any information which would allay the fear. When the bond issue was discussed it was hoped that half of the amount would be taken by the transportation companies, one hundred thousand by private subscribers and one hundred thousand by the associated banks of Norfolk. 1907

On May 8, the Directors again met and passed the following resolution: "*Resolved:* That it is the sense of the Board of Directors of the Jamestown Exposition Company that the Board of Governors do not under any circumstances contract any obligation in the name of the Company in excess amount realized for the bond issue of four hundred thousand dollars and the sum of other assets enumerated." This resolution is quoted literally from the Minute Book, which does not record the names of those voting, but states that the resolution was adopted with nineteen ayes and four nays. There were thirty-five Directors present at this meeting; only twenty-three voted on this important resolution.

The verbiage of the resolve is ambiguous, no assets apparently having been enumerated, and the five words preceding the words "bond issue" being certainly involved—though the meaning doubtless was that the Governors were debarred from contracting any obligations for the Company, which in the aggregate would involve the expenditure of a sum greater than that to be secured from the sale of bonds. The real importance of this action lies in the fact that for the first time the Directors by a resolution formally limited the contractual powers of the Governors and thereby indicated a lack of confidence.

On June 1 the stockholders of the Exposition met and authorized the issuance of the bonds and later, the same day, the Directors executed a deed of trust designating Walter H. Taylor and Hugh M. Kerr of Norfolk, as trustees of the deed, pledging as security for the payment



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OVERLOOKING MANUFACTURES BUILDING, MARCH 10, 1907

of the principal and interest of the bonds all of the real estate of the Company and all of its buildings and improvements—these subject only to the several option contracts which had been made with the States.

At this meeting of the Directors an agreement prepared by the representatives of the Norfolk banks was presented and accepted. The agreement read:

"Upon the acceptance of the Jamestown Exposition Company of the following conditions, the undersigned, hereinafter referred to as 'The Banks,' agree to subscribe, at par, to the amounts set opposite to their respective names, aggregating One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) of the six per cent. (6%) first mortgage (except for the purchase money mortgage hereinafter mentioned) bonds of the Jamestown Exposition Company, payable ....., the said bonds to be a part of a total issue of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.00).

"The conditions upon which this subscription is made are as follows, to-wit:

"1. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Caldwell Hardy and W. W. Moss and Col. W. H. Taylor, or such other persons as may be designated by The Banks to take the places of such of them as may not be able to act, hereinafter referred to as 'Executive Committee,' is hereby constituted; and such committee shall satisfy itself, by legal advice, as to the form and validity of the said bonds, and of the fact that the mortgages or deed of trust securing the same is a first lien upon the property of the said Jamestown Exposition Company conveyed thereby, save and except for liens which may be filed and which are provided for as hereinafter mentioned, and an incumbrance now existing for the unpaid purchase money of the said property, aggregating approximately Fifty-four Thousand Dollars ($54,000.00) which is to be paid off as hereinafter mentioned. There shall be two trustees in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the said bonds, one of whom shall be named by the said Executive Committee, and the said Trustees, in accepting the said trust, shall agree that in the event of a sale of the property either by them or under an order of Court, they will subordinate their claim to commissions to the payment of both principal and interest of the bonds secured by such mortgage or deed of trust.

"2. The said Executive Committee is to have from time to time, and at all times, full power and authority to inspect the books and papers of the said Jamestown Exposition Company.

"3. Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00), par value of bonds out of the said total issue of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000.00) is to be deposited by the Jamestown Exposition Company with the Executive Committee under the agreement that the said bonds may be sold by the said Jamestown Exposition Company from time to time (and the said Company shall use its best efforts to sell the same with all reasonable dispatch), at not less than par, provided that the proceeds thereof shall be retained by the Executive Committee up to an amount sufficient to pay all indebtedness of the said Company for which liens exist or may be filed, including the amount due for purchase money as aforesaid, and the said Executive Committee shall have the power to pay off and satisfy the said liens, or claims for which liens may be filed; it being the intent of this agreement that the lien of the mortgage securing the bonds hereby subscribed to shall be made a valid and effectual lien upon the property of the said Company.

"4. The proceeds of the One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) hereby subscribed for shall be expended only under the approval of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of completing, as far as possible, the Jamestown Exposition, and paying off such liens, or claims for which liens may be filed, as, in the opinion of the said Executive Committee, it shall be necessary or proper to pay. No part of the said One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00) shall be used for the payment of any part of the salaries of the Board of Governors of the said Jamestown Exposition Company, or of any now existing indebtedness of the said Company for which liens have not been or may not be filed.

"5. A Committee to be styled the 'Advisory Committee' may be created by the Executive Committee, which said Advisory Committee shall have at all times free access to the books and papers of the said Jamestown Exposition Company, and which may confer, whenever in its judgment it may be proper to do so, with the officers of the said Company with a view to the reduction of its expenses, both in construction and operation, and in general to the more economical administration of its affairs. And the said Jamestown Exposition Company shall accept and be guided by the advice of the said Advisory Committee, unless the unanimous action of the Board of Governors is to the contrary.

"6. The same Jamestown Exposition Company is to pay all expenses of the Executive Committee or Advisory Committee created hereunder, including counsel or auditing fees and expenses.

"7. The Executive Committee is hereby vested with the power of modifying, in any way it may see fit, the terms of the foregoing agreement, including the re-adjustment of the subscriptions hereto, provided that the said subscriptions shall not be thereby increased.

"8. In consideration of the subscription of the parties signing the foregoing subscription agreement, the undersigned Jamestown Exposition Company, hereby accepts and agrees to be bound by all and singular the agreements, terms, provisions and conditions in the said subscription agreement set forth and mentioned."

CALDWELL HARDY,
W. W. MOSS,
W. H. TAYLOR,
Executive Committee.

Section 5 of this agreement made the Advisory Committee practically paramount. The bankers by their action evidenced their complete disapproval of the methods of the management and their lack of confidence in the business methods prevailing. Whether this feeling was justified or not is difficult to answer by "yes" or "no." That some changes were expedient or even necessary can hardly be denied, but that the wholesale repudiation was proper does not seem apparent, and certainly the issue thus suddenly obtruded was harmful to the Exposition. It was the purpose of the bankers to have as their representatives an exceptionally strong committee. The men chosen were Honorable Joseph Bryan of Richmond, L. E. Johnson of Roanoke, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and James M. Barr of Norfolk, former President of the Seaboard Air Line.

1907 Before June 1 and prior to the consideration of this agreement by the Directors, the following note had been sent by the Bankers' Committee:

"Some days ago a number of the banks of Norfolk and vicinity signed a subscription agreement to certain bonds proposed to be issued by your Company, to take effect upon the acceptance of certain terms and conditions named in that subscription agreement.

"By that agreement the undersigned, constituting the Executive Committee of the Banks, were vested with the power of modifying in any way the terms thereof. The agreement has not yet been accepted.

"We have concluded that it is essential to the best interests of all parties that paragraph 5 of the agreement should be modified so as to read as follows:

"5. A Committee to be styled the 'Advisory Committee' may be created by the Executive Committee, which said Advisory Committee shall have at all times free access to the books and papers of the said Jamestown Exposition Company, and which may confer, whenever in its judgment it may be proper to do so, with the officers of the said Company with the view to the reduction of its expenses, both in construction and operation, and in general to the more economical administration of its affairs, and the said Jamestown Exposition Company shall accept and be guided in all respects by the advice, recommendations or directions of the said Advisory Committee, provided, however, that in the event of disagreement between the said Jamestown Exposition Company and the said Advisory Committee, the matter in dispute shall be submitted to the Executive Committee hereby created, whose conclusions, recommendations and directions in the premises shall be final and binding upon the said Jamestown Exposition Company.

"We would like to have added to the said agreement the following:

"8. Neither the Executive Committee nor any member of either of them, shall be liable to any person whatsoever by reason of anything done, or left undone, by them, or either of them, in the premises.

"These amendments when accepted by your Company are to be attached to and form a part of the original subscription agreement heretofore executed by the Banks, and pending an acceptance by your Company of the amendments above mentioned, the aforesaid subscription paper is hereby withdrawn."

CALDWELL HARDY,
W. H. MOSS,
W. H. TAYLOR.

This letter was incorporated with the agreement and duly accepted.

The alteration in Section 5 made the Advisory Committee the absolute governing board, subject only to the Bankers' Committee, who were a self-constituted Court of Last Resort. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Johnson found it impossible to reconcile their business interests with service on the Advisory Committee and, therefore, declined to accept the proffer of office. Mr. Barr was, however, able to give to the affairs of the Exposition practically all of his time and he was made sole adviser. When he accepted the position his conception of his duties as he expressed in a letter* to C. Brooks Johnston, was to control the expenditure of the money advanced by the bankers and to disturb as little as possible any of the existing managerial conditions, yet to all intents and purposes he was the Director-General of the Company from the time he entered office. 1907

On June 13 the Directors passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Mr. J. M. Barr, who has already agreed to act as an advisory committee, be hereby further vested with such general executive power and supervision over all the Company's affairs, as are usually understood to have been vested in the director generals of other expositions, and that a committee of five (5) be appointed to report to the meeting of the Directors one week hence such amendments to the By-laws as will provide for the same."

At the same meeting, a second deed of trust was executed, with T. J. Wool and O. D. Batchelor trustees. This instrument conveyed to the trustees all the real estate and improvements previously conveyed to Walter H. Taylor and Hugh M. Kerr, trustees,—subject, however, to their prior rights in the premises; and, in addition, conveyed all of the personal property and estate of the Exposition Company for the equal, pro-rata benefit and security of all the creditors of the Exposition Company other than the United States Government and the holders of the four hundred thousand dollar issue of bonds. The Government's claim was specifically secured by a lien on the gate and concession receipts and the previously executed deed of trust guaranteed the bonds. At this meeting a committee of five was appointed to suggest possible retrenchments in expenditures.

On June 19, Mr. Barr addressed a letter to Mr. Tucker, the President of the Company, and Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the Board of Governors, in which he stated that from available information he estimated that one hundred thousand dollars would be required in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars provided by the Norfolk bankers, for the purpose of completing in a creditable manner the Exposition buildings and grounds. In this letter he stated that, while it was not yet known what the monthly cost of operation and maintenance would be, if the May pay-rolls were used as a basis for an estimate it would approximate one hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents. In

* This letter appears in the report of the Governor of Ways and Means.—ED.



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TO THE LEFT, WORK ON SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDING, MARCH 10, 1907

1907 this total, Mr. Barr itemized music and special events at twenty thousand dollars for the month, advertising and exploitation, fifteen thousand, and miscellaneous supplies, seventeen thousand dollars. Mr. Barr concluded his letter by saying: "I am asking for action in this matter at this time, without waiting for official figures, because of the immediate need for money, which if not provided will imperil the success of your enterprise. To-day but twenty-four thousand dollars are available to complete the Exposition, and no money whatever is available to meet its imperative operating needs, and work, in consequence, is largely at a standstill."

The condition confronting the Exposition undoubtedly was perilous. The total revenue collected by the Department of Admissions from April 26 to May 31 inclusive was thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents; the pay-roll of the Company alone for the month of May was over sixty thousand dollars.

On the twenty-fifth of June, Mr. Ellyson addressed a letter to President Tucker in which he stated that the Exposition, when completed, would be remembered as one of the most pleasing and attractive ever held in America, but that funds with which to pay the outstanding indebtedness were lacking, and he wrote: "I beg leave to suggest that a committee be appointed to call together some of the leading citizens of Tidewater Virginia, with a view of securing at once the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which together with the proceeds of the sale of bonds already authorized, will put us in a comfortable position to proceed with our work. I am willing to be one of twenty to contribute five thousand dollars each toward such a fund, or, if one hundred thousand dollars be insufficient, I am willing to be one of twenty-five to put up whatever amount is necessary to complete the Exposition."

This letter was read by Mr. Tucker to the Board of Directors at their regular June meeting, and while it appears in full in the Minute Book, there is no record of any action having been taken officially by the Directors on the offer of Governor Ellyson.

As the Advisory Committee, Mr. Barr held that he was responsible only for the proper expenditure of the one hundred thousand dollars which the bankers of Norfolk had placed in his hands in return for the Company's bonds, but the Directors were anxious, as they had shown by their resolution that he should take a general charge of the work. Mr. Barr, however, would not consider this proposal unless an additional one hundred thousand dollars was secured for the purposes set forth in his letter of June 19. A determined effort was, therefore, made to raise the money. 190

On July 1, the Directors resolved that the balance due on common stock should be collected in full. The terms of subscription for this class of stock were that only twenty-eight per cent. should be assessed prior to the opening of the Exposition, but that later it was subject to call for the remaining seventy-two per cent., or any part thereof. The Directors also resolved that all amounts unpaid and due to the Company on both preferred and common stock should be pledged to the Atlantic Trust & Deposit Company of Norfolk, as security for a loan of not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of supplying urgently needed funds. The Trust Company did not feel willing to advance the money, but a committee was organized to solicit subscriptions to an Exposition fund, and a sum was secured from public spirited citizens who took as their security the pledged stock subscriptions.

As the principal factor contributing to the acquisition of the funds for the Exposition Treasury under the agreement of pledge, H. C. Davis, a prominent attorney of Norfolk, received the unanimous thanks of the Board of Directors. The exact amount subscribed was eighty-one thousand, five hundred dollars. There were fifty-six subscribers, few of whom had been prominently connected with the Exposition. The largest amount advanced by any Exposition official was twenty-five hundred dollars, the subscription of Mr. Ellyson. R. Lancaster Williams subscribed ten thousand dollars, the Honorable Joseph Bryan of Richmond, five thousand dollars, and, subject to certain conditions, Fergus Reid of Norfolk, also subscribed five thousand dollars. On the fifth of July, the fund by this time having been secured, the Directors met, amended the by-laws of the Company, provided for a Director-



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VIEW OF POCAHONTAS STREET, MARCH 10, 1907



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RALEIGH SQUARE, MARCH 10, 1907

General, elected Mr. Barr to the position and he accepted.

Before any change in the management was made—by the end of May—practically every building on the ground, with the exception of the Negro Building, Convention Hall and the fire-proof Art Palace, had been finished. The interior decorations of several were yet incomplete and there was a sad dearth of exhibits. The freight congestion in Norfolk had been responsible for some of the delay in the installation of displays. Shortly after the Exposition opened this matter became so serious that Mr. Southgate, unable to remedy the situation, requested the Board of Governors to take some concerted action looking toward relief. According to the Governor of Exhibits there were at that time packages on the Old Dominion dock which had been there since April 2, and there was no definite assurance that they would be delivered within a reasonable period. During May, freight moved freely, and the difficulty was to a large extent obviated. Nevertheless deliveries were not prompt and many cases billed for the Exposition were held more than a fortnight in Norfolk.

By the middle of June, the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts was fairly well filled, and with the exception of selling exhibits few displays were later added. The Palace of Machinery and Transportation was also about as full as it ever became, and the exhibits in the Division of Social Economy and Education, the installation of which had been fearfully handicapped by lack of housing facilities, were then well advanced and the buildings presented attractive appearances. Visitors who had been at the opening of the Exposition and returned at that time noticed evidences of great improvement. By Georgia Day there had been a marked advance toward completion and there appeared to be the dawning of a bright promise for this undertaking, which possessed such a high order of merit. The first Exposition reports told a story that was doleful, a tale of incompleteness—of chaos; but after the first few days things went better, and later available funds were certainly applied to the best uses. The Exposition had rapidly assumed a better shape and it looked as if in a short time everything would be ready.

There was much adverse criticism regarding the unfilled spaces in the exhibit halls. Exposition exhibits are never secured until they are installed. The manager of an exhibit department or division encounters difficulties which the most astute prevision could scarcely indicate. Reputable firms of the highest standing apply for room, receive allotments and then fail to utilize their locations. A man with exposition experience hesitates to stop selling exhibit space, even though his building is apparently filled to repletion. Until some payment is made no space can be regarded as sold, and even after the first payment is made an exhibitor may find it more profitable to cancel his arrangement and forfeit the advance money. The Jamestown Exposition was no exception to the general rule, but the Governor of Exhibits apparently felt confident that certain of his buildings would be overcrowded, and during the winter preceding the Exposition stopped for a time all efforts to secure additional exhibits in several lines. This temporary lack of effort may have accounted in part for vacancies, but Mr. Southgate, on June 17, called attention to other reasons, notably that the difficulties which had attended the first weeks of the Exposition had resulted in a large number of those who had arranged to display their products declining to do so; and he mentioned the extraordinary paucity of local displays. It is true that up to the first of June only seven local firms had entered applications. After that time, however, two others secured spaces and made notably fine exhibits.

The best results at the Exposition and the worst were attained by the Nation. The United States Government Board, with rare discrimination, had selected exceptionally competent men to collect, install and display the National exhibits. The showing made by them was dignified, impressive and in highest degree instructive; but the Government Piers were sadly incomplete, and in contrast with the

1907 energetic efforts put forth by the Exposition Company to complete its work, the slow progress of the piers was conspicuous. At no period of their construction did work on the piers progress rapidly. This was a great pity, for if the Government had fulfilled its obligation and compelled a timely completion of the work, that great feature would have been a delight to thousands who visited the Exposition, yet missed its chief feature, and the Naval trance, and while nothing less than an entire reconstruction could obliterate the actual ugliness of the scene this landscape decoration certainly afforded relief. The road work was actively pushed and streets were finished. Several glaringly ugly sections of "The Warpath" were improved and a large bare spot in the center was converted into the semblance of a park. Better stories went abroad concerning the Exposition, and if the Publicity Depart- 1907



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COLONNADE OF LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, APRIL 1, 1907

concourse would have had far greater significance and effectiveness.

One of the first results of the management of J. M. Barr was activity on the landscape work. The order went out June 15 for the completion of that important end of the Exposition. All day Sunday squads of workmen were busily engaged all over the grounds and the results were noticeable as early as Monday morning. The first parking was done around the Service Building, just inside the main entrance, and while nothing less than an entire reconstruction could obliterate the actual ugliness of the scene this landscape decoration certainly afforded relief. The road work was actively pushed and streets were finished. Several glaringly ugly sections of "The Warpath" were improved and a large bare spot in the center was converted into the semblance of a park. Better stories went abroad concerning the Exposition, and if the Publicity Department had taken full advantage of the afforded opportunities a brighter era might have dawned.

The arrangements for special events under Mr. Barr's management did not show a noticeable improvement over the preceding period, and the exploitation of the Exposition, always inadequate, was, during his incumbency, not only inadequate but injudicious. In justification of Mr. Barr it may be said that he realized his utter lack of experience in exposition advertising and merely continued as the responsible

1907 head of the Publicity Department a man who had been employed by the previous management to serve under Mr. Myers, the Governor of Exploitation. There was, however, this difference in conditions: Under the rule of the Governors no one beyond the Board had any real power and no matter how high the rank of an employee, how dignified his title, or important his position, he was really little, if any more than a chief clerk. While no one policy of the Governors could have done so much to destroy department *esprit du corps* and enthusiastic individual effort on the part of the various chiefs as did this determination to be in themselves everything, yet at the same time it prevented in some measure departmental extravagance and certainly kept within the control of the men most largely interested financially in the Exposition Company, the expenditure of the Company's money.

If exceptionally well qualified men had controlled the departments as chiefs and directors, Mr. Barr's policy of giving to the individual full authority would have been a vast improvement over the old system. But Mr. Barr did not have exceptional technical assistants; nor was he, owing to his utter lack of exposition experience, able to select such men. He, therefore, kept the chiefs whom he found, but eliminating the Governors, he placed in the hands of each chief really more power than formerly had been exercised by any Governor.

A great deal of money was spent during the summer and early fall advertising the Exposition. There are few newspapers in America whose editorial opinions are controlled absolutely by the business offices, but editors are not entirely unlike other human beings and they do not like to be told that they are considered negligible. During the early weeks of the Exposition special correspondents gave extremely unsavory accounts of the Ter-Centennial, and the papers published them. Most of these papers had published previously the stories sent by wire and by letter announcing prior to opening day that the Exposition would be ready, and naturally visiting journalists felt aggrieved when they witnessed the scene of desolation. Subsequently when the principal news writers accompanied President Roosevelt on his second visit, June 10, they saw Raleigh Court and the Government Piers still unfinished and apparently unadvanced, and in the absence of instructions to note carefully all that there was to be seen, they sent to their several papers more or less unenthusiastic accounts of progress. It is true that the tone of the second letters was much kindlier than the first; yet, and telling the truth, the later articles stated that the Exposition was not finished.

Apparently taking cue from this correspondence, the Publicity Bureau began disseminating information concerning the work that was each day doing, and these letters unintentionally but certainly over-emphasized that the Exposition was still incomplete. Later communications were manifolded and sent to the newspapers of the country, stating that the Exposition would



INTERIOR TRANSPORTATION BUILDING,
APRIL 10, 1907

1907

be finished by a certain time, indefinite at first, later a definite date.

This might have been considered a news note on which to hang a story, but it was an injudicious note, for undoubtedly it deterred from visiting the Exposition thousands of people who were undecided whether or not they would make the trip. This was especially true with regard to the farmers and planters of the south, numbers of whom had made partial arrangements to visit the Exposition and later cancelled them.

In addition to this error in the conduct of the news bureau, there was a still more unfortunate mismanagement of the advertising division. Circus exploitation has its merits and within a limited radius it is questionable if any publicity is better for an exposition than glaring posters or similar spectacular advertising, but to draw people from a distance—and by this is meant to induce them to spend any appreciable amount of money—the valuable advertising is newspaper or magazine advertising; and these media were almost entirely if not utterly ignored in the summer campaign of exploitation, when for the first time the Publicity Department actually had some money to spend. Newspapers have made or marred every Exposition held in this country—and they marred the Ter-Centennial. There was no incentive for them to help it, and while with one or two exceptions there was no dishonest or virulent opposition, few journals beyond the Exposition reading territory aggressively supported it. When the Exposition was completed, so much



INTERIOR FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING,
APRIL 10, 1907

1907 time had been lost that a real success was impossible, but a partial success even then might have been secured had better means been employed.

Many thousands of dollars spent in advertising are bound to bring some results, and the attendance at the Exposition improved as the months went on. The total paid admissions for the four days of April were thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine, showing an average of over nine thousand each day; but thirty-two thousand people passed the gates on the opening date; seventy thousand, six hundred and thirty-seven paid admissions was the record for May; one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six for June; one hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine for July; two hundred and seventy-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty-three for August, and three hundred and two thousand, five hundred and twelve for September—the banner month. The October paid admissions were two hundred and fifty-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-two, and in November, one hundred and six thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine.

Contrary to expectations and in defiance of conditions as well as precedent, October showed a notable decrease over September. By September the Exposition was complete, and a more attractive, delightful fair had never invited the American people; but internal dissensions widely exploited irreparably hurt whatever prospects of success that remained.

When Mr. Barr became Director-General, to all intents and purposes he superseded the Board of Governors and undoubtedly the Directors of the Company then were willing to give him absolute, autocratic power. Feeling that he would be sustained in any action that he took, Mr. Barr unquestionably used his power autocratically. In no community is it possible to demote men of consequence sufficient to be chosen for such positions as Governors of an exposition without causing considerable ill-feeling and arousing bitter partisanship. From the date of the Board's creation until there occurred the troubles which resulted in the election of Mr. Barr, the Governors had been practically paramount and the Directors had occupied a more or less minor position. 1907
Mr. Barr knew it to be true that the methods of the old management were entirely discredited by a majority of the Directors. Without analyzing the reasons for many delays the Directors appeared to consider that the prime element in the Governors' policy had been procrastination, and what they wanted was action, immediate and forceful. This Mr. Barr undoubtedly gave, but it was given in an impolitic manner and there was a certain obviously sympathetic reaction in favor of the deposed Board.

This undercurrent of feeling was brought to the surface by a most regrettable incident which occurred the latter part of August and resulted in a disagreement between Mr. Tucker and Mr. Barr regarding the scope of their several powers. Article IV, Section 3, of the by-laws relates that " the President shall exercise a general supervision over all the affairs of the Company. He shall be ex-officio a member and chairman of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders other than the annual meeting and at all meetings of the Board of Directors." The Section continues to the usual effect as to papers that shall be signed, " deeds, mortgages, bonds and contracts duly authorized," and in closing states " He shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee."

With the exception of signing contracts authorized by the Board of Governors, the President was in no sense a creature of the Board of which he was not a member—he was the presiding officer of the Executive Committee and subject to that Committee's rules. He was the chief presiding officer of the Company, and, therefore, subject to the directors and the stockholders. But he was not a member of the Board of Governors nor could that Board control his conduct.

While there had been nothing explicitly set forth in a by-law of the Company nor had there been a ruling of the Directorate on the subject, it was the general understanding that the conduct of social functions was the province of the President. On behalf of the Exposition, Mr. Tucker had always received distinguished visitors. It had been his invariable custom to



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RALEIGH COURT, APRIL 20, 1907



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LOOKING EAST FROM PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, APRIL 20, 1907

extend the courtesies of the Exposition to its guests. Not all the entertainments given by Mr. Tucker, and in fact comparatively few of them, were strictly exposition entertainments, it having been his custom, since the finances of the Company were involved, frequently to entertain personally, and one of the entertainments individually given by him caused the disagreement. The Director-General apparently aggrieved at an act which he construed to be a slight, appointed C. W. Kohlsaat to represent him as the Social Secretary of the Exposition. Various plans were suggested by the friends of the Director-General and the President, with a view to adjusting the difficulty and arranging an amicable modus vivendi. The continuation of Mr. Kohlsaat in a capacity which would practically have placed him on the same plane as the President of the Company, was naturally impossible, and a Committee on Ceremonies was created, with Colonel Barton H. Grundy, of Richmond, as its Secretary, Mr. Kohlsaat resigning. This makeshift was not satisfactory and, while no doubt a number of other causes were contributory, the dispute nominally led to the resignation of the Director-General.

Mr. Barr's position in the matter, while undiplomatic, was not wholly without excuse. His advent had occurred very late in the season and he was not familiar with the customs of the Company. He had formed his impression of the conduct of ceremonies from a set of rules which, promulgated by the Governors, had purported to define and segregate duties. The Board of Governors was a business body and the Governors individually had assumed certain duties involving executive functions. Whether or not this condition was proper does not enter; it has been discussed elsewhere and is now stated merely as a fact. Disagreements concerning the scope of their several powers occurred not infrequently between the Governors and other officers, and at one time it appeared likely that these misunderstandings might be serious. Therefore, the Board formulated a schedule in which was defined with more or less distinctness the departments in each division.

The construction of this schedule was in itself interesting. The opinion of every prominent official in the Company was solicited with the view of obtaining a correct arrangement of details, and the paper as originally prepared for submission to the Board of Governors evidenced on the part of at least one department chief not only a willingness to perform practically any Exposition function, but a conviction that his department was more than a moiety of the undertaking. In this first paper "Ceremonies" were placed under Mr. Johnston, not as Chairman of the Board of Governors, but in his capacity as Director of Congresses and Special Events, and the immediate supervisor of ceremonies would, under that arrangement, have been Mr. Sexton, Chief of the Department. It was not difficult to discern faults in this arrangement. The principal administrative correspondence of the Exposition was conducted by the President of the Company and the Secretary, just as executive correspondence was conducted by the Chairman of the Board and his fellow Governors, while department matters were noted by the chiefs. Every detail connected with Congresses and Special Events appeared to be under the jurisdiction broadly of Mr. Johnston and specifically of Mr. Sexton, but Special Events did not in Jamestown Exposition cataloguing include the functions incident to State days or the ceremonies attending the visits of distinguished foreigners and representatives of the National Government. Therefore, there was a definite cleavage between two classes of ceremonies and the Board of Governors recognizing the demarcation scheduled "Ceremonies" under the

1907 "Duties of the Secretary," adding as a foot note "the care of distinguished guests."

Mr. Barr claimed that he was only taking away from Mr. Tucker the ceremonial duties which he had conferred, since the Board of Governors represented by the Secretary had managed entertainments before the Director-General had been elected. This was true, however, only to a very limited extent. The Secretary attended to ceremonial correspondence, to the issuance of invitations and to the details of entertainment, but his province was socially clerical. The Board of Governors had never delegated to him the power of broadly supervising social matters because at no time had they claimed such power to delegate. The President stood between the Exposition and the outside world. On behalf of the Exposition he welcomed the guests and whenever he was present he presided at impor-



JAMES M. BARR
Advisory Committee, June 1 to July 5, 1907
Director-General, July 5 to October 5, 1907

tant functions. He was the host; and the Secretary, like any other officer of the Company, was merely a guest. It is a fact that until the dispute the Secretary of the Company had not presided at a single really important ceremony; and, though later he did preside on two or more occasions, his chairmanship was due to some specific personal reason not connected with his official duties. In the matter of general ceremonies certainly the Chief of Congresses and Special Events did not regard himself as even temporarily the social head of the Exposition nor could the Secretary of the Company have conceived that in State affairs such a position was his. By general consent and custom which was as binding as law, the President was superior in the social domain.

The amendments of the Company's by-laws by which provision had been made for a Director-General certainly gave to that officer extraordinary power, but the alteration in the Company's rules did not in any way affect the rights of the President nor amend his privilege to "exercise a general supervision over all the affairs of the Company." It is true that this supervision had never been evidenced because it was generally understood that the presiding officer was not expected to direct the affairs of the Company, and so far as Mr. Tucker was concerned he had not, unless asked, ever interfered with the transactions of the Board of Governors nor attempted to influence their decisions, realizing that it was the Board and not himself who would be held responsible for the business conduct of the undertaking. It would have been equally as unfortunate had Mr. Tucker, holding strictly to the letter of the law, interfered with Mr. Barr in the prosecution of his work as Director-General, as it was when Mr. Barr, misconstruing the purport of the Governors' schedule interfered with Mr. Tucker in his social capacity. Upon final analysis the fault might perhaps be traced to the indefiniteness of the law dealing with the powers of the President—a law written practically at the dictation of General Lee and one which really never meant what it stated. It certainly would have been much better if the point had been made clear in the beginning, and certainly the ruling of the Governors, as to the duties of themselves and other officers, was far from being lucid; yet any one long connected with the Company could have given such advice to the Director-General as would have precluded any chance of misunderstanding. 1907

Mr. Barr must have resigned prior to September 4, although there is no record on the Minute Book of the Board of Directors that his resignation was ever tendered, but on that date it is recorded that J. L. Hubard presented "three petitions—one signed by the various business organizations of Norfolk, another signed by the concessionaires of the Exposition, and the third from the banking interests of Norfolk, urging the Board to decline to accept the resignation of Mr. Barr as Director-General, etc." and in consequence a Resolution was passed, which after preambles reciting the indebtedness of the Company to Mr. Barr, continued: "*Now, therefore, we the Directors, wish to express our sincere regret that anything should have occurred to induce Mr. Barr to tender his resignation at this most critical juncture of the affairs of the Company. We, therefore, earnestly request him to withdraw his resignation.*" On the fifth day of October, the Directors again convened and the Secretary read a communication from the Director-General in which he stated that he declined to serve further and asked that his resignation be accepted, and this brief note appears in the Minute Book: "*Resolved, that the resignation of Mr. J. M. Barr as Director-General, be and it is hereby accepted with regret.*" Alvah H. Martin was then elected his successor.

During Mr. Barr's incumbency few new men were employed. A number of places were vacated, and in several instances other



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MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING, APRIL 22, 1907

economic reductions were made. Only one member of the Board of Governors drew any salary after August. Mr. Cottrell, the Governor of Works, resigned as soon as Mr. Barr was appointed Advisory Committee, and was succeeded for a brief period by Mr. Sedden, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Dixon, formerly Chief of Electricity, and afterwards assistant to the Director-General. When the by-laws of the Company were amended at the meeting of July 5, 1907, Section 1 of Article 4 was made to read " The officers of the Company shall consist of a President, ten Vice-Presidents, a Director-General, seven Governors—one of whom shall be chairman of the Board, and one a State Commissioner—a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Auditor, one or more General Counsel—as the Board of Directors may determine—and a Medical Director, all of whom shall be members of the Board of Directors. But no two of the offices herein enumerated shall be held by the same person except that a Vice-President may hold another office." In consequence of this last provision, Mr. Myers, who was Auditor of the Company, as well as a Governor, resigned the former position to take effect the first of August. At the same time, Mr. Bain, the Assistant Auditor, resigned. Mr. Myers was succeeded by Albert E. Little, of New York, a well known accountant and a member of the distinguished firm of Stephen Little & Son. Mr. Bain was succeeded by W. H. Hilton, who had been his assistant. Later, Mr. Little resigned and Mr. Hilton became the Auditor of the Company.

During the summer, Mr. Southgate engaged John A. Wakefield to assist him in the Exhibit Division. Mr. Wakefield was an accomplished exposition man, but his experience had been principally confined—certainly during recent years—to concession work. As Chief of Concessions at St. Louis he had achieved a distinct success, which he repeated at Portland. To obtain real exhibitors when the Exposition was half over could scarcely be accounted a probable accomplishment, and Mr. Wakefield, who was thoroughly practical, had no vague illusions. He directed his efforts toward filling with vending exhibits the vacant spaces in the large buildings, and succeeded remarkably well in so doing. Under Mr. Barr's régime the Governors, with the exception of the Governor of Exhibits and the Governor of History, Education and Social Economy, had ceased to be active officers, and one of the Director-General's first official acts was to instruct the various department chiefs to report directly to him. This order in effect eliminated Mr. Myers as Chief of Exploitation and substituted Mr. Bolles as head of the Division; eliminated Mr. Johnston and made Mr. Sexton controller of Congresses and Special Events; eliminated Mr. Sherwood and promoted F. H. Davison to the management of Concessions and Admissions. Subsequently Mr. Bolles was entitled Director of Publicity, and Mr. Sexton Director of Congresses and Special Events, while Mr. Wakefield became Director of Concessions and Admissions. Mr. Davison resigned as Chief of this last named Division, and H. E. Sherwood, who had formerly been Chief Clerk in the Department of Admissions, became Chief of Admissions.

When Mr. Martin began to exercise the functions of the Director-General, he found that the administration would have to be exceedingly economical or the Exposition would have to close. There was practically no money in the Treasury, there were a number of overdue bills and the entire receipts from the gates and concessions were insufficient to pay the current operating expenses. The concessionaires had acquired the habit of disregarding their obligations, and with few exceptions all were in arrears. To remedy this difficulty Mr. Martin at once established an arbitration committee consisting of Assistant Treasurer C. L. Old, the assistant to the General Counsel Smith P. Brittingham and John A. Wakefield, Director of Concessions. This committee met daily and adjusted disputes between the Exposition and its concessionaire debtors and they obtained a considerable part of the contested accounts. Every dispensable office at the Exposition was vacated. In the departments only those were retained on the pay-rolls whose services seemed absolutely requisite. The only important change made was in the Division of Publicity. Mr. Bolles resigned and Silas E. Snyder, who had been Chief of Exploitation, succeeded him.

Besides reducing expenses and energetically



ARCH OF GOVERNMENT PIERS

pushing collections, the new Director-General strove earnestly to create an interest in the Special Events scheduled for the remainder of the Exposition, and he used the forces at his command to create enthusiasm in the cities and towns in Tidewater Virginia, and North Carolina, to the end that other special days might be added to the list already formed. There were, however, few who thought that the Exposition could be continued until November 30, and there was practically no one who believed that this result would be attained without adding further to the Company's obligations. Yet Mr. Martin succeeded in the accomplishment. The Exposition kept open and instead of increasing the indebtedness of the Company he decreased it. Ever since the middle of September the Exposition had deserved to be a success. When the Government Piers were completed there was little left to be desired.

Never had an exposition a site so charming nor was there in all history a world's fair which presented a picture so intensely sense satisfying, artistic, simple, effective and imposing. The great Greek temples and Roman piles that hitherto had served as exposition palaces were conspicuously missing. The indescribable feeling of sadness that has affected visitors to all other expositions, caused by an appreciation of the impermanence of the seemingly imperishable structures, here was absent, for the buildings were durable and likely to subserve the purposes of a lasting memorial rather than an evanescent celebration.

The great architectural and engineering triumph of the Exposition was the Government's twin piers, whose ends were linked by a magnificent archway. On this great work were ornaments of wood and staff, but the structure was made of solid concrete—the material which has best withstood the ravages of time, for the foundations of Athens' monuments and the marvels of Naples still remain, though the stones which rested on them long since have rotted away and fallen to the ground.

One-fourth of a mile or more from the Exposition's shore stood the largest concrete arch ever built; and, from the vantage point of its apex, the Exposition visitor had spread before him a land and marine panorama ineffably beautiful. Over the waters was Fort Wool, a tiny built-up island surmounted by grim, gray stone battlements; still further off was Fortress Monroe, looking green and peaceful from the distance; the great red hotel at Old Point Comfort showed clearly, and the shore line northward from the Roads, lined with cottages, was just discernible. Newport News appeared in the distance, and immediately to the right or the left of the Exposition were cottages, club houses and several large hotels. The great harbor itself was always an attractive picture, restless sometimes, often at rest, the pure, clear, green-blue waters of Hampton Roads bore vessels of every sort—the warships and merchantmen, schooners of trade and pleasure yachts, tiny launches and numerous cutters or gigs.

About face, and the visitor could see a vision typical of an era and a veritable apotheosis of sentiment. With the re-birth of architecture under Louis XV., a style was evolved in which there was blended homogeneously the graces of the purest Greek with the utilities of modern



HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN, OLD POINT COMFORT

1907 civilization. Crossing the channel and modified, the Renaissance became the Georgian, in honor of the King; and over sea other alterations were ingrafted and the Colonial was evolved—an architecture as distinctly American as is the "sky scraper" type of recent years.

In the south this theme attained perfection. Desultory examples linger in the shape of buildings generally throughout the eastern portions of the United States; but in Virginia, in Maryland, in the Carolinas and in Georgia houses still stand that were erected in the Colonial days, and " restorations " have not been permitted to destroy the grand simplicity of the original pattern. The very genius of the section stood forth in the buildings and the whole formed a Colonial acropolis restful to the eye and satisfying to sentiment.

Between the pier and the handsome Administration Building—the chief and most charming structure on the grounds—Raleigh Square lay, parked with green and in the center a handsome fountain. To break the stretch of sward, two pools intervened, and these limpid waters made a mirror that doubled the attractiveness of the vision. To the right or left the great Government buildings reared skyward, and the imposing twin palaces of Manufacturers-Liberal Arts to the right and Machinery-Transportation to the left completed the central picture.

Along the shore stood the buildings of the States, each one tasteful and dignified, and each a type of the period that preceded National existence. The Old State House of Boston could be seen, and Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall, each reproduced with exact fidelity. The Bulloch House, and Adena, the first stone mansion erected westward from the Appalachian Mountains, respectively represented Georgia, who, desiring to honor her illustrious grandson, President Roosevelt, chose for her headquarters the mansion occupied by his maternal ancestors, and Ohio, who thus paid tribute to the memory of her first Governor and first Senator. White alone or white or red were most of these State buildings, but the red did not glare, it was the restful shade of dark, unpressed brick; and green was everywhere. Toward the north the Exposition looked, and the sun shone over it and not toward it. From the shore, the faces of the buildings lay in shade, and paths were dotted with small trees, and the avenues with denser, larger growth. 1907

Pleasing as was the picture from a distance, no less attractive did closer inspection prove. The main buildings of the Exposition were models of simple taste—classical in outline, adorned but not ornate. The landscape bore an equal charm. Broad sidewalks, separated from the road by lines of trees and demarked from the buildings by grassy stretches, were orderly and well kept. Ever and anon a bed of flowers sprang up to greet the eye, and in these clusters of blooms few were found that were not native.



FORTRESS MONROE

Superb Willoughby Avenue stretched a mile along the shore, from the Pine Grove at the farthest West to Boush Creek at the eastern boundary, and from " Fort Boonesborough," within the pines, to the tiny building of Delaware with its gigantic chimneys, a string of Colonial triumphs stood in order. The stately splendid palaces of Virginia, Maryland and New York ranked high in this charming coterie, and scarcely less admirable were the graceful houses of Missouri, New Jersey, Illinois and Rhode Island. Most dignified were North Carolina's building and the buildings of West Virginia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut, and North Dakota, while the little Vermont Building was, of its kind, a rare gem.

The scene of the most distinctively spectacular features of the Exposition was Lee's Parade —an immense thirty-five acre tract devoted to the military. In the spring this ground was beautiful, green-carpeted and fringed with blooming apple trees. Twice or thrice daily



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DISCOVERY LANDING, SHOWING SMITH'S BASIN

the Parade was the theatre of great evolutions. The Regulars, whose every movement of horse or man was performed with machine-like precision, marched and countermarched before delighted thousands. Regiments and companies from many states camped with the soldiers of the United States, often paraded with them and more frequently paraded alone, while cadets from military and semi-military colleges and from naval schools lent a color and keen interest to the Army spectacle.

The ships of the world had left Hampton Roads long before the Exposition was completed, but the Naval rendezvous will remain forever a bright memory with those fortunate enough to have seen it. Our graceful "White Squadron," which proved its deadly effectiveness in its only time of test, looked from a distance like a flotilla of pleasure craft in contrast with the sombre, dismal, dark sea fighters sent by foreign powers to honor the occasion. Gracefully the cruisers rode the waves, and, seemingly immovable, the battleships rested like huge forts, each one impregnable; and the bluejackets from the ships and the marines when they marched, as frequently they did, gave some idea of the immense army carried by the peaceful looking monsters lying within the range of vision.

Within the buildings the scene, no less pleasing to the eye, possessed the added attraction of intense educational value. Taking in order of geographical location the Exposition buildings from the east and making a circuit, no one could fail to be impressed with the wonders of America.

Through the States Exhibit Palace a visitor could stroll, lingering for hours at a single booth and every moment marvelling at some new treasure. Rarely, if ever, have the resources of exhibiting commonwealths been so comprehensively shown as at this Exposition. The museum plan of classified exhibits was abrogated at this Exposition, in so far as States might wish to congregate their displays, and this privilege was eagerly seized by most of the Commonwealths. Some few separated their exhibits, placing minerals in the halls of Mines-Metallurgy and collective manufactures in the palace of Manufactures-Liberal Arts, but in the main a State showed its treasures in a single collection.

The great railway systems of the South also were represented in the States Exhibit Building, and what they showed would compare most favorably with the potential displays of roads anywhere in America. The range of fruits and vegetables and of cereals was astounding, the exhibits of marbles, granites and other minerals comprehensively magnificent, and taken as a whole this building served to awaken a materialistic pride in the resources of the Nation.

A vastly different feeling was evoked by the displays made in the next structure. The Social Economy Building contained exhibits which idealized altruism and illustrated a wide variety of efforts which are making for the bet-



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EAST SECTION OF LEE'S PARADE

1907 terment of human conditions and the creation of a truer human brotherhood. Excepting one or two corrective or preventive exhibits all were dominated by a tone of unselfish philanthropy. The protection of the child, the care of the weak, the education of the defective—subjects that are seriously engaging the attention of modern humanitarians, were exemplified in various ways and the organized fighting against the great white plague was exceptionally well illustrated.

Across Commonwealth Avenue stood the Mines-Metallurgy Building, filled to repletion with evidences of the wealth which lies beneath the soil of America. Here were displays made by States and others made by individuals or firms; building stones, clays, gems—in fact an exhibition which ran the gamut of America's commercial mineral possibilities. In a wing of this structure was the wonderful display of the Virginia Mineral and Timber Association, building of Machinery-Transportation. In the large hall were thousands of examples of American industry and ingenuity and some few fine specimens of imported wares. The genius of American invention showed in this building, not in the machines but in the products of the machines, and to illustrate the wide divergence between the old and the new some exhibitors showed how their goods were made fifty years ago and how now they were making them. 1907

On the south side of Pocahontas Avenue stood the Food Products Building, wherein were the things we eat and drink. Delicacies for the table were shown by many exhibitors, condiments, spices, coffees and teas by many others. Meats and meat accessories were displayed, and a number of firms exhibited their whiskeys and beers, while many of the prominent mineral springs in America were excellently represented.

The History Building which stood between



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POCAHONTAS STREET, THE PRINCIPAL EXPOSITION THOROUGHFARE

perhaps the best collection of its kind ever grouped by a State of the American Union.

Adjacent and somewhat nearer the Auditorium stood the Building of Marine Appliances where vessels and the accoutrements of vessels, sections of ships and their plans, tiny motor boats and models of yachts, life-saving devices for marine travelers and the various signals for use under the International code, were included in a fairly representative showing of those things which interest the men that follow the sea for profit or for pleasure.

Over in the Machinery-Transportation Palace stood great locomotives and models of great engineering. Boilers of huge capacity and tiny engines were in juxtaposition. A railroad train complete illustrated the highest type of modern land travel, and numerous automobiles were on exhibition; engines of every sort, and devices for utilizing electricity might be seen.

Beyond Raleigh Square the Palace of Manufactures-Liberal Arts balanced the great the Food Products Building and the Auditorium was the treasure trove of the Exposition. The structure was unsightly but within, sentiment reigned supremely. At all expositions history generally, or the history of some specific epoch has been exploited in a manner more or less valuable, but at the Jamestown Exposition there was nothing disjointed or disconnected. Some archæological displays adumbrated America before the English came, but the great effort was to illustrate the colonial and national history of the land now known as the United States of America. Happily, great patriotic societies have collected material to show our country's periods, and fortunately the greatest of these were largely interested in the Ter-Centennial. In no less measure it is a source of congratulation to all the lovers of their country's story that State museums and State libraries in our land do not unnecessarily exalt commercialism and are able to give object studies of the development of the various Common-



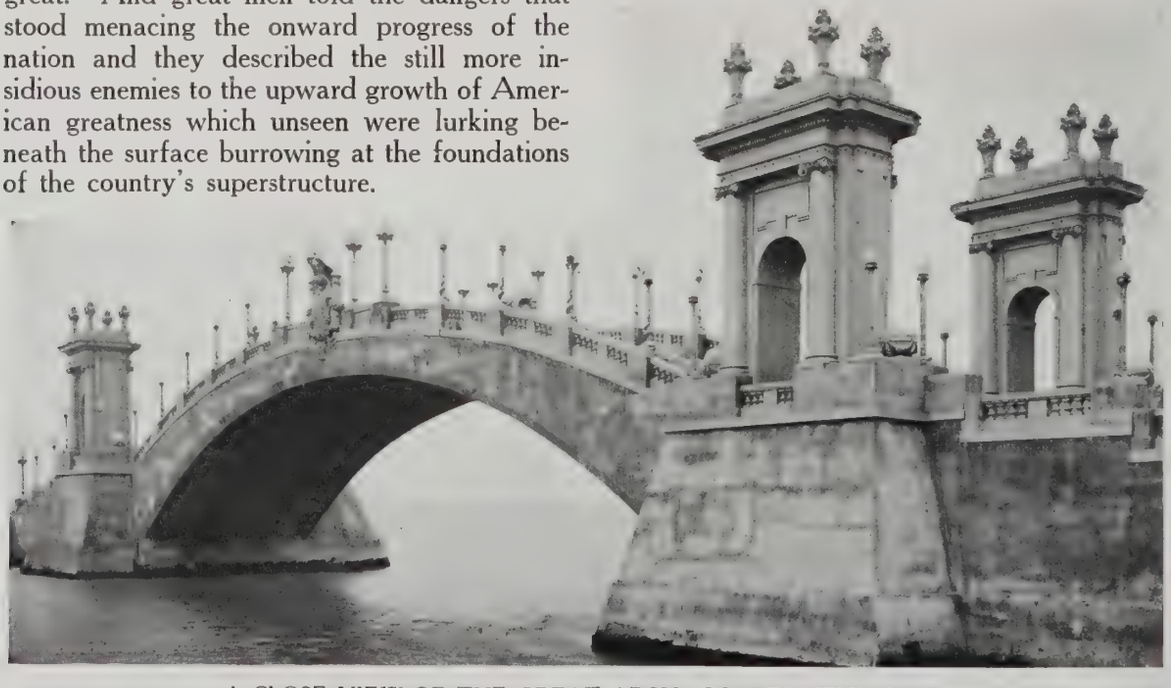
FORT WOOL (THE RIP-RAPS)—PROTECTING THE ENTRANCE TO HAMPTON ROADS

wealths. The historical exhibits of many States were displayed and they added an item of sentimental interest to the collection which as a whole created or reawakened a broad and comprehensive love of country to a degree unparalleled in the history of similar events.

On either side of the Administration Hall or Auditorium education was exploited. In the east wing collegiate and university courses, in the west wing the instruction of the child from the kindergarten to the college stage was shown. These most important subjects were finely exemplified. The great universities set forth their own evolutions and their methods for evolving graduates. The primary and secondary schools by records of the actual work showed how children progressed under their tutelage.

The Auditorium or Administration Building was the architectural triumph of the Exposition. It was the center of a great land picture and its large hall was the scene of oratorical triumphs, innumerable and invaluable. To have sat before the rostrum in the great theatre and listened to the words of patriotic fervor issuing from the lips of the nation's chief orators, was a course in patriotism unequalled in the past and likely again never to be equalled. Day after day in this hall great men told how great our country was and how it had grown great. And great men told the dangers that stood menacing the onward progress of the nation and they described the still more insidious enemies to the upward growth of American greatness which unseen were lurking beneath the surface burrowing at the foundations of the country's superstructure.

The beauty of the Exposition was so obvious that it was seriously proposed by many that the gates should be re-opened during the spring of 1908, and a committee was appointed to investigate and sound public sentiment. At a Directors' meeting held November 14, George F. Adams, the Chairman of this special committee, reported that he and his associates had studied the question of re-opening, considering first the desirability of that proceeding and second its practicability. They arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable because all the parties interested in the Exposition Company, the National Government, the States, the exhibitors and concessionaires had all gone to enormous expense in connection with the Exposition and had only enjoyed a completed show for about six weeks. They expressed their conviction that the unanimous approval of the Exposition during its later days would result in a largely increased attendance in 1908. They decided that it would be practicable because the concessionaires were unanimously in favor of re-opening, and assurances had been given that additional attractions could be secured, and that according to the Director of Exhibits about half of the present exhibitors would remain, while it was thought probable that a number of others could be induced to come. They also reported that some of the transportation



A CLOSE VIEW OF THE GREAT ARCH, GOVERNMENT PIER

1907 companies favored the proposition, although others were strongly opposed. It was, however, the belief of the committee that there would be little difficulty in arranging reasonable schedules and rates if the gates were opened in 1908.

There was little doubt that the Government exhibit would remain and no doubt whatever that an adequate history exhibit would be in evidence. The Committee estimated that two hundred thousand dollars would be sufficient capital to assure the re-opening and that if six thousand people paid admissions each day the fair would be self sustaining. The report of the committee was adopted by the Board of Directors who declared themselves in favor of re-opening the Exposition during the succeeding year. Long after the Exposition closed efforts were put forth to secure the capital for 1908. The Government exhibits were retained at the Exposition intact until the first of February, and many of them were there until after the first of March; but it seemed impossible to arouse sufficient local enthusiasm and the project was abandoned. 1907

Shortly after the first of December the Jamestown Exposition Company was declared insolvent and its affairs placed in the hands of receivers. Alvah H. Martin, William M. Geddes, representing the United States Government, and E. T. Lamb, representing the transportation interests, were placed in charge of the property. Messrs. Martin and Geddes qualified at once, but Mr. Lamb delayed his acceptance until about the first of February following. Mr. Martin was elected Chairman of the Receivers.



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RUSTIC BRIDGE BY "LOVER'S LANE"



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING FROM THE GRAND STAND, OPENING DAY



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U. S. MARINES PARADING—OPENING DAY

DIARY OF THE EXPOSITION

APRIL 26, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1907

April 26.—*Opening Day.* Never did Nature's elements conspire better to favor a great outdoor celebration. The day was mild; the sun shone brightly, and there was just enough breeze to carry away the powder smoke of numberless salutes.

At sunrise the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, with one hundred guns greeted the event; and the echoes of this mighty reverberation scarcely had departed ere the booming of the great rifles aboard ship sounded in honor of the President of the United States.

The "Mayflower," bearing the nation's Chief Executive, the Commander-in-Chief of its Army and Navy, rounded Old Point Comfort early in the morning. As soon as the President's yacht neared the men-of-war the guns of the fleet began saluting. From each ship there boomed twenty-one guns. Anchored in three lines were:

The Brazilian cruisers "Tamoyo" and "Barroso," and the battleship "Riachuelo;" the British armored cruisers "Roxburgh," "Hampshire," "Argyle" and "Good Hope;" the German armored cruisers "Roon" and "Bremen;" the Austria-Hungarian armored cruiser "Sankt Georg" and the cruiser "Aspern;" the Chilean cruiser "Zenteno;" the Argentine cruiser "Sarmiento;" the sixteen battleships of the United States Navy, "Kearsarge," "Missouri," "Georgia," "New Jersey," "Rhode Island," "Virginia," "Maine," "Illinois," "Louisiana," "Connecticut," "Alabama," "Kentucky," "Ohio," "Minnesota," "Iowa," "Indiana;" the cruisers "St. Louis," "Washington," "Tennessee," "Denver" and "Cleveland;" the torpedo boats, "Stringham," "DeLong," "Blakely," "Stockton" and "Wilkes;" the destroyers, "Hopkins," "Hull," "Stewart," "Truxtun," "Whipple" and "Worden;" the auxiliary cruisers "Arethusa" and "Glacier," and as permanent "station" ships, the cruiser "Brooklyn," the battleship "Texas," the monitor "Miantonomah" and the old monitor "Canonicus," a relic of the Civil War.

The President arrived at Discovery Landing promptly at 11:30. A committee consisting of President Tucker, Rear-Admiral Harrington, Major-General Grant and all the Exposition officials met him. Escorted by a squadron of the 12th U. S. Cavalry, he was driven



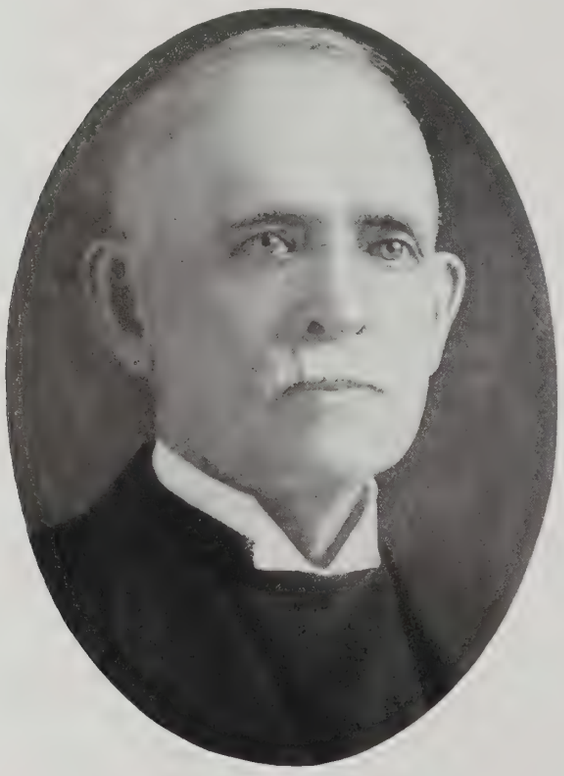
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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT DISCOVERY LANDING

at once to the Reviewing Stand on Lee's Parade. The entire dictance from the Government Pier to the scene of the day's ceremonies was walled by companies of the Coast Artillery from Fortress Monroe, and detachments of the 23rd U. S. Infantry. Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Roosevelt the exercises began. The Right Reverend Alfred Magill Randolph, Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, delivered the following impressive invocation:

O God, whose days are without end and whose mercies cannot be numbered, we worship Thee, the Father of all the families of the Earth. We would remember this day all the way Thou hast led us from the birthday of our country. Thou didst guide our forefathers from their old homes through the perils of the unknown seas, and didst give them a home in this new land to dwell in. When they were brought low, Thou didst raise them up again. When they were few and strangers in the land, Thou didst give them courage in the days of their adversity and hope to inspire them in their poverty and their hardships; healing their dissensions within and defending them from foes without, by sea and by land. And now that they have grown to be a great people that cannot be numbered for multitude, we beseech Thee O Lord, leave them not to themselves, for without Thee the frailty of man cannot but fall. Thou only, O Christ, the Lord, canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men. Save us, O Lord, from the temptations of prosperity, from the idolatry of covetousness, from pride, vain glory and hypocrisy; from the delusions of religious bigotry; from the weakness and follies of sectional hatreds and from the blindness of party passions. Make us to love the things which Thou dost command and desire those things which Thou dost promise. Bind the States of our Union together in the bonds of peace and love by the memories of common tribulations and mercies from Thy hand, and by our common hopes for the future. Bless, O Lord, Thy servant, the President of these United States. Give to him that wisdom which cometh down from above, which is first pure, and then peaceable; so that in his great office he may have a right judgment in all things and amid the noise of the people and the strife of tongues, he may discern the truth and love mercy and walk humbly before his God. Bless all in authority over us with the spirit of reverence for, and fidelity to righteousness and strengthen their hands for the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of Thy true religion and virtue. Guide our Legislators and our judges to the paths of justice and save them from the temptations to receive bribes to blind their eyes therewith.

We pray for our Senate and Representatives who shall assemble in our National Congresses. Direct and prosper all their consultations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. We pray for the blessings of peace and righteousness upon the nations whose representatives are here from over the ocean to bring their greetings and benedictions to our country on this commemoration of her birthday. May God Almighty bless Old England, Our Mother, and keep green her memory and her love for her children.



RIGHT REVEREND ALFRED MAGILL RANDOLPH

We ask, O Lord, for the protection of thy good Providence for all of our people who shall gather together at this place and for those who have conceived and carried out this undertaking. May it be a means of grace to our people in widening their minds to receive the lessons Thou hast taught them in the history of the past and to bind them together in the spirit of unity and peace through all the borders of our land.

We thank Thee, O Lord, for the memory of the great and good men who laid the foundation of our country, and who wrought out the fabric of our religious and civil liberties; for the soldiers and the sailors who have offered themselves a sacrifice in many a struggle for truth and duty and sacred rights. In one fellowship and one communion, they with us are bound together in the mystical body of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, who offered Himself a sacrifice for the sins of the world. Grant that we may so follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which Thou hast prepared for those who love Thee—through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen. "Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, even as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; and Thine be the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever—Amen."

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all—Amen.



GOVERNOR AND MRS. SWANSON

President Tucker then delivered the opening address:

Mr. President, Our Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Standing upon an eminence of three centuries of achievements, the American Republic pauses today to celebrate, in fitting manner, the Ter-Centennial of its birth on the banks of the tawny James. The steadiest head grows dizzy, the strongest nerve agitated, while the pulse of the lion-hearted assumes the motion of the trip-hammer in the retrospect of the marvelous progress of three hundred years. The origin of ancient Rome, of Greece and of other countries that in their day have controlled the destinies of the world, are shrouded in mystery, or preserved in fable, by poetic fancy; and even more modern nations find it difficult to point with historic accuracy to the date of their birth. Even our own Mother Land, endeared to us by so many ties, finds it difficult, in the incursions of the Norsemen, the piratical invasions of the Angles and Saxons, and the misty origin of the ancient Briton, to determine either its paternity or the birthday of the kingdom. More fortunate than these, or any of them, is this American Republic, not only in its knowledge of the date of its birth, but in the possession of the names and characters of those who first faced the dangers of the sea, and then the dangers of the savage and forest, in the founding of the greatest Republic of modern times. And so we gather today in the presence of this distinguished company, representing not only our own country, but the Mother Country, and, with few exceptions, every civilized nation of the world, to celebrate the Ter-Centennial of the birth of America.

This day brings with it a two-fold joy, in that it marks the



HONORABLE JOSEPH G. CANNON

Ter-Centennial of the birth, not only of the American Republic, but also the birth of Virginia, the oldest American colony, both co-incident and simultaneous. By Divine prescience, the infant Republic was first hidden in the bulrushes of our Virginia Nile, and nurtured by its Mother, Virginia, the daughter of the King, whom Providence had placed in waiting on the banks of the river, that she might be the first to give to her offspring those impressions of infancy so necessary to high and noble character in maturity.

We greet you therefore this day, Mr. President, and honored representatives of the great powers of the earth, at the birthday party not only of the American Republic, but of Virginia also—the first, the oldest of the American Colonies.

When the Federal Convention was once on the eve of dissolution, it was the venerable Benjamin Franklin who gave utterance to those remarkable words: "God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?" Those of us who agree with Franklin do not believe that the birth of the nation on the soil of Virginia was accidental. For, from the inspired Book, are we not taught that he who would attain the bliss of eternal life must be born again; and in our subsequent history, may we not see the analogy between man and a nation? For, if the first birth of our Republic was at Jamestown on the 13th of May, 1607, will it be denied that the second birth, necessary to its immortality, took place at Yorktown, on the soil of old Virginia, on the 19th of October, 1781?

At the table that is this day spread for you, the thirteen original colonies occupy the seats of honor, while their daughters and grand-daughters, in the constellation of States, vie with each other in the brilliancy of their garments and the patriotism of their sentiments; and the nations of the world, honoring America by the presence of their distinguished sons, lend an interest to the occasion as they contemplate with eager eye this happy reunion of all the peoples of America on the hearthstone of the mother of them all.

The men behind the guns, who have wrought this great work, have had the liberal patronage of the Federal Government, and the governments of the several States. All that education, science and skill could produce, with the limited means at their command, has been invoked for the completed work. The Federal Government stands *facile princeps* in its liberal benefactions, and each State present has freely given of its substance in proportion to its means for its proper representation here today. In its formation and building, the points of the compass have been disregarded or lost, for here there is no North, no South, no East, no West; but we are each "as distinct as the billows, but one as the sea."

As we rejoice in the work before us, and congratulate each other that the long-looked for day has come and our hopes are at last realized, we cannot forget that there is one vacant chair in our midst. Despite his years of leadership, Moses, who led his people successfully through the Wilderness, was never permitted to see the Promised Land; so, Fitzhugh Lee, under whose stimulating leadership the foundations of this work were laid, and who for two arduous years of his life, led his people through the Wilderness of Doubt and Distrust into the smiling valleys of Hope and Confidence, is denied by Providence the privilege of seeing with us the work of his hand finally and successfully completed.

And this day, which to many of us is the realization of the hopes of years, is thus saddened by the fact that our first, our great President, is not allowed to share our joy with us. In this presence we lay the tribute of our obligation to him on his tomb this day, for his invaluable work for this cause, and with it the tribute of the sincere affection of all who shared his companionship or claimed his friendship.

His great zeal, his cheery nature, his greatness of soul and his charming personality contributed as much as any other cause to enlist the interest of the country in this great project. He possessed a zeal that accomplished something; a heart that loved something; a faith that believed something; and a patriotism that was ready to die for something. Whether following the plow or the bugle or the serious work of this enterprise, he

"Ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine."

Honor beat with his blood, and all things high came easy to him; he fetched his life from men of royal liege! The very government under which he lived was fashioned into shape and usefulness by his maternal ancestor, George Mason, whose brazen image in yonder city keeps watch over Virginia's great son. Upon the sire's side what a pedigree! From the hour when our race first planted foot upon Virginia's soil, some Lee has made her annals illustrious, and one has made her name to flame over the earth with such fierce light as to blind the stars in their courses.

And, among the innumerable, the constant, the never-ending acts of kindness, always so cheerfully bestowed upon this enterprise by President Roosevelt, and by his great and noble Secretary of War, who honor us with their presence this day, we cherish none more cordially than those delicate acts of sympathy extended to us, and the honor so graciously accorded the remains of our great Chieftain in the hour of our bereavement. Such acts will live forever in the hearts of all Virginians.



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MR. TUCKER SPEAKING

The significance of this gathering would be greatly minimized did we fail to contemplate the historic causes which led to the founding of the American colony at Jamestown; the principles for which they came, for which they lived, and for which they were willing to die. For, it will not be denied that a people that fail to study their past history will as surely possess no future history worth preserving; for it is only by the study of the past that we will be enabled to avoid errors in the future; and by the study of those principles which have made us great in the past, will our moral sinews be strengthened for future effort.

In some quarters it is the popular delusion that the first colonists who settled this country were a band of adventurers, seeking private gain, and bent upon personal aggrandizement alone; that unworthy men and reckless buccaneers found their way into the colonies is not to be denied; but, that the master minds that organized them, or the men who led them across the seas, were of such character, is emphatically denied.

To the proper understanding of the real sentiments which brought the colonists here, and of the real principles for the development of which they came, we must look for a moment to the political history of the Mother Country.



U. S. S. "CONNECTICUT," FLAGSHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL EVANS

The Conquest of England by William, the Conqueror, resulted in the inevitable conflict between the native Saxon and the Norman carpet-bagger. Three points of antagonism will suffice to show the sharpness of this contest.

1. Local Saxon institutions were supplanted by Norman customs and institutions.

2. The Pope, who had excommunicated Harold, the Saxon King, had authorized William to bring back England to obedience to the Holy See, and William brought with him a foreign priesthood, to supplant the local native priest. This resulted in the attempt to uproot the native religion by a foreign priesthood, backed by a foreign conqueror.

3. The Saxon clung to the common law. The Norman brought with him the foreign civil law.

These three elements, distinct in themselves, and independent of each other, all intensified the Saxon feeling against the Norman. Nor can it be doubted that the antagonism of the Saxon to the Norman priesthood lent additional power to the Reformation; the teachings of Wycliffe, Tyndale and others, found fertile soil in the Saxon heart, and made them ready for the outbreak that came with the opening of the 16th century, when Luther burned the Papal Bull at Wittenberg in 1520, and lighted the fires of the Reformation.

Henry's (the Eighth) championship of the Pope, in his contest with Luther, increased the feeling against the Crown. It was the same ecclesiastical power that had come with William the Conqueror in 1066. This antagonism made them the more ready to accept the doctrines of Luther. Henry, by combining the civil as well as ecclesiastical supremacy in himself, aroused the double opposition of the civil and religious elements in the English people. This act united them against the King.

The Reformation was a revolt of the individual soul against ecclesiastical hierarchies, and the Reformers felt that the responsibility of each individual to God alone, could no longer be restrained by the Theological dogmas of the Church, but was referred to the awakened conscience of each individual. Religion, the intangible nexus between man and his maker, under this inspiration, could no longer recognize the authority of the Church or the State to determine this relation. Religion was not the gift of the State or Church, and therefore could be controlled by neither. The church was but the outward sign of an inward force; the visible organization of an invisible element. In the human soul was to be found its origin —not in the church. The church was but the convenient, visible organism for the proper development of this invisible relationship between man and his Maker. The church did not make this relationship; but, out of it emerged the church; the one was original, the other secondary; the one fundamental, the other structural; the one organic, the other functional; and the Reformation may be said to have culminated in the rebellion of the human soul against any power, religious or civil, that sought to supplant the responsibility of the individual to his Maker by the dogmas of ecclesiastics or the fiats of human rulers. Rebellion against these was obedience to God.

"Power may touch the man's life, property and family; his respect for the government *de facto* and social order may lead him to submit; but touch his awakened conscience, invade his soul, put manacles on his conscience—cut off the avenue of union between him and his Maker—make him renounce the faith which binds him to the Cross of the Divine Author of his origin, and you arouse a power which the ancient world never knew—which Christianity has alone created, and compelled the popular resistance to the orders of government which are in conflict with the conscientious convictions of the man."

After the death of Mary, Elizabeth was hailed with enthusiasm as the representative of the Protestant faith. Under her reign Spenser dedicated his Faerie Queen "To Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queene of England, France, Ireland and Virginia."

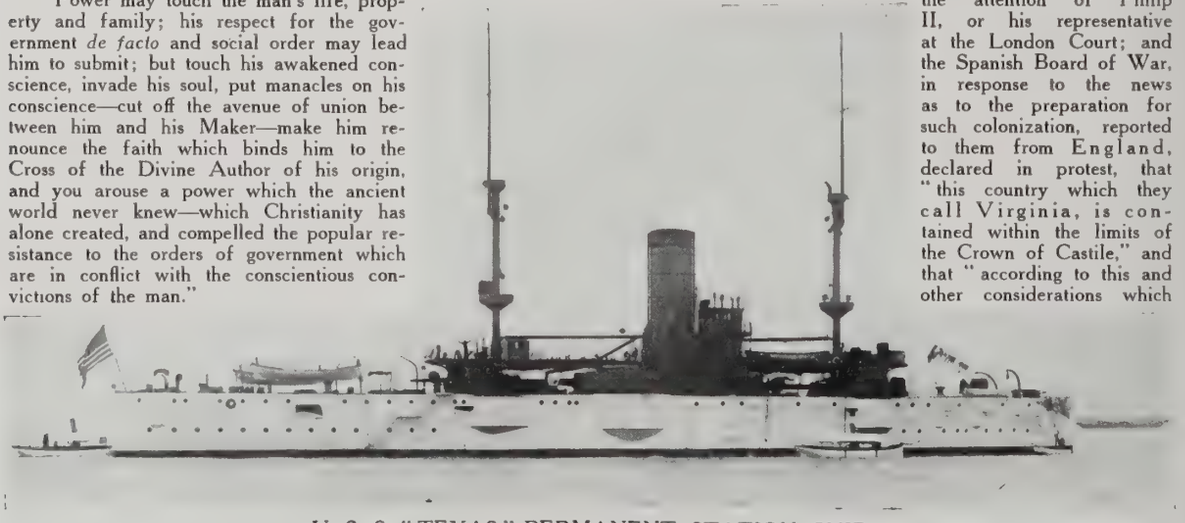
The English people believed the Pope had selected Philip II of Spain, as his instrument for reducing England to his power. The Spanish Armada was organized for this purpose; but before the blasts of Heaven and the valor of Drake, the power of Spain was dissolved upon the English shores. The English believed that the object of Philip was to re-establish the power of the Pope in England in spite of the rising spirit of Protestantism. England was now Protestant to the core, and the destruction of the Armada, which to the English Reformer meant the overthrow of the Papal power, strengthened the hands of the Protestants in England, and encouraged them to lend their aid to the Dutch in the Netherlands, and the French Huguenots wherever occasion permitted. Spain had been extending her colonies in the west, and already was laying claim to all of the American country.

It cannot be doubted, I think, that the religious antagonism of England and Spain at that time was the most potent influence which culminated in the settlement of an English colony in America. In support of this view, consider for a moment the character of those to whom letters patent were first granted; for among them were many of those who had been engaged in the Spanish wars and who naturally imbibed the spirit of those struggles: Sir Thomas Gates; Captain George Yeardley; Lord De La Warr, first Captain General of Virginia, and Sir Thomas Dale, who succeeded him; Newport, the Captain of the first fleet; Wingfield, Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the colony, and others, all soldiers in the Spanish wars, and deeply imbued with the religious spirit aroused by those wars.

The instructions given to the colonists are interesting, as showing the object for which they were sent. Among them, it was provided that the President, Council and Ministers shall, "with all diligence, care and respect, provide that the true word and service of God and Christian Faith be preached, planted and used, not only with every one of the said colonies and plantations, but also as much as they may amongst the savage people who do or shall adjoin unto them or border upon them according to the doctrine, rights and religion now professed and established iwthin our realm of England."

The King's Council for Virginia, in giving their last advice to the colonists, said: "Lastly, and chiefly, the way to prosper and achieve good success, is to make yourselves all of one mind for the good of your country and your own, and to serve and fear God, the Giver of all goodness; for every plantation which our Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted out."

These extracts, which could be multiplied, show that the sending of the colony was for the purpose of preserving and spreading the religion as then established in England. The preparations for this colonization did not escape the attention of Philip II, or his representative at the London Court; and the Spanish Board of War, in response to the news as to the preparation for such colonization, reported to them from England, declared in protest, that "this country which they call Virginia, is contained within the limits of the Crown of Castile," and that "according to this and other considerations which



U. S. S. "TEXAS," PERMANENT STATION SHIP



U. S. S. "WHIPPLE," TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER

were of special importance, it was thought proper that with all necessary forces this plan of the English should be prevented, and that it should not be permitted in any way that foreign nations should occupy this country, because it is, as has been said, a discovery and part of the territory of the Crown of Castile; and because its contiguity increases the vigilance which it is necessary to bestow upon all of the Indies and their commerce, and this all the more so, if they should establish there the religion and the liberty of conscience which they profess, which of itself already is what most obliges us to defend it even beyond the reputation which is so grievously jeopardized," etc.

September 22nd, 1607, Zuniga, the Spanish Ambassador at London, referring to the English colonization, wrote the King of Spain that such a bad project should be "uprooted now while it can be done easily."

In the month of April, 1609, Zuniga writes His Majesty, the King of Spain, as follows: "Much as I have written to your Majesty of the determination they have formed here to go to Virginia, it seems to me that I still fall short of the reality, since the preparations that are made here are the most energetic that can be made here, for they have actually made the ministers in their sermons dwell upon the importance of filling the world with their religion, and demand that all make an effort to give what they have to such a grand enterprise. Thus they get together a good sum of money and make a great effort to carry masters and workmen there to build ships. Your Majesty will see the great importance of this matter for your royal service, and thus will give order, I hope, to have these insolent people quickly annihilated."

The feeling in England on the change of the charter, in 1609, has been well described. "Not a yeare of a romain-jubile, noe nor the Ethnick-Queene of Ephesus, can be said to have bene followed with more heate and zeale; the discourse and visitation of it took up all meetings, times, termes, all degrees, all purses, and such throngs and concourse of personal undertakers, as the aire seemed not to have more Lights than that holie cause inflamed Spirits to partake with it. Almost every religious Subject that stood sound indeed at the Coare within the Loialtie and to the profession of the present Faith brought his Free-will-offering, and professed then to throw his bread upon the waters."

We therefore conclude that one of the primal objects of English colonization in America was the establishment of religious freedom as claimed by the Reformers in England at that day, and which was largely the outgrowth of the Reformation. How well this principle has been preserved by their descendants in America, we need not long dwell upon; for, with all our boasted American progress, surely we have received no principle from the Mother Country which has been more generously fostered or more broadly developed than that of religious freedom.

It cannot be denied, as is so often the case in the history of such movements, that the pendulum at times has swung far in the opposite direction, or that startling inconsistencies may not be found in the pathway of its development; but, still the struggle went on. For example, without dwelling on others, we find that in some of the colonies laws were passed compelling the citizen to attend the services of the church, and to support the pastor under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The dogmatism and intolerance which drove them to America was sometimes written into law by themselves as objectionable as that from which they had fled, and for the overthrow of which they had willingly spilled their blood. The final triumph of this great principle, in America as in England, had not been reached without a gigantic struggle. In England, for two centuries or more, with domestic and foreign foes, at times doubtedly, at others, triumphantly, but at all times, with persistent doggedness the battle waxed warm. And, if the victories of this period could not be considered as final, they were at least the proud monuments which marked the way to that ultimate triumph which came a century later. A broader policy was to triumph, and statutes for religious liberty became general throughout the colonies. It is an interesting fact to recall that the Colony of Maryland, settled largely by Roman Catholics, was the first of the American colonies to declare for religious freedom. The representatives of this historic church, when transplanted into the free air of America, burst the bands of ecclesiasticism, and proclaimed themselves the pioneers of this great principle. The Maryland Act was soon followed by all the colonies; by Virginia, December 16th, 1785, in an act drawn by the hand of Mr. Jefferson.

The preamble of this act is well worthy of reproduction: "That to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on the supposition of their real tendency, is a dangerous policy which at once destroys all religious liberty. It is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order."

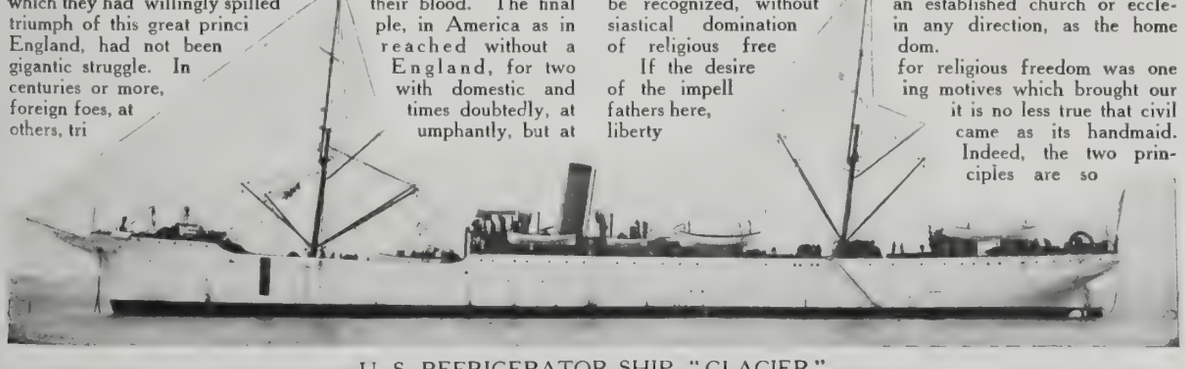
The same view has been well stated by another author: "As long as religion is a matter of the conscience, the civil power must not invade it; but when religious conscience violates the rights of others and disturbs social peace and order, it must be restrained within its own domain, and excluded from the civil realm which it may not control."

Indeed, the citizen of America may hold to the most absurd religious views; may believe anything, or nothing, and will be upheld in so doing by the laws of the States and of the United States. His conscience is his castle; that, no power can invade and no enemy attack; but, if that silent monitor, secure in its proper abiding place, thrusts itself into the open and by overt act interferes with the civil rights of others, civil power may interfere.

In days now happily gone by, it is said that the Mormon, under his creed, conscientiously believed that the taking of more than one wife was right and proper. The right to such belief could not be questioned by the civil power; but, when such belief is put into living action, the civil right of others to go where they please and live where they please is curtailed by the presence of this objectionable custom. The Friend or Quaker, who believes that war is not justifiable under any circumstances, who believes in his conscience that war is wrong, may not be compelled to go to war, because for the civil power to compel it would be an invasion of the human conscience; and so, while the civil power may not compel the doing of that which is against conscience, it may compel the not-doing of that which might conscientiously be done, if, in the doing it invades or curtails the civil or religious liberty of another.

And so, the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has been regarded with the other nine amendments as parts of the original instrument, declares that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof. Under this amendment and the laws of the several colonies and States, guaranteeing freedom of religion, we can look back over three hundred years of our life and thank God for that freedom of conscience which has created in this country a broad and catholic spirit in religion; that has developed many sects and many creeds, each clinging to its own with fidelity, but with charity to all others; and that has caused our country to be recognized, without an established church or ecclesiastical domination in any direction, as the home of religious freedom.

If the desire for religious freedom was one of the impelling motives which brought our fathers here, it is no less true that civil liberty came as its handmaid. Indeed, the two principles are so



U. S. REFRIGERATOR SHIP, "GLACIER"



THE OLD CIVIL WAR MONITOR, "CANONICUS"

inter-dependent that they may be assigned to the same origin. For, if religious freedom brooks no barrier between the conscience and its Maker, so, civil liberty would remove all barriers to self-use, between the individual and government, which may be necessary for the proper development of self, as a member of society.

Civil liberty is the liberty which one possesses as a member of society, as distinguished from the liberty of isolation; the one is limited, the other unlimited. Man surrenders his isolate liberty when he comes into society, but he acquires social liberty by so doing; and in society, "if each cannot have all the rights he might have as a solitary being, he must have all which are consistent with the equal rights of others. Neither party must seek for himself a greater elevation by the depression of the other, but each must so adjust themselves to a social equilibrium that the maximum elevation of each shall be attained, and the minimum depression of each be avoided."

Liberty is the exclusive right of each man to self-use; social or civil liberty, the exclusive right of man to the self-use of all his powers, consistent with the same right in others. Nor must the distinction be lost sight of in considering the rights of man, between his jural and legal rights, for this distinction was recognized by the men who made this Republic. Jural, from its Latin derivative, "Jus," and legal, from its Latin derivative, "Lex," indicate the distinction. "Jus," the abstract right, the absolute and unconditioned right, corresponds with the Greek "Dike"—righteousness—that absolute right which resides in the bosom of God himself. "Lex," is the human reflex of the "Jus;" it is the Divine "Jus," filtered through the conduit of humanity. As the light of the moon is but the reflection from that of the sun, so the human "Lex" is but the reflection of the Divine "Jus." "Lex" is the human expression of "Jus;" it can rarely attain to it, but must ever tend toward it. Jural liberty or right is, therefore, God-given, absolute, unconditioned; legal liberty or right is the gift of society or government.

It is interesting to note the fact, without enlarging this discussion, that our fathers recognized these distinctions, wrote them in the organic constitutions of the country, lived in accordance with them, were ready to fight for them, and die for their maintenance.

The Declaration of Independence, which was the united expression of all the colonies, contains these significant words: that men "are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights; that, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, etc." Mark the words "inalienable rights;" that is, rights that cannot be given up by the possessor of them by voluntary gift or surrender, by purchase or conveyance, or by force without resistance.

The constitutions of many of the original States contain the same ideas, and the Bill of Rights, of Virginia, adopted on June 12th, 1776, twenty-two days before the Declaration of Independence, contains the same idea in these words: "That all men . . . . . have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, etc."

The original constitution of Massachusetts, in its first article, contains these words: "All men . . . . . have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberty; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, etc."

The first article of the original constitution of Pennsylvania follows the same line: "That all men have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and property, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, etc."

In the united voice of them all, and in the separate action of each, we find not only the same idea, but almost the same language. These rights are said to be inherent—not derivative, not social, not the gift of government—and, if not the gift of government, exempt from invasion by government. Why, it will be asked, are these rights considered inalienable? Is not the "*jus disponedi*" one of the *indicia* of property? If a man owns his life, may he not give it up to whom he pleases? If he owns his liberty, may he not surrender it? If he owns his property, may he not suffer it to be taken from him without defending it? Can any power take from him the right to dispose of either, if they belong to him? If inalienable, then, I repeat, why so? It is clearly because the men who framed these great charters of human liberty did not regard these rights, to which I have referred, as belonging to them. They did not own them in "fee simple." They believed that life and liberty had been given by the Divine Ruler of the world in trust for the development of the mind, of the heart, and of the body; so that the possessor of these, in due time, might return them to his Lord with other talents besides.

These words in these great instruments, I think, can only be reconciled on this theory; for, if man was regarded as a trustee of these gifts, they could be alienated to no one without a breach of trust.

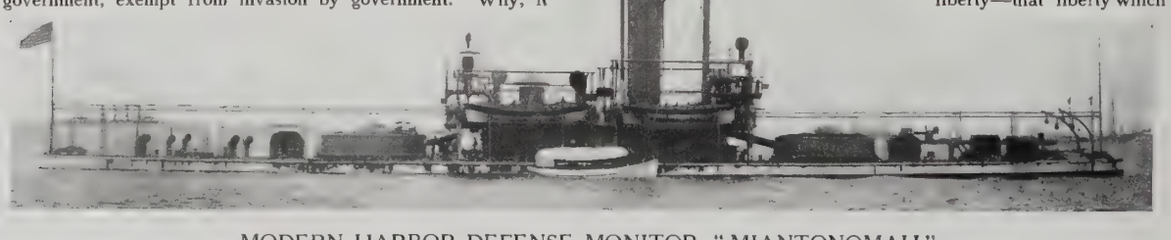
It was recognized that every man was endowed with certain qualities, physical, mental, and moral, each differing from the other in their number, quality and strength, and that these faculties could not be alienated or surrendered, because they were held in trust, and to do so meant a breach of trust. They believed that they were given to man for a purpose, for use, for enjoyment and development—not as his own, but held by him as trustee for the grantor who was the "*cestuique trust*," and the man could no more part with them, surrender them, convey or give them away, than could a trustee make title to trust property for which he was trustee. He must defend them, or be guilty of a breach of trust.

Human life, it is said, under human law, may be defended; it is called the Law of Self-Defence. This is a mistaken idea; man may not defend his life; he must defend it. It is not a right which he may use or not, in his discretion; it is a duty he must fulfill, and the failure to do so constitutes a breach of trust to God, the Giver.

Life must be defended in order to self-development; liberty must be defended to preserve self-use; but, why, it may be asked, should the right of defending property be put in the same class, as stated in the constitutions above quoted? The answer is found in the germinal idea of property, from the Latin "*proprius*," one's own, one's self.

In a state of nature, all things belong to man for his use, not more to one than to another; but let us imagine Captain John Smith, in company with Wingfield, roaming the untracked forests of Virginia, discovering a tree, laden with fruit. The right of discovery of the fruit cannot ripen into a perfect title by possession, since the tree is high, and the fruit out of reach; but after hours of arduous labor with his ax, Captain Smith fells the tree, and is about to become the happy possessor of the fruit, when Wingfield seeks to divide it with him. This, Smith resents, and says to him, "My dear Wingfield, to acquire this fruit, which originally in the top of that tree was as much yours as mine, I have had to put a part of my own muscle, a part of my own brain, a part of myself into it, and it is now no longer simply fruit, but it is composed of fruit and John Smith; and, as its component parts are indivisible and inseparable, an undivided whole, and the human mind or the human eye cannot detect which part is Smith and which fruit, I have the right to defend it all against your claim; because I am, to the extent that a part of myself has gone into it, simply exercising the duty of self-defense."

Our fathers well knew their duty to government as well as the duty of government to man. The tide of the Revolution was rising; Henry's call to arms had aroused a continent and the Americans were panting for liberty, civil liberty—that liberty which



MODERN HARBOR DEFENSE MONITOR, "MIANTONOMAH"

government, the trustee of society, could give; which it ought to give, and which they had finally determined under God it must give. This declaration of all, and each of the colonies, in the basic organism of the new government, affirmed that certain rights, given of God, could not be denied by the government of man; and that the government that attempted it was equally tyrannical, whether foreign or domestic, and must be resisted.

And, it is a source of infinite pride, as we look back over the pathway of three centuries, to find that at each successive stage and each recurring decade, civil liberty was building new monuments and erecting new altars at every step of its progress. And thus, "like those sustaining powers in Mechanics, which retain whatever they once have gained, it advances with a step that never retrogrades."

It may fairly be claimed that in the several States of the Union and in the Federal Government, there has been attained not only the most advanced development of civil liberty; but, its security is more perfect than that of any country on the globe.

Our fathers did not wait for the adoption of the Federal Constitution before demanding their rights. The histories of the several original colonies, from their organization to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, are rich in their struggles for civil liberty. With filial pride I may be pardoned for mentioning one example in the Virginia colony. We are accustomed, as descendants of the English, to boast of the great charters of civil liberty which come to us, as the children of the Mother Country.

Magna Charta, first wrung from a tyrannical King by the Barons at Runnymede, is an inexhaustible spring from which we draw our inspiration for civil liberty. The Petition of Right, extorted from Charles I in 1628, constitutes an additional monument to the spirit of liberty, erected along the highway of progress.

The rights of life, liberty and property of the individual man seem to have been the chief concern of the framers of the Federal Constitution. All legislative powers are vested in a congress of the United States; neither the President nor the Judiciary may legislate. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, the direct representatives of the people; the Congress alone, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, may suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus; nor shall the citizen be punished with any severer penalty by the passage of Ex Post Facto laws, than those which obtain at the time of the commission of the act; nor shall the blood of the innocent be attainted by the corruption of that of the ancestor; nor shall the money of the people—wrung from them by taxation—a compulsory gift, be paid from the Treasury except by law; nor shall the President, Vice-President, or any civil officers of the United States be removed from office except on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; nor shall a citizen, except in cases of impeachment, be tried for any crime except by a jury of his peers; nor shall such trial be removed for the purpose of conviction or otherwise, into any other State than that wherein said crime shall have been committed; while the charge of treason against the United States cannot be proven, nor conviction had except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people to peaceably assemble, are recognized as essentials to a free people; nor shall the right to keep and bear arms be infringed; nor shall the domestic peace of the citizen be invaded by the soldier in time of peace, quartered in his house without the consent of the owner.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and houses against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; nor shall a person be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, except on the presentment of an indictment of a grand jury; nor shall such person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall an accused person be confined in jail and denied the right of a speedy and public trial; and the witnesses who accuse him must confront him, and all the powers of the court shall be his to produce his own witnesses; nor shall the citizen be deprived of liberty by the exaction of excessive bail and excessive fines, nor shall cruel and unusual punishment be allowed.



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REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS AND MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT

Among the provisions of the Petition of Right, is the following: "The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, ... do therefore humbly pray Your Most Excellent Majesty that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax or such like charge without common consent by Act of Parliament." In effect it is "No Taxation without Representation"—a principle, which today is so trite and common in America in its acceptance by the people, that we wonder that there could ever have been a time when it was not admitted; a principle which, under the fiery eloquence of Patrick Henry, aroused the people to arms and for which George Washington drew his sword, and sheathed it only when the independence of his people was won.

Standing this day on this shore, washed by the waters which have but recently washed the shores of the Jamestown Island, thirty miles distant, I affirm that that principle had not its origin in the Petition of Right, so cherished by freemen of all lands; but it had its origin on Jamestown Island, and its paternity is traced to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, when in 1624, four years before the granting of the Petition of Right by Charles, it was written in the statute law of the Virginia colony by an Assembly but five years of age, scarcely able to stand alone, in the swaddling clothes of infancy; we may well believe that the bold action of the Virginia House of Burgesses so impressed the hearts and minds of our fathers in the Mother Country as to produce four years later the Petition of Right, as one of the greatest charts of civil liberty recorded in the organic law of any people. Truly, "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast Thou ordained knowledge."

And while we are ready at all times to make our humble acknowledgments to the Mother Country for all that she has done for the cause of civil liberty, we feel that she is not without obligation to her children for leading the way at least to the adoption of this, one of the greatest principles of all free governments throughout the world.

In the enumeration of these great rights of civil liberty, I dare venture to assert that they have not been excelled in any civilized country. Not only do these provisions cover all the reasonable claims of the citizen to civil liberty, but the security of them we can confidently claim is greater than in any country in the world.

In magnifying our own achievements, we mean no disparagement of those of other countries. The history of our Mother Country abounds in splendid memorials to civil liberty, in Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Declaration and Bills of Right, Reform Bills, and the like, erected by our English fathers.

No step attained by them was ever retraced. What of liberty they secured, they retained and added to, and at last they stand upon an elevation "with personal rights as secure, with unwritten muniments of liberty as impregnable as have ever been the possessions of any people, save the inheritors of their free institutions who have founded the written constitutions of these American States." And Lord Chatham's statement is as true today as when it was uttered, that "the poorest man in his cottage bids defiance to all forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it; the storms may enter, but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement."



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PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT DRIVING TO REVIEWING STAND

In Japan, in Germany and in France, by enactments, there has been secured to the citizen ample protection to his life, to his liberty, to his property, but these enactments are liable to be changed by the legislative departments of those countries; the power that gives can take them away. Baron Kaneko, an eminent Japanese publicist, was recently twitted by an English lawyer because the Japanese constitution contained no provision for the writ of habeas corpus. He quickly replied, "The reason is palpable; we never had a King John."

The omissions in the constitutions of Germany, Japan and France of these securities for civil liberty do not obtain as to England; for, while her constitution is unwritten on paper, it is written in her institutions and in the hearts of her people; but still, these constitutional guarantees for civil liberty may be uprooted in England by an act of Parliament; while in America, being engrafted in the Constitution of the country, no legislative act can repeal them, and no executive order can uproot them. They can only be changed by that difficult and cumbrous method of amendment laid down in the Constitution, and which has not been accomplished in the history of our government for over one hundred years, except in the distracted period following the Civil War.

In addition to this security, we can claim another for these rights, unknown to other countries. For, if they be invaded by the legislative or executive power, the judiciary may declare the act null and void. The right of the judiciary to declare an act of the legislature null and void, because in conflict with the Constitution of the country, has well been termed the "American Discovery" in constitution-making. No English court can declare a law unconstitutional as against the Constitution of England; and in all of the countries named, these great rights of civil liberty, secured not in their constitutions, but by statutory law, may be taken away by the same power, with no power in the courts to restrain them. It is thus seen that by law the constitutions of England, Japan and other countries, may be changed, which in England practically means the House of Commons, for the veto power of the Crown has not been used, except perhaps in one instance, in two hundred years; and the House of Lords cannot resist when the House of Commons insists upon a measure; while in Japan, under Article V, Chapter 1, of their constitution, "the Emperor exercises the legislative power, with the consent of the Imperial Diet;" and Article XXXVII, Chapter 2, prescribed: "Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet." It is thus seen that the Emperor is the real source of legislative power, only to be restrained by the refusal of the Imperial Diet to give its consent; and this consent is rarely withheld against the insistence of the Emperor. And so it must be admitted that when the Emperor desires a change, it will be had.

In France, the vote of the two chambers is sufficient to change the constitution (Article III of the Constitution of France) without the sanction of the President; so in Germany, without the consent of the Emperor (Article V, Constitution of Germany).

The change of our Constitution is far more difficult; by one of the methods two-thirds of each house of Congress must propose the amendment, and not until it is ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States will it be effective.

I have attempted thus imperfectly to sketch the causes that led to the settlement at Jamestown, to enumerate the principles by which those who first sought this goodly country were moved; and to show how well their descendants have developed them in the broad fields of American life. My solemn conviction is that by just so much as we cling to those principles, and never relax our faith in them, by just that much will the future glory of our country be determined.

Our foreign and internal commerce, the number of bushels of wheat and of barrels of corn we produce, the output of our mines, and the product of our factories, as collated in the census returns at successive eras, inflame the imagination, lend a pleasing charm to our vanity, and tell the valued story of our material advancement.

But, Mr. President, these are but as "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" unless the spiritual, the idealistic, the patriotic sentiments of our people are stimulated and cherished. It has been your proud privilege to do much to turn the public mind toward high ideals, and we humbly trust that it may yet be your privilege to do much more for the cause of civil liberty. You have boldly challenged to battle those who in your judgment, would curtail this ancient principle; the final outcome cannot



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OFFICERS OF U. S. NAVY, DISCOVERY LANDING

be in doubt; an iron nerve, a dauntless courage—with which you are happily possessed—will be your support throughout the conflict. It was in the darkest days of our Revolutionary period, when the cause of liberty seemed doomed, that Washington, Virginia's great son, declared: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will raise our bleeding country from the dust and set her free." The descendants of these men still abide on Virginia soil; you know the mettle of their pastures. As the successor of Washington, in your great office, if you feel that the cause of civil liberty today is endangered by domestic instead of foreign foes, let me invite you, standing on the sacred soil of Virginia, to which liberty is an indigenous plant and patriotism an evergreen, to plant the banner of liberty once again in the mountains of West Augusta, a country enriched with the best blood of Americans, North and South, and there rally around you her sons, whose men of might today are worthy of their sires, and with them raise your "bleeding country once again from the dust and set her free."

America can have no higher mission among the nations of the world than in the simple working out in their perfection of the great principles for which I plead this day; principles which received their first baptism in the waters of the James, and their last in the blood of patriots from every State in the Union.

The lessons that this day teaches, and that it is intended to enforce, is that of honest introspection, that we may inquire how far our lives and our conduct have been controlled by these principles for which our fathers fought and died. Preserve them we must. To relax our devotion to them is fatal, and if, with firm resolve and reliance upon Almighty God for their maintenance, we set



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TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO PARADE

"Our face to the field, swearing never to yield,
Or return like the Spartan in death on his shield,

Then the folds of Old Glory shall triumphantly wave,
To light us to freedom and glory again."

My heart's desire and prayer to God is that when these gates, which we this day open, shall be closed in November next, and the fleets of the world which gracefully ride these waters, shall have turned their prows homeward, that all the nations of the earth here represented, with mutual respect and admiration increased and strengthened by their friendly intercourse, may be cemented by the ties of an everlasting friendship that shall encircle the earth in one continuous band of amity and peace; and that those of our own people who have gathered here from every part of these United States, for the purpose of kindling anew the fires of liberty in their hearts from these ancient altars, or with open hearts to renew the friendship of olden days, may with one heart and one voice joyfully unite in the aspiration of Massachusetts' great orator:

"LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

When Mr. Tucker ceased speaking, President Roosevelt advanced to the front of the Grand Stand. Happily, a President of the United States is always certain that he will be well received by an American crowd; Mr. Roosevelt's individuality would secure for him a cordial reception were he not the President, and among the vast throng who faced him on this occasion there were thousands who knew that his splendid assistance and generous advocacy had made the Exposition possible. Therefore the cheers which fifty thousand throats sent forth, were for the President, the man, and, exultingly personal, they were for the friend. Accustomed as he long has been to enthusiastic greetings, the spontaneous, intimate friendliness of the salute seemed to surprise the President.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

At the outset I wish to say a word of special greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled, whose incoming, whose growth from their own loins and by the addition of newcomers from abroad, was to make the people which one hundred and sixty-nine years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence.

In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the representative of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins, in no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavalier and the Puritan. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their common thought, made an inheritance which all of us share, and marked deep the lines along which we have developed. It was the men of English stock who did most in casting the mold into which our national character was run.

Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits. This mixture of blood has gone on from the beginning, and with it has gone on a kind of development unexampled among peoples of the stocks from which we spring; and hence to-day we differ sharply from, and yet in some ways are fundamentally akin to, all of the nations of Europe.

Again, let me bid you welcome, representatives of our sister Republics of this continent. In the larger aspect, your interests and ours are identical. Your problems and ours are in large part the same; and as we strive to settle them, I pledge you herewith on the part of this nation the heartiest friendship and good will.

Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest East which is yet the most ancient East, the East of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan; that empire, which, in learning from the West, has shown that it had so much, so very much, to teach the West in return.

To all of you here gathered I express my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down. All far-sighted statesmen, all true



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THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY, LEE'S PARADE

patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of mankind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in hand, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous international peace; a tide which it behooves us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions; and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

We have met today to celebrate the opening of the Exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settlement of men of our stock in Virginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty Republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should now call cockle-boats as clumsy as they were frail, landed in the great wooded wilderness, the Indian-haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast. They were not the first men of European race to settle in what is now the United States, for there were already Spanish settlements in Florida and on the headwaters of the Rio Grande; and the French, who at almost the same time were struggling up the St. Lawrence,, were likewise destined to form permanent settlements on the Great Lakes and in the valley of the mighty Mississippi before the people of English stock went westward of the Alleghanies. Moreover, both the Dutch and the Swedes were shortly to found colonies between the two sets of English colonies, those that grew up around the Potomac and those that grew up on what is now the New England coast. Nevertheless, this landing at Jamestown possesses for us of the United States an altogether peculiar significance, and this without regard to our several origins. The men who landed at Jamestown and those who, thirteen years later, landed at Plymouth, all of English stock, and their fellow-settlers who during the next few decades streamed in after them, were those who took the lead in shaping the life history of this people in the colonial and revolutionary days. It was they who bent into definite shape our nation while it was still young enough most easily, most readily, to take on the characteristics which were to become part of its permanent life habit.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING

Yet let us remember that while this early English colonial stock has left deeper than all others upon our national life the mark of its strong twin individualities, the mark of the Cavalier and of the Puritan—nevertheless, this stock, not only from its environment but also from the presence with it of other stocks, almost from the beginning began to be differentiated strongly from any European people. As I have already said, about the time the first English settlers landed here, the Frenchman and the Spaniard, the Swede and the Dutchman, also came hither as permanent dwellers, who left their seed behind them to help shape and partially to inherit our national life. The German, the Irishman, and the Scotchman came later, but still in colonial times. Before the outbreak of the Revolution the American people, not only because of their surroundings, physical and spiritual, but because of the mixture of blood that had already begun to take place, represented a new and distinct ethnic type. This type has never been fixed in blood. All through the colonial days, new waves of immigration from time to time swept hither across the ocean, now from one country, now from another. The same thing has gone on ever since our birth as a nation; and for the last sixty years the tide of immigration has been at the full. The newcomers are soon absorbed into our eager national life, and are radically and profoundly changed thereby, the rapidity of their assimilation being marvelous. But each group of newcomers, as it adds its blood to the life, also changes it somewhat, and this change and growth and development have gone on steadily, generation by generation, throughout three centuries.

The pioneers of our people who first landed on these shores on that eventful day three centuries ago, had before them a task which during the early years was of heartbreaking danger and difficulty. The conquest of a new continent is iron work. People who dwell in old civilizations and find that therein so much of humanity's lot is hard, are apt to complain against the conditions as being solely due to man and to speak as if life could be made easy and simple if there were but a virgin continent in which to work. It is true that the pioneer life was simpler, but it was certainly not easier. As a matter of fact, the first work of the pioneers in taking possession of a lonely wilderness is so rough, so hard, so dangerous that all but the strongest spirits fail. The early iron days of such a conquest search out alike the weak in body and the weak in soul. In the warfare against the rugged sternness of primeval Nature, only those can conquer who are themselves unconquerable. It is not until the first bitter years have passed that the life becomes easy enough to invite a mass of newcomers, and so great



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U. S. MARINES ON POWHATAN STREET

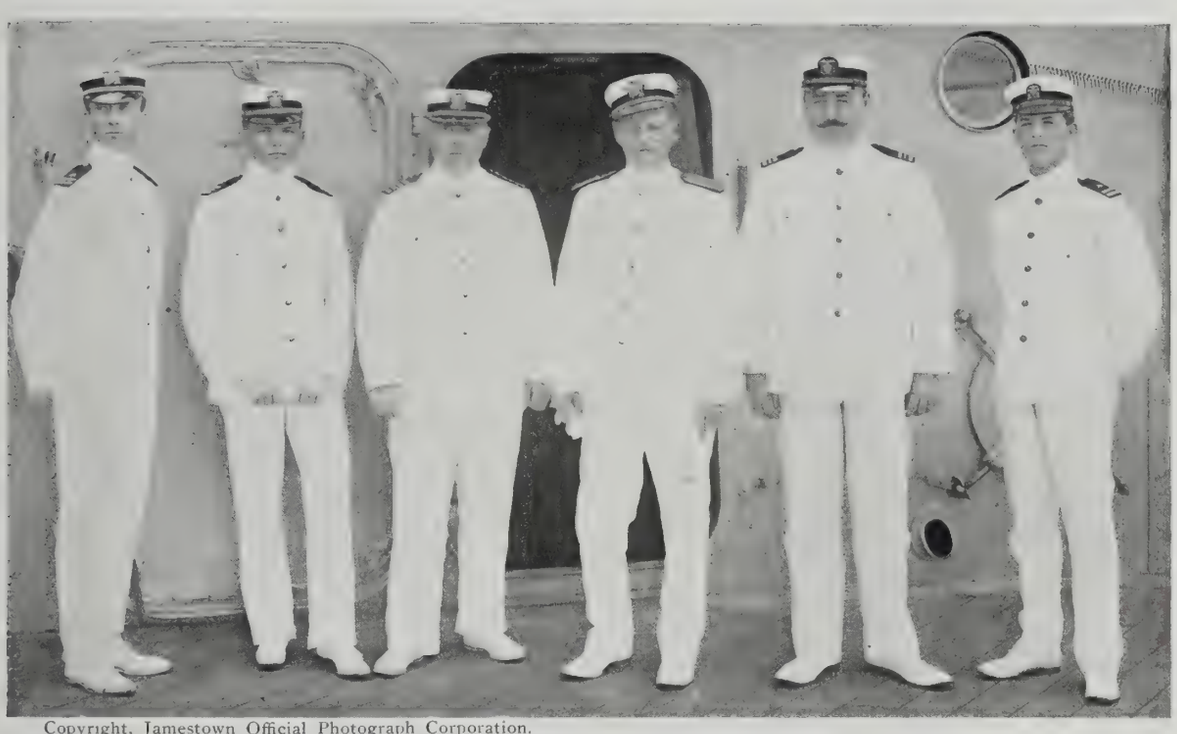
are the risk, hardship, and toil of the early years that there always exists a threat of lapsing back from civilization.

The history of the pioneers of Jamestown, of the founders of Virginia, illustrates the truth of all this. Famine and pestilence and war menaced the little band of daring men who had planted themselves alone on the edge of a frowning continent. Moreover, as men ever find, whether in the tiniest frontier community or in the vastest and most highly organized and complex civilized society, their worst foes were in their own bosoms. Dissension, distrust, the inability of some to work and the unwillingness of others, jealousy, arrogance and envy, folly and laziness—in short all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now, were faced by those pioneers, and at moments threatened their whole enterprise with absolute ruin. It was some time before the ground on which they had landed supported them, in spite of its potential fertility, and they looked across the sea for supplies. At one moment so hopeless did they become that the whole colony embarked, and was only saved from abandoning the country by the opportune arrival of help from abroad.

At last they took root in the land, and were already prospering when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In a few years a great inflow of settlers began. Four of the present States of New England were founded. Virginia waxed apace. The Carolinas grew up to the south of it, and Maryland to the north of it. The Dutch colonies between, which had already absorbed the Swedish, were in their turn absorbed by the English. Pennsylvania was founded and, later still, Georgia. There were many wars with the Indians and with the dauntless captains whose banners bore the lilies of France. At last the British flag flew without a rival in all eastern North America. Then came the successful struggle for national independence.

For half a century after we became a separate nation there was comparatively little immigration to this country. Then the tide once again set thither, and has flowed in ever-increasing size until in each of the last three years a greater number of people came to these shores than had landed on them during the entire colonial period. Generation by generation these people have been absorbed into the national life. Generally their sons, almost always their grandsons, are indistinguishable from one another and from their fellow-Americans descended from the colonial stock. For all alike the problems of our existence are fundamentally the same, and for all alike these problems change from generation to generation.

In the colonial period, and for at least a century after its close, the conquest of the continent, the expansion of our people westward, to the Alleghanies, then to the Mississippi, then to the Pacific, was always one of the most important tasks, and sometimes the most important, in our national life. Behind the first settlers the conditions grew easier, and in the older-settled regions of all the colonies life speedily assumed much of comfort and something of luxury; and though generally it was on a much more democratic basis than life in the Old World, it was no means democratic when judged by our modern standards; and here and there, as in the tide-water regions of Virginia, a genuine aristocracy grew and flourished. But the men who first broke ground in the virgin wilderness, whether on the Atlantic coast, or in the interior, fought hard for mere life. In the early stages the frontiersman had to do battle with the savage, and when the savage was vanquished there remained the harder strain of war with the hostile forces of soil and climate, with flood, fever, and famine. There was sickness, and bitter weather; there were no roads; there was a complete lack of all but the very roughest and most absolute necessaries. Under such circumstances the men and women who made ready the continent for civilization were able themselves to spend but little time in doing aught but the rough work which was to make smooth the ways of their successors. In consequence observers whose insight was spoiled by lack of sympathy always found both the settlers and their lives unattractive and repellent. In Martin Chuzzlewit the description of America, culminating in the description of the frontier town of Eden, was true and lifelike from the standpoint of one content to look merely at the outer shell; and yet it was a community like Eden that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln; it was men such as were therein described from whose loins Andrew Jackson sprang.



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REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS AND STAFF

Lt. Train	Lt.-Com. McLean	Capt. Ingersol	Rear-Admiral Evans	Lt.-Com. Chandler	Lt. Crafts
Flag Lieut.	Fleet Ord. Off.	Chief of Staff	Com. Atlantic Fleet	Flag Sec'y	Fleet Signal Off.

Hitherto each generation among us has had its allotted task, now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary War the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterwards there was an even more momentous task; that to achieve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence, would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many great leaders from many different States, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the soldiers and the statesmen of Virginia; and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both movements, the hero of the war, and of the peace that made good the results of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symbolized by the names of two other great Virginians—Jefferson and Marshall—from one of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the power to develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful government, a genuine and representative nationality.

Two generations passed before the second great crisis of our history had to be faced. Then came the Civil War, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the Nation finally emerged united in fact as well as in



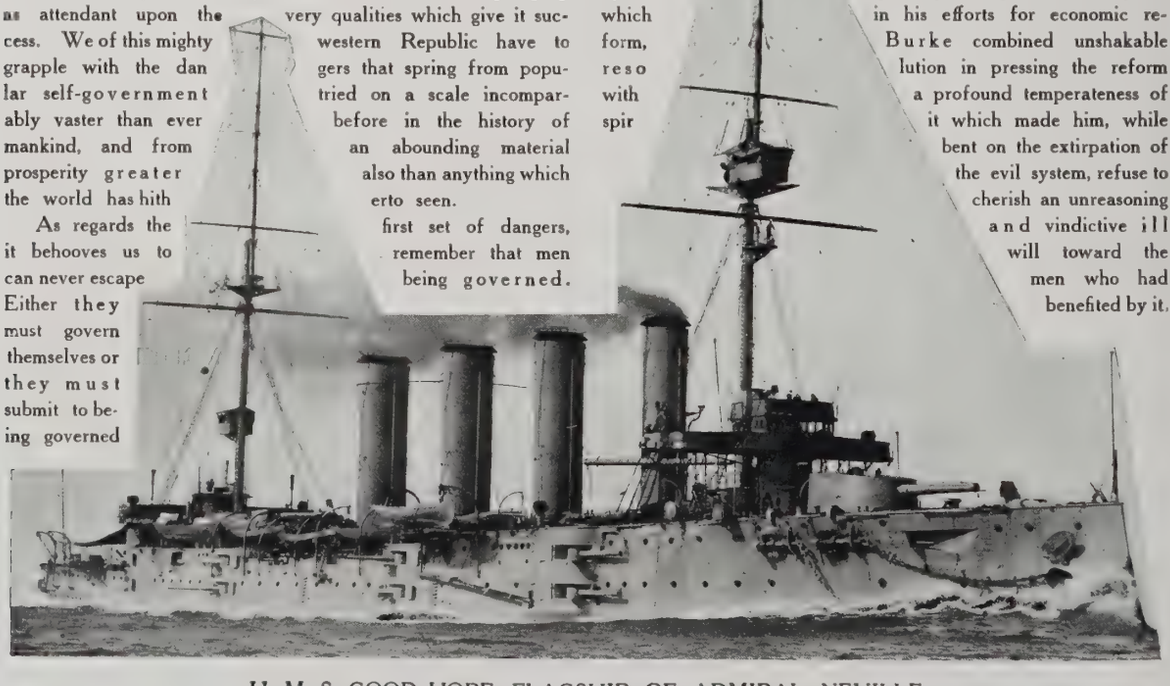
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE NEVILLE, R. N., AND STAFF

name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune; for as time clears away the mists that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look "as through a glass darkly" at the other, we can all feel the same pride in the valor, the devotion and the fealty toward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray. Rich and prosperous though we are as a people, the proudest heritage that each of us has, no matter where we may dwell, North or South, East or West, is the immaterial heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of both the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant and the soldiers whose leader was Lee. The men and the women of the Civil War did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories, and glory in the feats of might of one side no less than of the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the homage which counts is the homage of heart and of hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in our turn, must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men of the mighty days by the way in which we meet the problems of our own time. We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in the years that tried men's souls; and we must in our turn so bear ourselves that the children who come after us may feel that we too have done our duty.

We can not afford to forget the maxim upon which Washington insisted, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which give it success. We of this mighty western Republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing that they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign can not make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest

In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he lays especial stress upon the fact that Burke more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time realized the proposition that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights but with duties; not with abstract truth, but with practical morality. He especially eulogizes the way in which, in his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it.



H. M. S. GOOD HOPE, FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL NEVILLE



I. & R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMORED CRUISER, "SANKT GEORG"
COMMANDER, CAPTAIN RITTER VON HOEHNEL

Said Burke, "If I can not reform with equity, I will not reform at all. . . . (There is) a state to preserve as well as a state to reform."

This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this Republic. The cornerstone of the Republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking only whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the State. We base our regard for each man on the essentials and not the accidents. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds; by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great Republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be—a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty consistent with securing the well-being of the whole, and where, so far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. But what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, if he posseses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actual existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is literally no height of triumph unattainable in this vast experiment of government by, of, and for a free people.

Although the Exposition was not formally opened until President Roosevelt touched the button which started the machinery of the Fair, the people were admitted after eight o'clock in the morning, and at 9:30 the first Exposition feature occurred, Lynn's Brass Band giving a concert in front of the Auditorium. It had been purposed to have a choir of four hundred voices sing at the ceremonies on the grand stand, but unfortunately the singers did not arrive at the appointed hour, and the ceremonies were about concluded before they came. Many, however, waited for the singing. First, "America" was rendered, then, "The Heavens Are Telling," from the Oratorio, "The Creation," and finally the Official Hymn of the Exposition, an ode written by William M. Pegram, of Baltimore, and set to music by Wilberfoss G. Owst, of the same city.

THE OFFICIAL HYMN.

O God of Nations, by Thy guiding hand
Were our forefathers led to this blest shore,
When they were seeking for some friendly land



I. & R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN THIRD CLASS CRUISER "ASPERN"
COMMANDER, CAPTAIN OF FRIGATE VON PAJER

Where they Thy praise, from fervent hearts might pour
In deep libations. They had nought to fear
From persecution's rack, or bitter strife.
Or gross exactions, often hard to bear,
Which compassed all their daily round of life.
Their first famed act on bleak Cape Henry's shore
Was planting of the Cross, with grateful mien,
Then with loud voice, above the ocean's roar
Proclaimed their faith in what was yet unseen,
Yet well they knew had surely been decreed,
And in His own good time would be declared
By Him who helped them in their hour of need,
Who neither fost'ring care, nor guidance spared.
Cheered by blest Hope, sheet-anchor of the soul,
They struggled on, impelled by conscious right,
Strong in that Faith, which did their acts control,
And gave them power, when it was lost in sight.
On Jamestown Isle they did new altars raise,
Crude at the first but with high purpose bent,
And there again with heartsome hymns of praise
They worshipped Thee, O God, with one consent.
So thus 'tis seen, it needs not to be proved,
That in this glorious land, where they were free,
Their first thought was of Him, whom well they loved,
Their glory was "religious liberty."
So now, Great God, on this our nation's day,
We give Thee homage, by our sires begun;
We still would learn of Thee to watch and pray,
Lest, losing Thy loved care, we be undone.
We praise Thee for the gifts Thy love bestows
On this our country, with unsparing hand,
Though undeserved; it thus most truly shows
Thy watchful care o'er this God-favored land
On which blest liberty first saw the light,
Where it was cradled, as the world records;
Where our forefathers' faith is "lost in sight,"
Where Thou art "King of Kings and Lord of Lords!"



WILLIAM M. PEGRAM
Author of the Official Hymn

On few occasions in the history of this country have so many distinguished men been gathered together.

Foreign Embassies and Legations were splendidly in evidence. Few prominent diplomatic representatives remained in Washington. The following distinguished foreigners were in the President's official party at the opening exercises:

From Argentine Republic, Minister Don Epifanio Portela and Señora Portela; Secretary Zavalia and Commander Vera, Naval Attaché.

From Austria-Hungary, Ambassador Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervár and Baron Louis Ambrózy, Counselor of Legation.

From Belgium, Minister Baron Moncheur.

From Bolivia, Minister Don Ignacio Calderon and Señorita Calderon.

From Brazil, Ambassador and Mrs. Joaquim Nabuco, Counselor Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral and Madame Gurgel do Amaral; Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. de Pederneiras, Military Attaché, and Madame de Pederneiras; Lieutenant-Commander Radler de Aquino, Naval Attaché, and Madame Radler de Aquino.

From Chile, Señor Alberto Yoacham, Chargé d'Affaires, and Señor Manuel Salinas F., Second Secretary.

From China, Minister Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng and Mr. Chow Tszchi, First Secretary, with a special military and naval commission representing the war forces of the Empire—Lieutenant Lin Sun-chwang, I. C. N., Colonel



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PASSING LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

Li Ting-hsin, I. C. A., Major Wang Yu-chin, I. C. A., and Captain Wang Yen-pin, I. C. A.

From Columbia, Minister Don Enrique Cortes and Señora de Cortes, First Secretary Don Pomponio Guzmán and Señora de Guzmán.

From Costa Rica, Minister Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo and Señorita Calvo.

From Cuba, Minister and Señora de Quesada, First Secretary and Señora de Padro.

From the Dominican Republic, Señor Arturo L. Fiallo, Secretary of Legation.

From Ecuador, Señora Doña Matilde Noboa de Carbo, wife of the Minister, and Señor Don Esteban Felipe Carbo, Attaché and at the time Chargé d'Affaires.

From France, Ambassador and Madame J. J. Jusserand, Captain Fournier, Military Attaché, Lieutenant-Commander de Blanpré, Naval Attaché, Madame de Blanpré, and Viscount Charles de Chambrun, Secretary.

From Germany, Count Hermann von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Counselor of Embassy, Captain Hebbinghaus, Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Hebbinghaus; Major Körner, Military Attaché, and Mrs. Körner, and C. von Schubert, Attaché.

From Great Britain, Ambassador James Bryce, O. M., and Mrs. Bryce, Counselor Esme Howard, and Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. James, Military Attaché.

From Guatemala, Minister Doctor Don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Doña Herrarte and Señor Doctor Ramon Bengoechea, Secretary of Legation.

From Haïti, Minister and Mrs. Léger.

From Holland, Minister and Mrs. van Swinderen and Secretary of Legation Royaards.

From Italy, Ambassador Baron Mayor des Planches, Signor Giulio Cesare Montagna, Counselor of Embassy, Lieutenant Carlo Pfister, Naval Attaché, and Mrs Pfister.

From Japan, Ambassador Viscount Siuzo Aoki and Viscountess Aoki, Mrs. Miyaoka, wife of Counselor Miyaoka of the Embassy,



SIR CHENTUNG LIANG-CHENG
Ambassador from China



BARON HENGELMÜLLER VON HENGERVÁR
Ambassador from Austro-Hungary

Lieutenant-Commander Taniguchi, Naval Attaché, and Major Tanaka, Military Attaché.

From Mexico, Ambassador Don Enrique C. Creel and Doña Enrique C. Creel, Señor Don José F. Godoy, First Secretary, Señora and Señorita Godoy, and Major Dávila, Military Attaché.

From Norway, Minister C. Hauge and Madame Hauge.

From Nicaragua, Minister Don Luis F. Corea and Señor Corea.

From Panama, Minister Don J. Domingo de Obaldía and Doña de Obaldía, also Secretary Arosemena.

From Persia, Minister General Morteza, Kahn.

From Peru, Minister and Madame Felipe Pardo and Secretary Manuel de Freyre y Santander.

From Russia, Ambassador Baron Rosen and Baroness Rosen, Counselor Kroupensky, Colonel Raspopoff, Military Attaché, Commander Nébolsine, Naval Attaché, and Madame Nébolsine.

From Salvador, Minister Don Federico Mejia.

From Spain, Minister Don Ramón Piña, Don Manuel Walls y Merino, Secretary, and Lieutenant-Colonel de Monteverde, Military Attaché.

From Siam, Phya Ratanayapti, Chargé d'Affaires, and First Secretary Edward H. Loftus.

From Sweden, Minister Herman de Lagercrantz and Secretary A. Ekengren.

From Switzerland, Minister Leo Vogel.

From Turkey, Minister Chekib Bey.

From Uruguay, Minister Doctor Luis Melian Lafinur, Secretary Bermudez and Lieutenant Saez, Naval Attaché.

From Venezuela, Señor Doctor R. Garbiras Guzman, Chargé d'Affaires, and Señor Augusto F. Pulido, Secretary.

With the Diplomatic Corps were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Cortelyou, the

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus. The President's party consisted of Mrs. Roosevelt with Masters Archie and Quentin Roosevelt, Justice Moody of the Supreme Court, Private Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Assistant Secretary of War Latta, Mrs. Randolph Cross Johnson, Captain Key, Lieutenant-Commander Long, Dr. Ohensorg, U. S. N., and Captain Fitzhugh Lee, one of the President's Military Aids and a son of the former President of the Exposition.

Each House of the Nation's Congress was represented by a committee: Senators John W. Daniel, Julius Cæsar Burrows, Thomas Staples Martin, Joel Benson Foraker, John Kean, Nathan B. Scott, William Warner, Frank B. Brandegee, James H. Berry and Edward W. Carmack; Representatives James S. Sherman, Joseph Howell, H. C. Woodyard, E. M. Pollard, James McKinney, James A. Tawney, James E. Watson, Edward L. Taylor, George S. Legare, Henry M. Goldfogle, Marcus C. L. Kline, James T. Lloyd and Thomas W. Hardwick.

The following high state officials were present: From Virginia, Governor Claude A. Swanson, Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, Secretary of State D. O. Eggleston, State Auditor Morton Mayre, Adjutant-General William A. Anderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston, Commissioner of Labor James B. Doherty, Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, and Lieutenant-Governor Francis D. Winston; Governor Joseph W. Toole of Montana; Governor James H. Higgins of Rhode Island; Governor Fletcher D. Proctor of Vermont; Governor Rollin S. Woodruff of Connecticut; Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts; Governor Wm. M. O. Dawson of West Virginia; Governor M. F. Ansel of South Carolina; Governor Preston Lea of Delaware, and Lieutenant-Governor Chanler of New York. With few exceptions the Governors were accompanied by their staffs. Among the other distinguished guests were Samuel Clemens ("Mark Twain"), Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, Senator Morgan G. Buckley of Connecticut, Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Senator Asbury C. Latimer of South Carolina, Senator John A. Gearing of Oregon, Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, and Senator J. Frank Allee of Delaware, David R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri and President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Theodore Shonts, former head of the Panama Canal Commission; Congressmen Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, Hiram R. Burton of Delaware, Frank Clark of Florida, Leonidas F. Livingston of Georgia, James R. Mann, W. W. Wilson, George Edwin Foss, James McKinney, Martin D. Foster and George W. Smith of Illinois; Harvey Helm of Kentucky, E. E. Jackson and Harry B. Wolf of Maryland, John F. O'Connell of Massachusetts, Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan, Richard Barthold of Missouri, Eugene W. Leake of New Jersey, William W. Cocks, George W. Waldo, Henry W. Goldfogle, William Sulzer, William S. Bennett, John E. Andrus, Lucius Littaur, William H. Ryan and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York; Robert N. Page of North Carolina, Henry T. Bannon and James H.



BARON MAYOR DES PLANCHES
Ambassador from Italy



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BARON SPECK VON STERNBERG
Ambassador from Germany

Southard of Ohio, Irving W. Wanger and John M. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, John Lamb and Francis R. Lassiter of Virginia, and the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The mayors of a number of municipalities were present: E. Clay Timanus of Baltimore, Waldo Besker of Davenport, Iowa; George H. Steele of Hoboken, N. J.; Paul C. Barth of Louisville, Ky.; Sherburn M. Becker of Milwaukee; Jacob Hussling of Newark, N. J.; Martin Behrman of New Orleans, John Johnson of Paterson, N. J.; Edward R. Gerber of Reading, Pa.; and Carlton McCarthy of Richmond, Va.



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VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI
Ambassador from Japan

Representing the United States Government Board were Charles Denby, W. W. Ludlow, John C. Scofield, Cecil Clay, Merritt O. Chance, C. R. Burch, Frank H. Bowen, Wade C. Ravanel and F. J. Yanes. Representing the Army and the Navy were Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Major-General Frederick C. Ainsworth, Brigadier-General Charles F. Humphrey, Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, Brigadier-General Robert N. O'Reilly, Brigadier-General George F. Elliott, Rear-Admiral W. S. Cowles, Rear-Admiral W. L. Capps, Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae, Rear-Admiral Royal B. Bradford, and Rear-Admiral Robert M. Berry.

At the conclusion of President Roosevelt's address he pressed a button which started the machinery of the Exposition and thus formally inaugurated the Fair. The party then adjourned to one of the wings of the Auditorium and partook of a light luncheon.

The following order issued by General Grant, the Grand Marshal of the Opening Day Parade, announced the appointment of his Aides:

Adjutant and Chief of Staff, Major John S. Mallory, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. J. Bowley, Artillery Corps. Additional aides—Major C. E. Woodruff, Medical Department, Chief Surgeon; Captain John L. Hines, 23rd U. S. Infantry, Chief Quartermaster; Captain J. N. Killian, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary; Captain Percy L. Jones, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Lieutenant H. L. Jordan, 21st U. S. Infantry.

Honorary Aides—Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, President-General S. A. R.; Hon. Floyd Hughes, representing S. A. R.; Hon. John Lamb, representing United Confederate Veterans; Hon. Julian S. Carr, representing United Confederate Veterans; Hon. Heth Boling, representing United Confederate Veterans; Brigadier C. C. Vaughan, representing Virginia Volunteers; Colonel William P. Sheffield, National Guard, representing militia; Captain H. B. Nichol, representing Grand Army of the Republic; Hon. John D. Crimmins, representing Irish-American Historic Society; Hon. Edward H. Hall, representing Order of Founders and Patriots of America; Hon. Howland Pell, representing Society of War 1812; Colonel Francis Ward, representing Spanish War Veterans; Hon. Amory Sibley Carhart, representing Society of Colonial Wars; Colonel Oswald Tilghman, representing Society of the Cincinnati; Hon. Clarence E. Leonard, representing Society of Mayflower Descendants; Hon. Edward L. Perkins.

Mounts and horse equipments will be furnished to honorary aides by G. T. Shepperd, Secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Company. The horses for all members of the staff will be found in the rear of the East wing of the Auditorium building, and should be called for between 12 M., and 1 P. M., on the 26th inst.

All military aides will appear in full dress, mounted; honorary aides who do not appear in uniform are requested to wear silk hats, frock coats, riding breeches or leggings.

All members of the staff should report, mounted, to the chief of staff, at 1:15 P. M., on the 26th inst., at the intersection of Gilbert Street with Commonwealth Avenue, East (near Northwest corner of Lee's Parade).

(Signed)

F. D. GRANT,
Major-General U. S. A., Grand Marshal.

After luncheon the President and the other distinguished visitors returned to the Grand Stand to review the soldiery. The great column entered Lee's Parade at the northwest corner, marched in front of the Reviewing Stand and presented arms before the President.



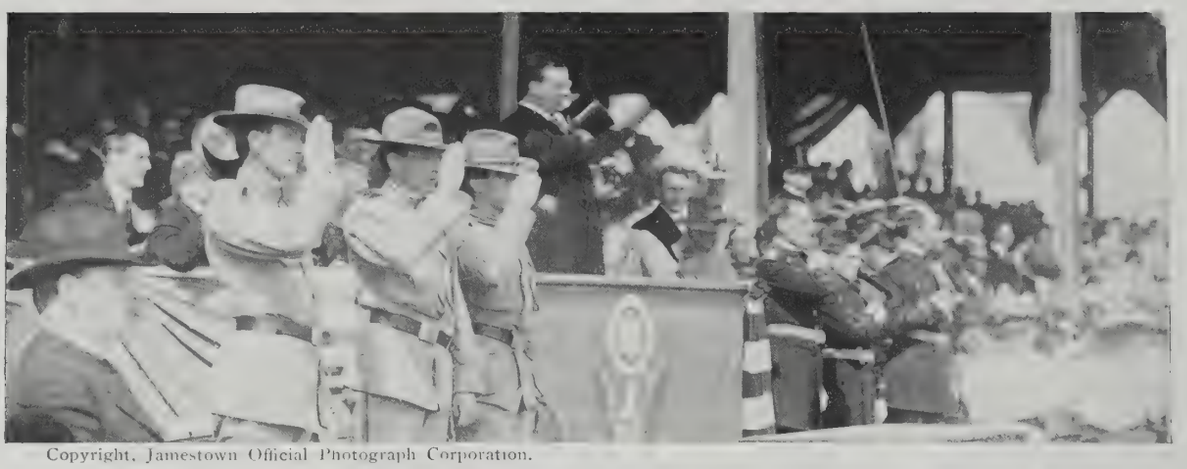
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Chancellor Japanese Embassy



LIEUT. CARLO PFISTER
Naval Attaché, Italian Embassy



CHOW TSZCHI
First Secretary Chinese Embassy



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SALUTING THE FLAG

First in line was the 23rd Regiment U. S. Infantry, Colonel Philip Reade commanding. The three battalions were commanded respectively by Captains R. B. Stevens, K. C. Cruston and Thomas F. Schley. A battalion of Coast Artillery, U. S. A., commanded by Major F. S. Strong followed, then came a brigade from the U. S. Atlantic Fleet; six battalions, with Captain Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. in command. The battalions of this brigade were led respectively by Major W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., Captain R. H. Davis, U. S. M. C., and Lieutenant-Commanders F. L. Chapin, U. S. N., P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N., W. B. Fletcher, U. S. N., H. B. Price, U. S. N. Following the Naval Brigade came the Third Battery U. S. Artillery, Captain T. N. Horn commanding, and the Second Squadron, 12th U. S. Cavalry, Major H. G. Sickle, U. S. A., commanding. Closing the parade marched the Seventy-first Infantry Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Thomas J. Nottingham commanding.



HOUSE OF BARTON MYERS, NORFOLK, VA.

During the evening the President was the guest of President Tucker at a dinner given in Norfolk at the home of Barton Myers, a Governor of the Exposition.

Although the Exposition formally opened on the 26th of April, the night of April 25 witnessed a brilliant social function, the inaugurator of a splendid series. The Virginia Building was filled with distinguished guests, prominent officials from a number of States, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy and splendidly gowned women. The receiving line was headed by Governor and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, and with them were Governor and Mrs. Ansel of South Carolina, Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, of New York,



SENOR DON EPIFANIO PORTELO, MINISTER FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
Photo taken on board the Cruiser "Sarmiento," April 26, 1907

Governor Proctor and Lieutenant-Governor Prouty of Vermont, Governor Glenn of North Carolina, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ellyson of Virginia, Governor Woodruff of Connecticut, Governor Harris of Ohio, Governor Higgins of Rhode Island, President and Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Beale, the Associate Hostess of the Virginia Building. Among the noted guests besides those receiving were Major-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Adjutant-General Sackett of Rhode Island, Adjutant-General William H. Gilmore of Vermont, Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan of Virginia and his staff, Col. Thomas J. Nottingham, 71st Virginia and staff, Brigadier-General T. R. Robertson, Colonel Charles E. Johnson, Colonel A. H. Arrington, Colonel D. L. Ward, Colonel Fred J. Cox, Major Charles H. Cattis, Mayor James G. Riddick of Norfolk and the three members of the Norfolk Board of Control, Harry Hodges, Robert Johnson and R. H. Jones.

April 27.—Three state buildings were opened ceremoniously. The Maryland Building, the first to open its doors, was the scene of several orations. A feature of Governor Warfield's address was a tribute which he paid to General Fitzhugh Lee.

With impressive ceremonies the Governor of Connecticut and the State Commissioners opened their building. A fine oration was delivered by Congressman T. T. Hill of Connecticut, and a branch of the old Charter Oak at Hartford was planted in front of the house.

Mr. Justice Blodgett of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and President of the Rhode Island Commission, gave the keys of his building to Governor Higgins. The visiting Governor and Judge Blodgett both delivered addresses.

April 29.—The first of a long series of international courtesies on the part of the United States Sailors was an entertainment given by the petty officers of the battleship "Virginia" to the petty officers of the British cruiser "Argyle." The party toured the grounds and made a sight-seeing trip to Norfolk and vicinity, closing the day with a dinner at which the Britons were the guests of the Americans.

May 2.—The crews of eight warships of the United States fleet entertained the crews of the foreign vessels lying in Hampton Roads. This was the first general entertaining that was done by the American sailors since the visiting squadrons arrived. Many entertainments succeeded.

May 3.—Admiral Sir George Neville of the British Cruiser Squadron, gave a reception to the officers of the American and foreign warships anchored in the Roads, and to the officers of the Norfolk Navy Yard and the officers stationed at Fortress Monroe. Receiving with Admiral Neville were Lady Neville and the officers of the "Good Hope," "Roxburgh" and "Argyle." A most cordial welcome was extended to every one of the several hundred guests who found it possible to accept the invitation of the English commander. The male guests were resplendent in gold braid and decorations. They began arriving late in the afternoon. Scores of launches and small boats swarmed around the flagship during the three hours of the reception. Among the distinguished visitors were Rear-Admiral Hermann von Pleskott, commanding the Austro-Hungarian ships. Commodore Kalau von Hofe, commanding the German ships, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet and Rear Admirals Thomas, Davis and Harrington, U. S. N.

Late that night the German cruisers "Roon" and "Bremen" sailed. Weighing anchor they passed down the line of warships with their searchlights signalling to the Atlantic Squadron: "Many thanks for your American Hospitality," and "Farewell." The Yankee boats replied with "God speed" and "Au revoir." The "Roon" left for Kiel and the "Bremen" for Boston.

The crews of the ships anchored in the Roads had for several days been engaged in a regatta contest, and during the afternoon of May 3rd there occurred the most important rowing race in which the men-of-war's men participated. It was for the "Battenberg Cup" given to the American Navy by Prince Henry of Battenberg on the occasion of his visit to America several years ago. The crew of the British cruiser "Argyle" defeated the crew of the American battleship "Illinois" who had qualified as defenders. Under the deed of gift the winners could not take the trophy which was to remain forever in the possession of the American Navy, but by winning the race the members of the victorious crew were entitled to have their names engraved on the Cup.

May 4.—Escorted by the United States torpedo boat "Truxtun" the Italian warships "Varese" and "Etruria" arrived in Hampton Roads at 8:30 in the evening. His Royal Highness, the Duke d'Abruzzi was in com-



H. R. H. LUIGI DI SAVOIA, DUKE D'ABRUZZI



ITALIAN R. N. ETRURIA
CAPTAIN RICCARDO PERICOLI

mand. When the "Varese," his flagship, steamed to her anchorage, in addition to the usual salutes of welcome, the British, Austrian and Argentina warships dipped their colors.

May 5.—Two brilliant social functions occurred. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., entertained the visiting Army and Navy officers aboard his flagship the "Connecticut," and the Navy League gave a ball that evening at the Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe. Three hundred guests were received by Admiral Evans from four o'clock in the afternoon until nearly six. The brilliantly uniformed officers of the visiting Navies arrived at the ship's side and were met by the staff of Admiral Evans and conducted to the storm deck, where Admiral Evans and Mrs. Swanson welcomed them. The flagship was elaborately decorated with the colors of the United States intertwined with those of all the foreign nations represented at the Exposition. In the ball room at the Chamberlin during the evening Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell and Mrs. Robert S. Sloan of New York received. They were assisted by Lady Neville, the wife of the British Admiral, Mrs. Evans, the wife of the American Commander, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson.

May 6.—The Japanese cruisers "Tsukuba" and "Chitose," commanded by Vice-Admiral Ijuin, arrived late in the afternoon, and the Chilean Cruiser "Zenteno" arrived a few hours earlier. To greet the Japanese Admiral, Commander N. Taniguchi, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation at Washington, had come to the Exposition, and as soon as the "Tsukuba" anchored, he went aboard to pay his respects. Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, also came to welcome H. R. H., the Duke d'Abruzzi.

May 6-7.—The *League of American Sportsmen* met at the Auditorium on the 6th of May and held a two days' session. The President of the League is G. O. Shields of New York, Arthur F. Rice of Passaic, N. J., is Secretary. The object of the Association is to enforce game laws where such exist and to influence the passage of such laws in States which now afford no protection to game. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred members were present, representing Chapters from nearly all the States of the Union. Among the resolutions passed by the League was one highly endorsing the work of the U. S. Biological Survey, "the value of which they considered as entirely beyond computation in words or figures." The resolution stated "that the work already done by this Bureau has had greater influence in educating the people of the country to a proper appreciation of wild animals and birds than all other agencies combined." Hon. George Shiras was commended for his effort to procure the enactment of a law by Congress which would afford "federal protection for migratory birds while on their semi-annual flights." Resolutions were passed, also, urging the legislature of several states to prohibit shooting from batteries all species of web-footed wild fowl.



JAPANESE I. N. TSUKUBA

May 7.—The *National Machine Tool Builders' Association* met at the Auditorium.

May 10.—The *American Medico-Psychological Association*, after holding a three days' meeting in Washington in connection with the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, adjourned for its final meeting which was held at the Exposition. The members of the Association met in the large hall at the Inside Inn and Dr. Charles G. Hill of Baltimore responded to the address of welcome delivered by an officer of the Exposition. Since the first meeting of this Association, which was held in October, 1844, in the City of Philadelphia, it has increased largely in membership and importance. It was first known as the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," and Dr. Samuel B. Woodward of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, was the first president. Since its foundation it has held annual meetings in different cities of the United States and Canada and now has a membership of nearly five hundred prominent doctors who are banded together for the study of all subjects pertaining to mental diseases, to the treatment of the insane and to the promotion of the best interests of such unfortunates. At the meeting held at the Exposition, Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, of Concord, N. H., was elected President; Dr. A. F. Kilbourne of Rochester, Minn., Vice-President; and Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer.

At a signal from Captain Lovelace over five hundred homing pigeons were liberated in the center of Lee Parade at 11:15 in the morning. The pigeons came from twenty-nine lofts, four clubs competing: Washington District, National Capitol District, Northwest District and Capitol City District, all of Washington,



AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
1—Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, President 1907-1908 2—Dr. Charles G. Hill, President 1906-1907
3—Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Secretary

D. C. The first bird arrived in Washington at 2:24 P. M.

The Brazilian cruisers "Tamoyo" and "Barroso" arrived on the evening of May 10th.

May 13.—A brilliant pageant honored *Jamestown Day*, the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Jamestown. Field Marshal Baron Kuroki, the hero of the Russo-Japanese war, arrived at the Exposition on the preceding evening. He was accompanied by several other distinguished veterans of that conflict. As a special compliment to the noted guests, Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., representing the War Department, visited the Exposition to extend the welcome of the Nation. The parade which took place in the morning, was reviewed by Field Marshal Baron Kuroki, Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., H. R. H., the Duke d'Abruzzi, Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, Major-General Frederick D. Grant, Admiral Baron Ijuin, Major-General Yasutusuma-Kigoshi, Brigadier-General Michiharu-Umezawa, Colonel Masauri-Ota, Lieutenant-Colonel Sushki, Major Toyorika-Yoshita, Major Tanaka, Captain Shojire-Tanoka, Captain Jotoku-Laigo, Captains Tamura and Kabayshi. In the Reviewing Stand also were Major Wang Yu-chin, Col. Li Ting Sin, Captain Wing Ling Chwang, representing the Chinese Empire; Captain Michel and Captain Leftbure, representing Belgium; Colonel Valee, Major Tarayo and Lieutenant Potela, representing Argentina; Colonel Monbaulan and Lieutenant Passig, representing Chile; Captain Daria, representing Mexico.

The appearance of three companies of Japanese seamen headed by their band, was the signal for a great outburst of applause which



LIEUT.-GENERAL ARTHUR MacARTHUR, U. S. A.



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THE DUKE D'ABRUZZI and VICE-ADMIRAL IJUIN

lasted until they reached a point opposite the Reviewing Stand where the distinguished guests were assembled. The parade began at 10:30. Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., was Grand Marshal. The parade was organized in the following manner:

The Grand Marshal, followed by his staff, then came the troops.

1. The Japanese detachment, consisting of three companies of Japanese sailors, one hundred and fifty of whom were attached to the cruiser "Tsukuba," the others from the cruiser "Chitose."

2. The Austrian detachment from the "Sankt Georg," and "Aspern"—one hundred sailors were formed in one company.

3. The Chilean detachment. In this division were a number of marines and one hundred and fifty sailors.

4. The Brazilian detachment. So similar were the uniforms of the Chileans and Brazilians that had it not been for the difference in the flags the spectators would have been unable to distinguish the latter from the former.

5. Following the foreign sailors came the 23rd U. S. Infantry, the crack regiment of the Army, commanded by Colonel Philip Reade, and then sixteen companies of marines commanded by Major Neville and thirty-two companies of blue jackets.

6. The Second Squadron, 12th U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Major H. G. Sickel.



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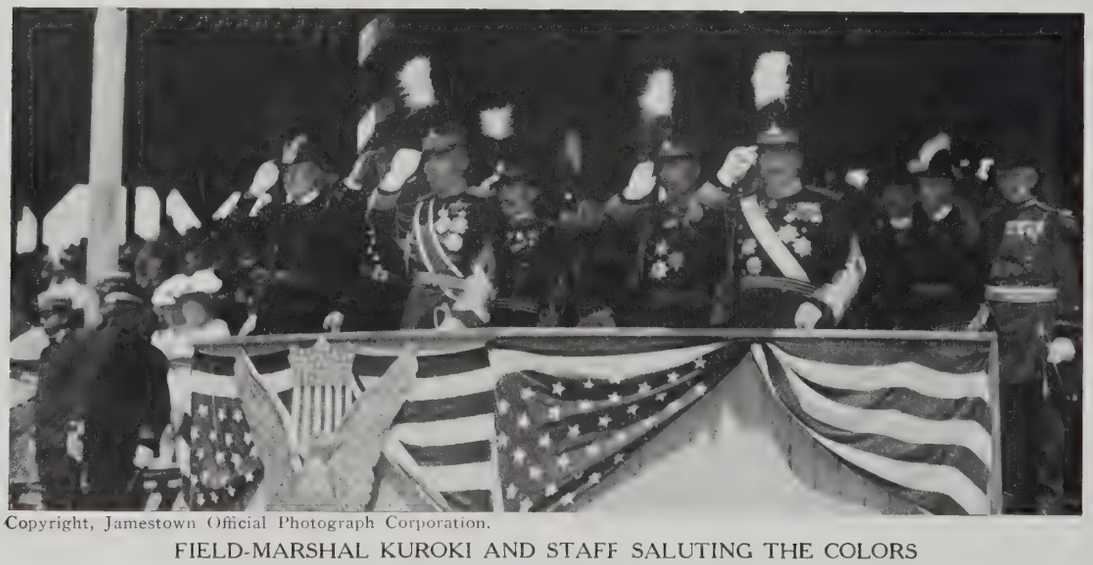
FIELD-MARSHAL BARON KUROKI AND MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT

7. The last division was the 3rd Battery U. S. Field Artillery, and not even the sight of the Japanese seamen aroused such an interest on the part of Field Marshal Kuroki as did this battery of Regulars. He followed every movement of the horses and scrutinized the guns.

The uniform for the staff and aides-de-camp of the Grand Marshal was blue service dress with white cap, white gloves, swords and leggings. The uniform for the U. S. Army detachment, for the marines and the bands accompanying the marines was full dress, as also was the uniform for the Brigade commander and staff and for the blue jackets in the parade.

After the Military Review a patriotic celebration was held in the Auditorium. Judge Theodore S. Garnett read extracts from the "Jamestown Anniversary Ode" written by the late James Barron Hope, and Mr. Tucker made a brief speech.

One of the most gorgeous marine spectacles ever witnessed in American waters was presented that night in Hampton Roads. Outlined by thousands upon thousands of incandescent bulbs, the gigantic fighting machines of the Navy resembled fairy boats. To the multitude who viewed them from the shore and from the decks of excursion steamers, the warships, themselves invisible, presented merely outlines of light. The illumination was a triumph of electrical skill. The hulls, masts



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FIELD-MARSHAL KUROKI AND STAFF SALUTING THE COLORS

and funnels were traced in streamers of flame, and for miles the boats afforded a sight that one is not apt to see twice in a lifetime. Shortly after sunset the vessels were illuminated and the lights were not extinguished until eleven o'clock. During this period the waterfront of the Exposition Grounds was thronged. Perhaps the most conspicuous vessel in line was the battleship "Connecticut," the striking feature of whose decoration was an immense American flag, done in red, white and blue bulbs, apparently floating from the main mast of the big fighter. In addition to the war vessels there were numerous yachts and small craft decorated with lights and these moved about among the big fighters, lending a pleasing animation to the scene.

A water carnival whose pieces consisted of floats brilliantly illuminated, was also a feature of the evening. The floats represented: "Uncle Sam," "Neptune's Chariot," "Leif Ericson's Ship," "The God Speed," "The Susan Constant," an "Indian Village," the



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JAMESTOWN ISLAND, MAY 13, 1907

"Marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas," an "Indian War Canoe," a "Pirate Ship," "The Great Harry," a "Mosquito," a "Chinese Junk," and a "Sea Serpent."

All of May 13th there were races between the crews representing the battleships. Every race was eagerly watched by thousands of excited sailors. The surprise of the day was the failure of the little Japanese to make any showing against the crack American, Italian and Austrian crews. The next greatest surprise was the splendid showing made by the Italians. The first race was for service cutters, three mile course, time 30′ 27″, and was won by the "Varese" of Italy, second "Sankt Georg," Austria-Hungary, and third "Aspern" of the same flag. The second race was for service gigs, three miles, time 32′ 27″, and was also won by the "Varese," the U. S. S. "Kentucky" second, and the "Sankt Georg" third. The third race for cutters, three miles, time 26′ 47″, was won by the "Etruria," Italy, U. S. S. "Kearsarge" second, U. S. S. "Illinois" third. The fourth race for cutters, a match race, three miles, time 25′ 23″, was won by the U. S. S. "Indiana."

The Naval Band Contest which had been one of the features of the daily programme for the week beginning May 6th and ending May 11th, resulted in a tie. The first prize going to the bands from the "Ohio" and the "Franklin." Although not entitled properly to compete in this contest, which strictly was limited to fleet bands, the organization from the Receiving Ship, "Franklin," was admitted and succeeded in scoring more points than any of the battleships other than the one from the "Ohio." Cash prizes were awarded and the "Ohio" men received the full first money, but the committee, consisting of F. Phinney, Herbert Brown and Joseph Maerz, decided that a prize equal to the one awarded to the "Ohio" should be given to the men of the "Franklin."

Contemporaneously with the celebration at the Exposition the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities directed exercises on Jamestown Island, and most appropriately celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement. The opening prayer was offered by the Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, and Governor Claude A. Swanson delivered a stirring address, during the course of which he said:

With the settlement at Jamestown, the history of America and of modern England really begins. Then England commenced that vast system of colonization which has carried her rule, laws, institutions and civilization on every continent, in every clime and among every people. From thence she became a mother of nations. From Plymouth Rock to Savannah she founded colonies which afterwards became great states in the American Union. She wrested from France, Canada, with vast possessions stretching to the North Pole. She acquired colonies in the far waters of the Pacific, exceeding in territory and richness any domain ever ruled by the Cæsars. She conquered and rules the mighty empire of India, which had resisted the arms and thwarted the triumphs of Alexander. Her settlers disputed Africa with the Kaffir, Hottentot and savages and finally opened the dark continent to settlement and civilization. She has gone to Egypt the most ancient and decadent of nations and stirred her to modern life and activity.

Here on this spot, on the 13th of May, 1607, Britain, commenced that wonderful career of colonization and conquest which has changed the destinies of the world and directed its course of civilization. That day was so memorable that it be-

longs not alone to Virginia, the United States and England, but to the world. But of all the influence originating from Britain, of all her deeds, the most important, the one that has been the most potential in the affairs of the world and for the betterment of mankind was the founding of the colonies fringing the Atlantic Coast, which afterwards was formed into this mighty Republic. The advent of the Anglo-Saxon, with his sentiments of freedom and individual rights, to the new world marked the beginning of a social revolution, which has not only deeply affected Great Britain, but has permeated every nation of the globe. Privilege, caste, aristocracy and feudalism were powerless in the wilderness. The needs of the situation were energy and strength to fell forests, cultivate fields, fight savages, build homes, construct roads and bridge rivers. Enterprise, courage, character and capacity became the measure of success. Idle and listless drones, however high their station or gentle their blood, found no suitable place in the primeval forests of America and disappeared in disgrace and despair. Achievements alone gave title of nobility. American communities and commonwealths were constructed on these principles. Here calmly and without crime humanity made for itself a new existence.

The Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, was introduced by Joseph Bryan of Richmond, the presiding officer, and extended a message of greeting from the Old World to the new. Ambassador Bryce said:

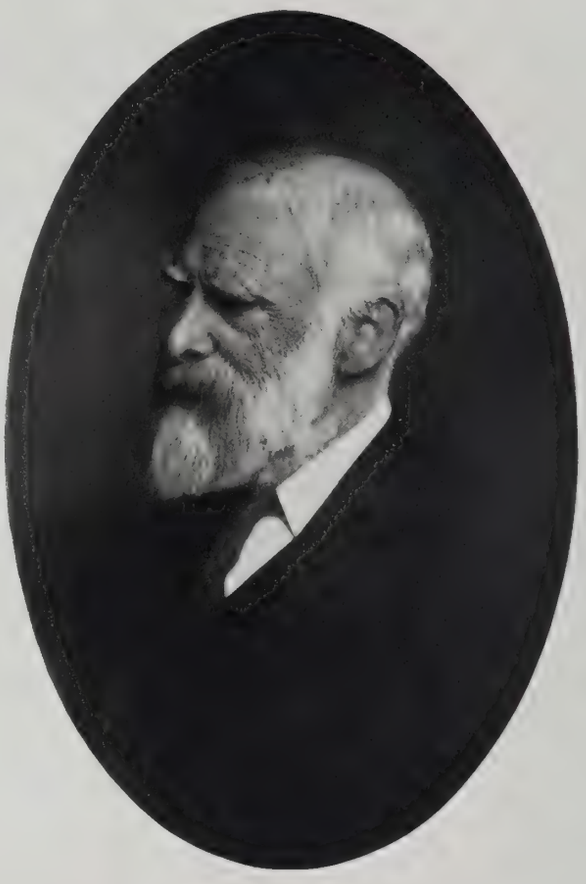
The oak of English dominion on the continent of North America lay hidden in the acorn that was planted on this Island in the James River, just as the germ of English dominion in the East was to be found in the charter that had been granted by Queen Elizabeth to the East India Company seven years before this very settlement here.

The landing at Jamestown was one of the great events in the history of the world—an event to be compared for its momentous consequences with the overthrow of the Persian Empire by Alexander; with the destruction of Carthage by Rome; with the conquest of Gaul by Clovis; with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks—one might almost say with the discovery of America by Columbus. But did any idea of the magnitude of this event rise in the minds of the little band of settlers when they set to the building of their fort, called after the King, "Jamestown," and began to sow their fields with wheat? There is nothing to show they saw that far ahead.

Two qualities we may note in these founders of Virginia. One of these the spirit of adventure, was common to them with many others who had crossed the Western Sea. But in the other quality our countrymen and your forefathers stood pre-eminent. They came from a free country, though its freedom had not yet been placed on a secure foundation; and the spirit of liberty and the love of self-government glowed in their hearts. They carried in their breasts the principles and traditions of the common law of England, which of all the legal systems that have ever been framed is the one most fully pervaded with the spirit of liberty and the most favorable to the development of personal self reliance and individual responsibility. That spirit showed itself very early among the colonists of Virginia. The same spirit prompted Virginia's action when an unwise English Ministry, ignorant of the circumstances and feelings of the colonists, blundered into a conflict which ended in their severance from England; how the greatest of all Virginians, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, led his colony and its fellow colonies in that conflict; how the statesmanship of Virginia, matured by the experience of nearly two centuries bore its part, and a most distinguished part, in framing the Constitution of 1787 and gave to the Union four out of its five first Presidents; how one of Virginia's most illustrious sons, Chief Justice Marshall, so expounded and developed the Constitution as to become almost its second author—of all this I must not now attempt to speak.

Nearly fifty years ago dark days descended upon Virginia. War came, with all the evils that war brings in its train. Those were days of sadness and suffering, suffering borne with the characteristic gallantry of Virginians, and they produced in Robert Edward Lee one of the finest characters of that age. But out of the storm there emerged a land delivered from the curse of slavery, which had, alas! come down from early colonial days. The Republic now began to stand more truly united than it had ever stood before. Today the jealousies of States, the antagonism of North and South, have happily vanished. Virginia and Massachusetts, the Carolina of Calhoun and the Illinois of Lincoln, can all look back without bitterness on those Virginia battlefields where Lee and Grant won undying fame. The problems that now occupy the thoughts of your people have, with one exception, nothing to do with geographical boundaries. Never was there in this country so strong a sense that whatever the future may have in store, the Federal Union—*an indestructible Union of indestructible States*—must and will be preserved. It guarantees your material prosperity. It is guarded by your national patriotism.

In this season of fair weather it is natural that your eyes should look back across the sea to the ancient Mother Land, from whom you were for a time divided by clouds of misunderstanding that have now melted away into the blue. Between you and her there is now an affection and a sympathy such as perhaps there never was before in the days of your political connection. Today she rejoices with you in your prosperity and your unity. She is proud of you, and among her many achievements there is none of which she is more proud than this: that she laid the foundation of your vast and splendid Republic.



RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRYCE
The British Ambassador

You have asked me to say what England's message to America would be on this three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the American nation.

On the occasion of the opening of the Exposition by the President of the United States a fortnight ago I had the honor of transmitting to the President a greeting from the King and his Government in the following words:

"*On the occasion of the celebration commemorating the ter-centenary of the foundation of the first English settlement on the American continent at Jamestown and the birth of the American nation, His Majesty's Government wish to offer their warmest congratulations to the United States Government on the magnificent progress and development which have brought the United States into the first rank among the greatest nations of the world, not only in material prosperity but also in culture and peaceful civilization. The connection which must ever exist in history between the British and American nations will never be forgotten and will contribute to increase and foster ties of affection between the two peoples.*"

These words express the sentiment of the British people, their sentiment of affection and of pride, of pride in what you have done already, of hope for what you may do in the future.

If I might venture to add any words in which Englishmen who have reflected upon your history and their own would desire to convey their views of the teachings of that history, I would ask: Could the ancient Mother Land with her recollections of fourteen centuries of national life and seven centuries of slow but steady constitutional development send to her mighty daughter a better message than this old message? "*Cherish alike and cherish together liberty and law. They are always inseparable. Without liberty, there is no true law, because law sinks into being merely the will of an arbitrary ruler or a selfish class, and ceases to be the will of the whole community. Without law and order there is no true liberty, for anarchy means that the rights of the gentle and weak are overridden by the violent. In the union of ordered liberty with a law gradually remoulded from age to age to suit the changing needs of the people there has lain and there will always lie the progress and the peace both of England and of America.*"

Eight warships sailed. The cruisers "Tsukuba" and "Chitose" steamed away early in the morning. Admiral Ijuin left to attend the dinner which was to be given to General Kuroki at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Following the Japanese Squadron, the Austrian cruisers "Sankt Georg" and "Aspern" weighed anchor and sailed up the Chesapeake on their way to Annapolis. Four

American ships departed at 11 o'clock in the morning: the " Maine," the " New Jersey," the " Minnesota'" and the " Missouri." All these went to various yards along the coast for repairs and overhauling.

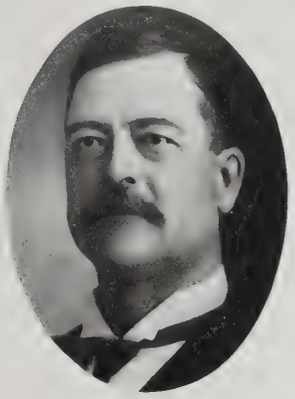
A very pleasing incident of the day occurred when about twenty children from the " Odd Fellows " Orphans Home in Lynchburg, Virginia, were, through the courtesy of the Exposition managers and the various concessionaires, admitted to the grounds and to all the attractions that were doing business on the War Path. The children were unable to see all the Exposition sights in one day, but during the sessions of the Grand Lodge of Virginia I. O. O. F. they remained and saw the entire fair before returning to their home. The Grand Lodge had intended holding their convention at the Exposition, but the Auditorium was not well arranged for secret ceremonies and the Convention Hall, owing to its unfinished condition, was entirely unfit for the purpose. As a consequence the meetings were held in Norfolk.

Two cadet corps arrived at the Exposition for ten days' encampment. These youngsters, as General Grant designated them, represented the *Horner Military Academy* of Oxford, N. C., and the *North Carolina Military Academy* of Red Springs, N. C. During the afternoon the boys from the latter school paraded and made a pleasing appearance. Their white trousers were spotless, their forms were small but erect, and their execution of the Manual excellent. Their band, composed of a dozen cadets, not one of whom was sixteen years of age, played finely. The Horner boys made an excellent showing. There were sixty-three cadets under the command of Major Smith and Major W. C. Overman. The line officers were Captain F. C. Whitney and Lieutenant W. H. Powell, Company " A," and Captain F. E. Farrier and Lieutenant Zollikoffer, Company " B." The Red Springs boys were commanded by W. N. Jones, Superintendent, Captain C. B. Connell, Commandant, Captain Mercer and Lieutenants Cope and Ashley.

One of the most attractive features of the Exposition during the period from May 14th to the 24th were the daily drills and parades of the Horner Cadets. Weather permitting, these young soldiers went through their evolutions at 5:30 every afternoon and their efficiency was pronounced highly creditable by the experienced military authorities who witnessed the proceedings. Toward the close of their stay at the Exposition they had a competitive drill judged by officers of the regular army detailed for the purpose by General Grant. Company " B " was declared the winner. In the manual of arms drill, Cadets Johnson and Jones tied for first honors.



JOSEPH FARRAR
Great Senior Sagamore



JOHN W. CHERRY
Great Prophet

May 15.—The Great Council of *Red Men* paraded in Norfolk and then captured the Exposition. One hundred painted and fearless



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PIGEON FLIGHT FROM LEE'S PARADE, MAY 18

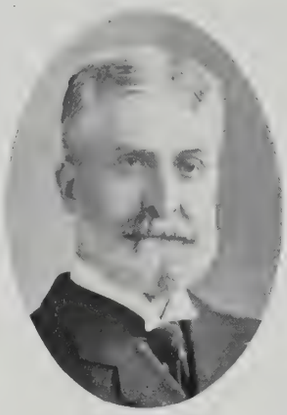
braves swarmed over the grounds and through the buildings of the Exposition. At three o'clock they met in the Auditorium, where Charles T. Bland of Portsmouth, and Great Senior Sagamore, Joseph Farrar, made addresses. The Auditorium was filled during this part of the programme. The braves then took the trail to the War Path and saw the sights. It had been planned that the Red Men should storm Fort Boonesboro and seize fifty cases of firewater which were concealed there. This part of the programme was not executed, but several tribes stealthily invaded the Fort and reconnoitered.

May 16.—At ten o'clock A. M. the famous "Monkey Drill" was executed by Troop "M" of the 12th Cavalry. The Parade Ground was lined on all sides by spectators and the agile cavalrymen performed their remarkable feats to the accompaniment of hearty applause. The full squadron drilled for over two hours, going through all the regulation Cavalry evolutions and the sabre drill. After this regular exercise, all of the men, with the exception of Troop "M" were ordered back to camp. After arranging their stirrups in the required manner the horsemen went through the full list of movements, standing in their saddles and performing daring tricks of mounting and dismounting at full gallop. They also raced up and down the Parade Ground, turning and wheeling at full speed, standing erect upon the back of their horses.

May 17.—The *Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Virginia and North Carolina* marched into the Exposition Grounds at twenty minutes past ten and proceeded directly to the Convention Hall, where they were welcomed by the officials. A number of pleasing speeches were delivered, President Tucker giving the address of welcome, to which Hon. W. C. G. Hobbs, Grand Master for the State of Kentucky, responded. Later, Mr. Hobbs made the oration of the day, dwelling at length upon the beauties and benefits of fraternal organizations and speaking of the splendid works of charity and the mutual benefits of his order. He alluded most touchingly to the care which the fraternity takes of the interest of the orphans and helpless ones.

May 18.—The greatest pigeon flight ever given in America was the feature of the morning. In a fluttering crowd, more than six thousand vari-colored, well trained homing pigeons swirled up from the center of the big parade ground and sped northward to their homes in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and other cities. Captain Lovelace was in charge of the arrangements for the release of the birds and these were perfect. Ten minutes after the signal to open the cages was given, not a pigeon was in sight.

May 19.—The *Maryland Bankers Association* visited the Exposition in a body early in the morning. They had held their business sessions on the steamer "Atlanta" en route to the Exposition and were stopping at the Hotel Chamberlin. No official ceremonies attended this visit. The Maryland building served as a headquarters for the Association during their day at the Exposition and a cordial reception was there extended to them.



CHARLES HANN, Secy.



H. B. WILCOX, Pres.

May 20.—The fifth general convention of the *Structural Building Trades Alliance of America* was opened at the Auditorium on the Exposition grounds at 10 A. M., President Kirby presiding. Owing to a delay in the delivery of the records and books of the Alliance, it was found necessary to postpone the actual opening of the convention until the morrow. The Alliance remained in session five days. All of the meetings were devoted entirely to business except when a visit was paid to the Hampton Industrial School on the evening of the 23rd, and when an oyster roast at Cape Henry was given to the delegates Friday, the 24th. James Kirby was re-elected President of the Alliance, and William J. Spencer re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.



JAMES KIRBY, Pres.



WM. J. SPENCER, Secy.

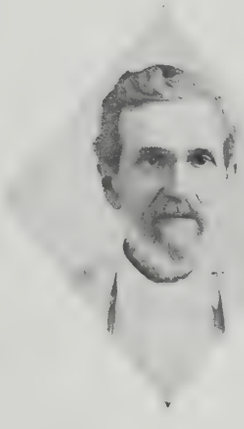
May 21.—Lincoln Beachy made his first successful flight in an airship at the Exposition. Beachy was scheduled to fly from the Aeronautic Concourse at eleven o'clock in the morning, but owing to the very high wind then prevailing he was dissuaded from making the attempt. Shortly after six in the evening the aeronaut made the ascension and sailed above Lee Parade Ground. After circling over the heads of the troops, then parading, Beachy traveled over the Auditorium and the other large buildings adjacent to the Parade. He then passed along the water front of the Exposition, sailed over the War Path and descended without a mishap into the enclosure from which he started.

The *Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers Association* convened for their Eleventh Annual Convention at the Inside Inn at 10:30 A. M. Barton Myers welcomed the visitors. Luther A. Ranson of Atlanta, Georgia, responded to the address of welcome. President F. H. Bailey of Paris, Texas, reviewed the work of the Association for the year. The first event of the meeting was the speech of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture of Washington. This was delivered at the morning session the second day. He selected as a text "A Good Name is Rather to be Chosen than Great Riches," which he said furnished a fruitful theme for thought, though in direct contrast to some other well known expressions on the same subject. Shakespeare, for instance, says, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Dr. Wiley stated that a name in itself did not add anything to the value of an individual or a substance, but that a name was associated with certain properties and if a name was lost the value was impaired. Dr. Wiley mentioned the Congress which had assembled at Madrid a few years ago representing the various European nations. "This Congress had for its purpose the protection of proprietary rights and of geographical names." The speaker said, "It is well known that many countries become noted for producing food products of exceptional excellence. As soon as a good name has been established in this particular it has been the custom for other countries to utilize it for selling inferior articles of the same kind." The speaker instanced sherry whose imitation has hurt the sale of the real Spanish article, champagne and cognac which have been imitated to the detriment of French interests, and he said "In our country we have known Vermont maple sugar to be manufactured in other parts of the country, New York cheese to be made in Wisconsin and Ohio; California fruits have been grown in Delaware, New Orleans molasses made in Chicago, and Blue Point oysters have been gathered all along the coast." Dr. Wiley made a direct application of his principles. He said that oil and wine were produced in the earliest historical periods. Oils were of the vegetable variety and at their head was the product made from olives. Considered as nutriments the speaker said there was little difference in vegetable oils—the nutritive value of each was high. Olive oil, he said, was made in limited quantities and its price rendered its use prohibitive among the people at large. The Doctor protested against the misbranding of cotton seed oil and said that unless an article has a merit and can stand upon its merit, upon its own name, it can never achieve any lasting success. "If," said the speaker, "cotton seed oil is not a fit substance to be consumed by man then let us stop trying to make him consume it. If it is fit for human consumption, let it stand upon its merits and its own name and take its chances in the markets of the world."

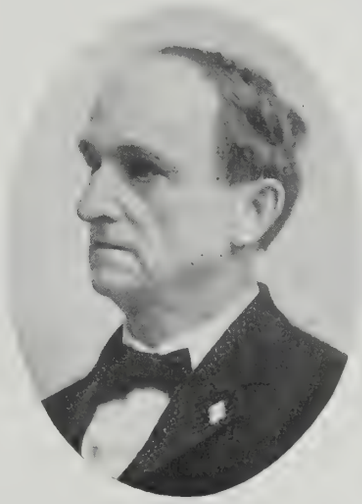
Another feature of the meeting was the address of Hon. John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures Department of Commerce and Labor. Major Carson's address dealt with trade expansion. Speaking of foreign market requirements, he said, "Successfully to invade and maintain foreign markets a thorough knowledge of existing conditions must be attained, and instead of wasting time and effort in a vain attempt to change or reform them, our methods must be adjusted to them. The requirements of the climate, habits, tastes, peculiarities and prejudices of the people must be recognized."



L. A. Ranson
President 1907-1908



Robert Gibson
Re-elected Secretary



F. H. Bailey
President 1906-1907

This trade expert declared that the nations which successfully rivaled America used this method; that the manufacturers in foreign countries took advantage of all the advice and admonition contained in consular reports and in the memoranda of special agents, and they made it a habit not to abandon the market, even temporarily, after they had effected an entrance, since they had found that abandonment entailed loss and vexation upon the local merchants and aroused prejudice against any future effort of the nation which had forsaken the territory. The speaker said that the principles underlying successful trade were fundamental. "Strict integrity is just as essential in the Orient as in the Occident, and studious observance of the popular characteristics as needful to win foreign as to hold domestic markets." He told

the story of our increased factory output and showed the necessity of acquiring markets abroad in which to vend the products. He called attention to the large surplusage of raw goods sent abroad and the paucity of manufactured articles. "We will continue," he said, "to sell abroad four hundred million dollars annually in raw cotton so long as American Manufacturers content themselves with permitting this great staple to be utilized by foreign manufacturers in carrying on and extending their mills and factories, and in supplying cotton fabrics to the people of every quarter of the globe. Ships flying the flags of the great commercial nations will continue to come without solicitation for the raw materials so abundantly produced in the United States, but the products of American factories and mills must be pushed into foreign markets and held there by intrinsic merit and persistent enterprise."

The sessions of this Association were well attended and a number of weighty matters connected with the interests of the cotton seed men were discussed and settled. Rules governing transactions of cotton seed and cotton seed products were promulgated by the Association and standards for the seed, for the oil, crude or refined, for soap stock, for cake and meal, were adopted. For the year 1907-1908 these officers were elected:

President, L. A. Ranson, of Atlanta, Georgia.
Vice-President, J. H. Parish, Memphis, Tennessee.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

May 22.—The Third Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans sailed for the southern drill ground, under orders to return to Hampton Roads three days later.

Thirty-two members of the Cadet Corps of *Maryville College* arrived at the Exposition and went into camp for a stay of ten days. The boys came from Maryville, Tenn., and their trip was for pleasure, recreation and study, the principal object being the latter, and the special study being confined to military methods. The boys and their commander were interested observers of all the methods employed by the Regular Army as demonstrated in the camp life, drills and parades.

The general convention of the *Baptists of North America* was called to order at two o'clock in the afternoon, by the President, Hon. E. W. Stevens of Missouri. Former Governor Montague of Virginia, who was expected to receive the delegates, was unavoidably detained, and the event of the first session was the President's address.

"We rejoice," said Mr. Stevens, "in this Exposition which so happily honors the primal settlement of English colonists in Virginia and in America, and which is representative of the prosperity and civilization of our great Republic. But we rejoice still more in the greater fact that made that prosperity, that civilization, that Republic possible. That fact is freedom, and that freedom we have a right to claim was primarily and directly born of Baptists." Mr. Stevens balanced the honors between Rhode Island and Virginia, who, he said, might appropriately clasp hands, "for while Rhode Island may have given to the world Roger Williams, Virginia contemporaneously furnished a home for heroes who suffered during a century unspeakable persecutions that the principles for which Roger Williams contended should become the dominant idea of our Government."

"If a Rhode Island Baptist, John Clarke, secured for the State the first democratic form of government in America, it was the Virginia Baptists who suggested to Thomas Jefferson the same government for America, who bitterly resisted an established church and who through James Madison had a provision guaranteeing religious freedom as well as free thought and free speech incorporated in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

R. J. Willingham, D. D., Thomas S. Barbour, D. D., J. M. Frost, D. D., A. J. Rowland, D. D., H. L. Morehouse, D. D., and D. B. Gray, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries of several important Boards of the Baptist Convention, delivered brief addresses, as did E. C. Morris, D. D., President of the National Baptist Convention, of Helena, Ark., J. G. Brown, D. D., of Toronto, representing the four Baptist Conventions of Canada. In the evening Governor Montague delivered his address. After giving a personal greeting he said:

"I am also constrained to add that the people of this commonwealth concur with me in this greeting. Virginia's historic and sentimental relation with the people of all the States of our Union is most extraordinary. With many of these States she may have in times past been divided in opinion, but never in affection. For the 'original thirteen' she still cherishes the sanctity of early and enduring ties. For that cordon of States made out of the Northwest section she cannot and would not diminish her maternal affection. In those States carved out of the Louisiana Purchase she beholds with pride the consummating statesmanship of one of her most illustrious sons. And to our visitors from Canada this State, so long the 'Old Dominion' of the English colonies of America, extends an especial and affectionate welcome to the New Dominion of the North."

The speaker referred to hospitality in a wider range and suggested that it would be well to be more hospitable to the truth and sweetness of fraternity. He enquired:

"May I anticipate the subject of the evening by suggesting the sore need of our co-operative wisdom and courage in extending the ethics of our religion into the sphere of our politics? Is it not pathetically palpable that we have one standard of morals for private life and another standard of morals for public life? And do not the two standards live in antagonism? Is the church a militant spirit in suppressing graft, bossism, bribery and fraud in elections and corruption in public place? Is not the majority of our membership indifferent to the vices of political life and to the needs of public service? And is it not true that we achieve bad government more through the indifference and neglect of church members than through the ability and activity of bad men? Shall the energy of the vicious be made availing through the indifference of the virtuous? Can we reconcile a good church member with a bad citizen? Shall partisan politics benumb our ethics or estrange the people of our republic? Shall spoils and offices energize our party politics, while principles and patriotism lie dormant? Should not lawlessness and disorder find more frequent rebuke from the Church? Shall the stake and the torch usurp our judicial altars? Shall reverence for law find no certain footing in our social group and give no guiding power to our civilization?"

Dr. Henry M. King of Providence, R. I., responded to this address, and delivered a splendid eulogy on Roger Williams, to whose name he added, as scarcely less worthy of remembrance the name of "John Clarke and John Crandall, who were arrested and fined for holding service in a private home, and Obadiah Holmes, who bared his back to the executioner's lash; William Witter, the blind old martyr of Swamscotty, Henry Dunster, the

third President of Harvard College, who was deposed from office for becoming a Baptist; John Myles, the distinguished Welsh exile; Thomas Goold, the first pastor of the Church in Boston, and William Screeven, who, driven from Massachusetts by persecution, found a shelter for himself and his flock in South Carolina." Concluding this address, Dr. King said:

"The fathers of New England and the fathers of Virginia clasped hands in their weakness, and were made strong for the accomplishment of a mighty victory. May their sons of the North and of the South, with our wonderful increase in numbers, in material resources, in political influence and in moral power, clasp hands in this joint convention and be made strong for the work which still remains to be done for God and truth, for liberty and righteousness and peace, for United America and for the nations of the world."

A number of important resolutions were passed by the convention and the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL. D., N. Y.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Virginia; Hon. Chas E. Hughes, of New York; A. L. MacCrimmon, LL. D., Canada.
Recording Secretary, Thomas D. Osborn, of Kentucky.
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Dickerson, of Illinois.
Corresponding Secretary, S. B. Meeser, D. D., Michigan.
Treasurer, E. M. Thresher, Ohio.

made by President F. P. Gloss of the Association, Major John C. Hemphill of Charleston, South Carolina, and Joseph P. Caldwell, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Cadet Battalion of the *Fork Union Military Academy*, arrived at the Exposition for a week's stay. They were attended by the Head Master, L. H. Walton, Lieutenant E. H. Poindexter, several of the trustees and some of the teachers and friends of the school. Dr. William E. Hatcher, the President of the Academy, was with the boys. Upon their arrival the visitors were met by Lieutenant Cootes, Military Secretary of the Exposition, and fittingly welcomed. The Cadets made a splendid appearance and showed in movement and bearing that they had been well trained. They were escorted to the camp grounds where new tents and new cots had been provided for them. While in camp at the Exposition restraints were reduced to a minimum, guard duty was light and the Cadets had sufficient liberty. Not one of them was guilty of infringing on any regulations. There was no disorder at



CADETS OF FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY, FORK UNION, VIRGINIA

Brooklyn League Day was celebrated by one hundred members who gathered in the Auditorium and were welcomed by T. J. Wool, General Counsel of the Exposition. The League is purely a social organization and the delegates were traveling for pleasure. John B. Creighton, Secretary of the League, made a brief speech replying to the welcome. The party were later the guests at a reception in the New York State Building.

May 23.—Several hundred of the Baptist women who had been attending the North American Baptist Convention, held a session in the Auditorium. President Tucker delivered an address. Mr. Tucker was the only man present. The meeting was held by the women for women and after Mr. Tucker spoke he left the hall. Various phases of Baptist life and work were discussed, especially the missionary societies which are largely sustained by women's efforts. Following the meeting there was an adjournment to the Virginia Building where a reception was given in honor of the visitors.

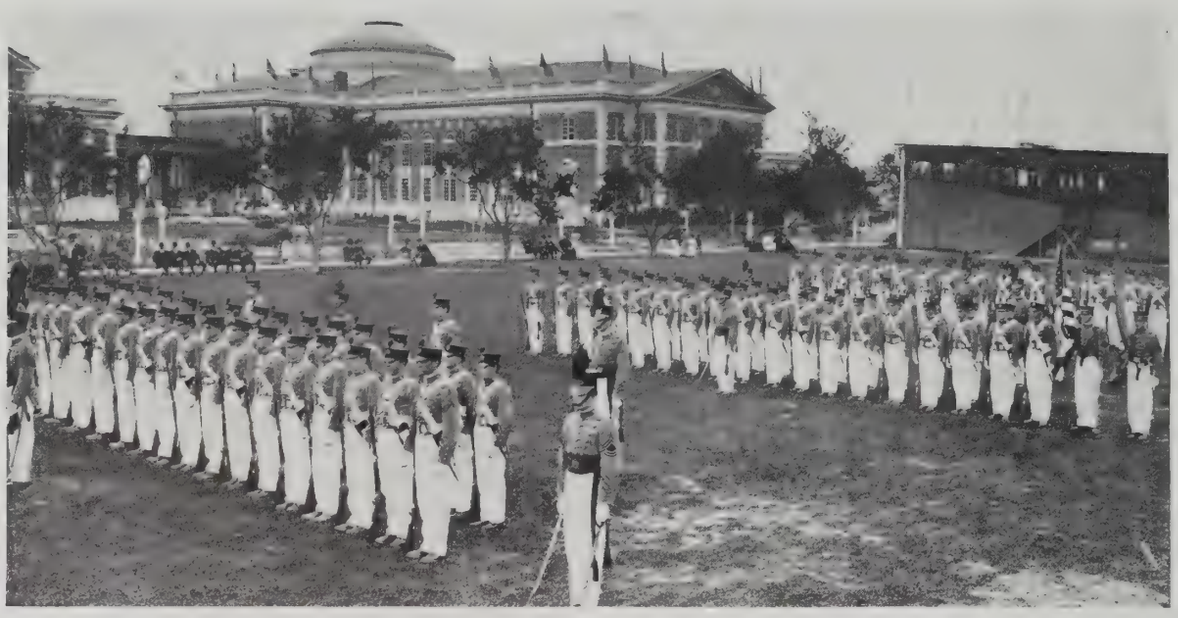
The *Southern Publishers Association* were welcomed by Mr. Tucker. The Publishers met for their annual convention in the Auditorium. The principal addresses of the day were

the camp and no complaint. Only praise was given to them for their conduct at the fair. The pleasure and profit of their visit was to an extent impaired by frequent and heavy rains but, weather permitting, the Cadets drilled in the afternoon and their maneuvers, which were witnessed by military experts, elicited many encomiums. The young soldiers seemed very proud of the impression they had created and strove in every way to earn good will and appreciation, succeeding admirably.

May 24.—Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington entertained President Tucker and the members of the Board of Governors aboard the cruiser "Brooklyn," one of the station ships at the Exposition.

May 25.—Major Mallory, Adjutant to General Grant, announced on May 25 orders to become effective on May 27, and remain in force until notice to the contrary was given. These instructions recited:

Battalion drills by 23rd Infantry would be held daily from 8:00 to 9:00 A. M.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 A. M., regimental drills by 23rd Infantry.
On Tuesdays and Thursdays cavalry drill by 2nd Squadron, 12th U. S. Cavalry.
Guard mount by 23rd Infantry at 10:30 A. M. daily except Sunday.
Battalion parade by the 23rd Infantry on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 P. M.



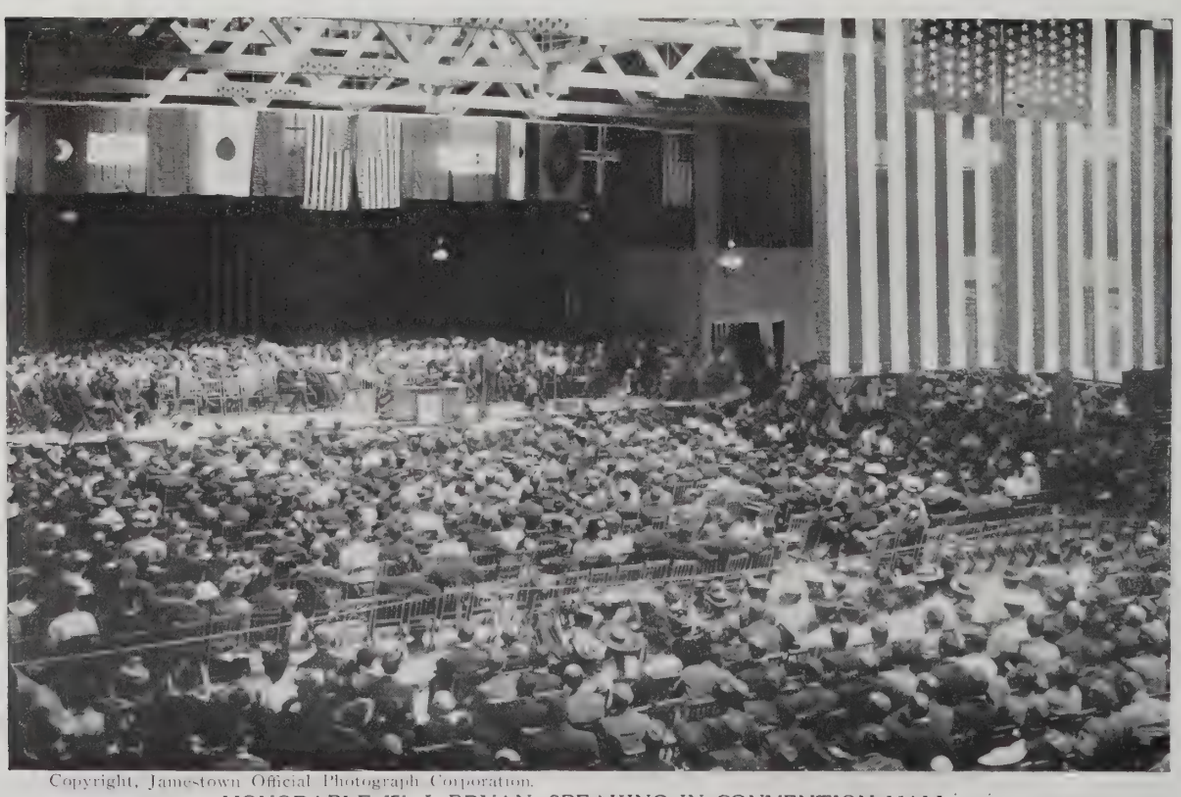
CADETS FROM STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Regimental parade by 23rd Infantry, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:00 P. M.

Afternoon cavalry and artillery drills were to be announced a day in advance.

May 27.—Three companies from the Cadet Corps of the *Staunton Military Academy* arrived and remained in camp until the first of June. The Battalion was commanded by Captain Wm. C. Kable, Commandant, Captain C. E. Daniel, as Assistant Commandant, with Major Thomas H. Russell, Head Master of the Academy, Major and Quartermaster. Despite the fact that bad weather prevailed during the larger part of the visit the cadets had a distinctly enjoyable time, and in Major Russell's report he states: "We feel sure that had our boys any idea of the good time awaiting them, three hundred young men would have taken advantage of the opportunity to make the trip. As it was, one hundred and thirty-seven young men representing twenty-six States of the Union encamped at the Exposition." During their stay the Battalion gave an exhibition drill every morning on Lee's Parade and in the afternoon dress parades were held. On the last afternoon of the encampment the Battalion was reviewed by President Tucker and Lieutenant Cootes. Mr. Cootes, an alumnus of the Staunton Academy, was especially zealous in his efforts to make the cadets from his old school enjoy themselves. The drilling, encampment and general appearance of the young men was the subject of much favorable comment, in which the civilian officials of the Exposition and the United States Army officers cordially joined.

A special parade was given on the twenty-seventh in honor of Admiral Davis, commanding the Division of the Atlantic fleet then in Hampton Roads, and the entire military contingent at the Exposition turned out in his honor. Following the parade the Admiral visited the United States camp and the artillery fired the customary salute in his honor.



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HONORABLE W. J. BRYAN SPEAKING IN CONVENTION HALL

Flags at the Exposition were at half-mast on the twenty-seventh and on the morning of the twenty-eighth as a tribute of respect to Mrs. McKinley who had died on Sunday, May twenty-sixth. Some comment was evoked by the fact that every flag at the Exposition was dipped except those of the Government. This, of course, was due to the Federal statutes in which there is no provision for half-masting flags as a tribute to private citizens, but the courtesy can be shown through a special order and in this case it seemed odd that such an order was not issued.

May 30.—*Patrick Henry Day.* Between four and five thousand people assembled in the Convention Hall at 11:00 A. M. to hear William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, deliver an address on Patrick Henry. Mr. Bryan compared Henry with Demosthenes, and the speaker declared that the Greek was not the superior of the distinguished Virginian. Defining the orator as a man who knows what he is talking about and knows how to tell it, who feels his convictions deep down in his heart, and convinces others that he feels, Mr. Bryan showed that Patrick Henry, possessing these qualities, and more, was a great orator. In a great crisis the speaker emphasized there was always a great orator to arrive, " and I hope," he said, " that another Patrick Henry will be born in Virginia, for with such a man no domestic despot could ever rule." Mr. Bryan discussed the rate law, the Colonial system of the United States, and gave his ideas of a democratic government, broadly defining these as based upon the election of representatives who would carry out the ideas of the people who thought for themselves; " for a leader," according to his statement, " is one who thinks with the people and not for the people he represents." At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, President Tucker held up for inspection the original manuscript of the famous resolution introduced by Patrick Henry in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, protesting against the passage of the Stamp Act, a



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MR. BRYAN GREETING TENNESSEE VETERANS



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MR. BRYAN AT THE DOLLAR DINNER

document in the great orator's own handwriting. It had been framed and was in a good state of preservation. One of the features of the day was a review of the First Tennessee Regiment Reserves composed entirely of old Confederate Veterans. Just as Mr. Bryan left the Convention Hall he spied these venerable gray coated men gathered on Lee Parade and an impromptu review was organized. The Veterans passed in front of the Grand Stand by pairs, each of them shaking hands with the famous visitor. A dollar dinner was given in the large tent pavilion of the Military Catering Company that evening. The guest of honor was Mr. Bryan, and when he arose to speak he received a tumultuous ovation. During the course of his hour's talk Mr. Bryan outlined his position on the various political questions of the day and impressed upon his hearers the fact that he still adhered to all the basic policies of government which he had advocated since he first came into prominence as a national figure in 1896.

Commissioner Virgil A. Lewis extended a general invitation to the opening of the West Virginia Building. There were no ceremonies attending the opening but a luncheon was served to all the visitors and the little Mountain State's big headquarters was crowded throughout the day.

May 31.—The Battalion of Cadets of the *Maryland Agricultural College* arrived at the Exposition under the command of Major Edward Lloyd, U. S. A. They remained in camp until June 5th. While at the Exposition the Battalion participated in all the functions prescribed by the military authorities. The cadets executed all the military exercises, such as reviews, inspection parades, guard mounting, drills, both in close and extended order, with marked ability, and the spectators showed their appreciation by generous applause. The military bearing of the cadets was conspicuous.



CADETS FROM MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

The Battalion was garbed in khaki very similar to that worn by the Regular Army, and their carriage, precision of movement and the facility with which they executed involved maneuvers caused them to be mistaken for Regulars.

Exchanging salutes with the U. S. S. " Minnesota " the war vessels representing the Republic of France, passed between the Virginia Capes shortly before noon, headed by the cruiser " Kléber," the flagship of Rear-Admiral Thierry, Commander-in-Chief. The squadron, composed of that vessel and the cruisers " Chasseloup-Loubet " and " Victor Hugo " steamed into Hampton Roads and anchored in front of the Exposition. On the staff of the Commander-in-Chief were Captain Préaubert, Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant Ratier, Aide-de-Camp. Commanding the " Kléber " was Captain de Saint-Pern, with Captain Ducoroy second in command. Captain Nayel commanded the " Victor Hugo," with Captain Corlouer as second officer. And similarly the " Chasseloup-Loubet " was commanded by Captain Carré, with Lieutenant Pirvinquière as second officer. The path which these vessels traversed was the same as that over which came the French fleet that brought the Count de Rochambeau to Yorktown in 1781, and probably the memory of what was due to the great European Republic for her aid which made possible the successful termination of the Revolution, gave special zest to the welcome which was extended to the visiting squadron whose officers and men did much while at the Exposition to cement the long linked bonds of friendship between the world's greatest Republics.

June 3.—The Corps of the *Pennsylvania Military College* arrived on the morning of June 3rd and remained until June 7th. No cadet corps that visited the Exposition established a better record for excellence of discipline, for soldierly bearing and military conduct. The greatest military school in this country, perhaps in the world, the United States Academy at West Point, occupied, during the latter part of the cadets' visit, the adjoining camp, and there was little discernible difference between the appearance of the student bodies. Including officers of the Military Department who accompanied the Corps to the Exposition, the Academy was represented by one hundred and fifty men, and in addition they had with them the band of the First Pennsylvania Regiment stationed in Philadelphia.

Late in the afternoon, a special train, bearing the cadets and most of the faculty of the *Virginia Polytechnic Institute*, arrived at the Exposition. The boys marched at once to camp where they remained until the morning

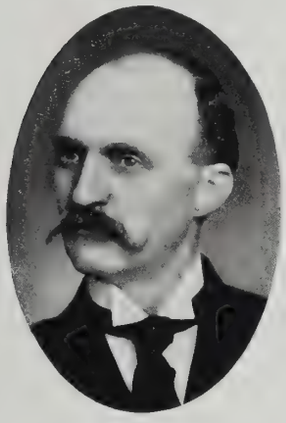


ARMORED CRUISER " KLEBER," FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL THIERRY

of June 13th, when the Corps disbanded and most of the students left immediately for their homes in various parts of the country. When the Corps arrived at the grounds and when they departed everything was handled with military precision and a careful attention to detail prevented any confusion or delay. Excellent order prevailed in camp at all times and in fact wherever the cadets assembled. They were prompt in reporting at formations, maintained splendid discipline and created a superb impression.

June 4.—Cadets formed an important part of the day's programme. The first command to parade was the Corps from the Pennsylvania Military College. Promptly at 1:30 their column, at the head of which marched the First Pennsylvania Band, entered Lee Parade. The cadets gave a dress parade which was heartily complimented by the army officers present. The Corps was commanded by Major W. A. Hollbrook, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and the adjutant was Lieutenant C. L. Holson, representing the faculty. Before the Pennsylvania boys had left the field the Corps from the Maryland Agricultural College arrived on the ground in battalion drill, and late in the afternoon there was a battalion drill given by the V. P. I. Cadets, three hundred strong.

The ninth regular annual meeting of the *Tri-State Medical Association* of the Carolinas and Virginia concluded its two days' session in the Auditorium.



ROLFE E. HUGHES, M.D.
President



J. HOWELL WAY, M.D.
Secretary

Dr. Ralph E. Hughes, of Laurens, S. C., was President of the organization, and Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, N. C., Secretary and Treasurer. The Medical Director of the Exposition, Dr. Robert L. Payne, extended a cordial welcome to the physicians, in which he was seconded by Barton Myers, of the Board of Governors. The meetings of the Association and the entertainments were exceptionally well managed by Dr. Southgate Leigh, of Norfolk, the Chairman of the Local Committee. The principal addresses were made by Dr. Hughes on "The Relations Existing between Physicians and Their Patients," and by Dr. Stuart McGuire, of Richmond, on "A Review of My Last Five Hundred Cases of Appendicitis." Papers on more than forty important subjects were discussed. "Recent Progress in the Surgery of the Stomach" was the matter for the annual debate, and in this Drs. LeGrand Guerry, of South Carolina, J. E. Stokes, of Salisbury, N. C., and Herbert A. Royster, of North Carolina, actively participated. A brilliant reception was tendered to the visiting physicians and their friends in the Virginia State Building. For the year 1907-8 the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Stuart McGuire, of Richmond, Va.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Southgate Leigh, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. E. C. Register, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. C. M. Rees, Charleston, S. C.

Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville, N. C.

The Council of the *General Federation of Women's Clubs* of America met at the Inside Inn, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker presiding. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present.



MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER, President



MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE
First Vice-President



MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD
Second Vice-President

Miss Virginia Gatewood, President of the Norfolk Woman's Club, cordially welcomed the delegates. During the course of her remarks, Miss Gatewood said:

"The present is undoubtedly a revolutionary period for women as well as an evolutionary period for the nations, and herein there lies pre-eminently its quality of distinction. The world now recognizes that within woman's possibilities there is the power to live daily life out of the commonplace, to refine, to brighten it, to make it more attractive. This cannot



Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman
Recording Secretary



Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker
Auditor



Mrs. Charles A. Perkins
Corresponding Secretary



Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles
Treasurer

be successfully accomplished by individual effort, but concerted action promises effectiveness. To realize this promise women's clubs were organized and they will live. Frequently they take a large part of our time and no small share of our strength, but ever in greater or in less degree the results are gratifying, for associations which have for their objects the cause of truth, of honor, of refinement, of virtue and philanthropy must in time inevitably succeed, and success is a delightful goal to reach."

Miss Gatewood related many details concerning the Woman's Club of Norfolk, an infant organization at that time not one year and a half old. The speaker told of the work which had at various times individually been accomplished by Norfolk women and the feeling, which for several years past, obtained in the city that the women should have a club of their own.

Miss Gatewood told how the club was organized, how it had grown and flourished and how strong and vigorous it now was. She showed how comprehensive were the functions and plans of the association and told how the club life was divided into departments, each of which was governed by a sub-committee: House, Library, Music, Art, Literature, Lectures, Current Events, Civics and Social Entertainments. Miss Gatewood said:

"It will always be a source of pride to me that I originated what has become such an important factor in Norfolk's social life. Our committees, and especially their chairmen, have worked so efficiently and zealously that each department has yielded exceptional results. The club is now an important factor in Norfolk and with its membership grown to two hundred and seventy and growing as the months pass, it contains a promise of rich possibilities in the future and affords a positive guarantee of results which can only inure to the uplift of our city."



MISS VIRGINIA GATEWOOD
President, Norfolk Woman's Club

The speaker assured the delegates that the latch-string of the Woman's Club of Norfolk hung on the outside, responsive to the lightest touch of any club woman in the United States. She said that it was the intention of herself and fellow members to be present at each session of the Council, that her associates were not usually tardy, but as a tribute to the memory of Powhatan's daughter, "if in coming we are poky, hunt us."

Mrs. May Alden Ward, the second Vice-President of the General Federation, responded to this address and thanked the speaker for her gracious welcome. Said Mrs. Ward:

"From whatever part of the land we have come, we owe a debt of gratitude to Virginia, not only as it is the birthplace of the Nation, but also as the birthplace of American institutions. It was here that the first trial by jury was held, here the first church was built, here the first Elective Assembly met,—the first attempt at representative government in the new world. It is a comfort to us of New England at whose blue laws the world has long smiled, to know that Virginia also had her blue laws; that men were fined for absence from church, for unseemly speech, and for Sunday travel; that the cavalier as well as the pilgrim had need of the pillory, the whipping post, the stocks and the ducking stool. The latter was used to control the tongues of 'babbling women who often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages.'"

Mrs. Ward recounted the virtues of Virginia's great past, and speaking for Massachusetts, paid this extraordinary tribute:

"There are many later names on Virginia's roll of fame, and one especially stands for rare qualities of character—that combination of strength and patience, of courage and self-restraint—which have won for Robert E. Lee the love of all mankind. These names are our heritage as well as yours, for it was another Virginian, Patrick Henry, who said 'The differences between Virginians and Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more; I am not a Virginian, I am an American.'"

Mrs. Ward stated that among the great problems which confronted men and women of America were:

"How are we to make the education of our boys and girls a preparation for the life they are to lead? How can we protect the children so that they may have that chance of development which is the right of every American child? How can we safeguard the women who toil that their work may be done under proper conditions and without needless risk or danger?"

A feature of the evening session was Henry Turner Bailey's lecture on the subject of "Beauty in Common Things." A musical programme followed—Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenck, Signor A. Patricolo and Miss Emily LeBlanc, participated.


Mrs. Philip Carpenter


Mrs. Sarah A. Evans


Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen


Mrs. Wm. A. Johnston


Mrs. Frank N. Shiek

DIRECTORS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Several important subjects were discussed at the second day session. Mrs. John B. Sherwood spoke on "Art," Miss Mary B. Pappenheim on "Literature," Mrs. Philip M. Moore on "A Per Capita Tax," and Mrs. P. S. Peterson on "Forestry." In connection with this last subject, Eros Mills, an official of the Forestry Department of the Government, lectured. He urged the ladies to make a deeper study of the subject, maintaining that Nature was closely akin to the best in all literature, especially near to poetry.

June 5.—*Colonial Dames Day.* The exercises of this order held in the Auditorium were attended by five hundred Dames. Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, the National President, opened the meeting and introduced the Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia. After the prayer by the distinguished prelate and a welcoming address by President Tucker, to which Mrs. Cox responded, Mrs. Hope, of Connecticut, read a poem, written by Mrs. James P. Andrews, of Hartford, entitled

"VIRGINIA."

Once on a day, upon the great round earth
  The New World lay unknown, close-veiled and still,
  Waiting the promised hour that should fulfill
The mystery and wonder of her birth.

Like an enchanted princess in her tower
  In dreamless sleep, removed from love and hate,
  Will or desire, dumb, inarticulate,
Unmoved by circumstance of pomp and power,

So slept this virgin world, while in her hand
  Half-clasped and loosely lay the magic key
  To boundless wealth, a golden treasury
Of riches no King's ransom could command.

Teeming with life the Old World went its way,
  Fighting and feasting, conquering for the lust
  Of spoil and hewing, lest the sword should rust
If idle in its scabbard for a day;

Raising those miracles of faith in stone
  From whose gray brooding towers a silver chime
  Called worshippers to matins and to prime
Or mass where chaliced wine might yet atone

For scarlet sins that weighed upon the soul
  Of good believers. So the world went
  Its stormy way, now joyous, now forespent,
Of Life's elixir draining the full bowl;

Contented as a child in ignorance,
Who of the wide earth's measureless expanse,
Knows but the space his vision comprehends,
The arch of sky that his horizon ends;

Till with revolving years a moment came
When like the dawn's first slender, trembling flame
Or presage of a storm in summer trees
That whispers breathlessly of mysteries,

Truth pierced the thick, enshrouding mists of night
And swept the vibrant chords of sound and light,
Dawned in a radiant rose-flushed, morning sky
And softly breathed a word of prophecy.

What lies, men cried, beyond these darkling seas?
May not the hollow wave that beats our shore
Receding, wash some dim, far-distant strand
From whose resounding caves its muffled roar
Rouses the echoes of that fabled land
Where dwell the daughters of Hesperides?

Then that great dreamer by lone vigils taught
  And high communion with the constant stars,
Wresting the secrets that the ancients sought
  From Vega, Aldebaran and from Mars,

Braved the wild terrors that beset his path
The Sea of Darkness and its jealous wrath—
Till in a triumph glorious, complete,
He laid the New World at his sovereign's feet.

England was ringing with the noise of deeds
Brilliant and dazzling as the morning sun
Whose level rays no human eye can bear;
Deeds that resounded to the farthest coast
And waked the sleepiest hamlet of the realm.
Was there an ear so dull or heart so faint
It would not thrill in answer to the tale
Of those great captains and their loyal men
Who drove their ships like coursers flecked with foam
Across the western sea to snatch the prize
Of conquest from a greedy rival hand,
And grapple with the galleons of Spain?

Men breathed adventure in the very air,
Dreamed of the Gold Coast and the Summer Isles
Where fruits and perfumes, spices, deep-hued gems
Combined to make a bright, fantastic whole;
And in their dreams still dwelt the larger hope
Of unknown principalities and powers
That through the valor of unwearied hearts
Should yield allegiance to one God, one King.
So as men gathered by the water's edge
In club or Tavern's ancient raftered hall,
With thoughts intent on news from over-seas,
They voiced their spirit in a ringing song.

SONG OF THE ADVENTURERS

Come friends and merry gentlemen,
  Let nothing you appal;
From Dartmouth moor, from Lincoln's fen
  Hark to the New World's call;
Staunch ships are riding in the bay,
Stout hearts are needed for the fray,
Who'll let the Spaniard say us nay?
  Then courage one and all!

Come yeoman, burgher, squire and knight,
  There's need of England's best;
St. George is for us and the right,
  Who cares how rude the test?
Let slothful dullards take their ease,
We'll strike for fortune over seas,
Then trim each sail to catch the breeze,
  Virginia's our quest!

Drink deep to Raleigh, Hawkins, Drake,
  And shiver glasses down;
Who ventures all upon the stake
  Wins riches and renown;
Then loudly let the welkin ring
For Merry England and the King
So Westward Ho, till home we bring
  Fresh jewels for the crown.

The anchor weighed and all the canvas set,
Straining to catch the westward-blowing breeze,
The last farewell is waved, and soon the shore
Recedes and narrows to a line of blue
That in its turn soon sinks below the verge,
Leaving the ships, those play-things of the deep
To front the buffet of its angry blasts
Or shudder down into the green abyss
Of giant waves whose crests roll mountains-high.
Perhaps some watcher on the lonely deck
Pacing his measures round twixt bell and bell
Beneath the brooding silence of the sky,
Might in his thought, have uttered words like these:

Wind of the sea that restless blows
To what far realm no mortal knows,
Compel our sails with kindly breath;
From hurricane that shrieks of death
Through livid sky and ashen cloud
By riven mast and tangled shroud,
And from sick calm's still enmity
Deliver us, wind of the sea.

Stars of the sea, bright lamps of night
Shed on our path thy steadfast light,
That those who anxious vigil keep
And those who lie close-locked in sleep,
Past sunken reef and hungry shoal
May ride in safety to their goal.
From night's dim terrors set us free,
Till morning breaks, stars of the sea.

God of the sea, thy thunderous tread
Awakes not him whose wat'ry bed
Hung with a feathery sea-weed pall
Lies in some sea-queen's glimmering hall;
Then to that port of golden streams,
Bright El Dorado of our dreams,
Guide us dread Lord, eternally
God of all lands, God of the sea.

The goal was reached at last; at last the land
Again a thread on the horizon's verge
Was hailed with shouts of joy and loud acclaim,
And sturdy rowers, bending to their oars,
Pressed to the mark, the long-desired shore.
A boat's keel grating on a pebbly beach,
Startling wild water-fowl from sedgy nests
With raucous cries, and in the virgin sand,
Foot-prints of men where none had been before—
And lo, the dreaming princess was awake,
Roused from her age-long sleep to take her place
Among her elder sisters of the world.

The charmed ground where life before had flowed
Like a half hidden—hidden stream whose murmurings
Blend with the whispers of the leafy wood,
Must know, in passionate experience,
The shock of conflict and the price of death;
As on the stage, where all at first is dark
While soft preluding music fills the air,
That more insistent grows with throbbing beat,
Increasing with the light that at the last
Bursts in a wave of brilliance over all—
While trumpets call in clarion tones to arms.

The days to weeks have grown, to months, to years,
And centuries have rolled into the void
Of endless time, and still the thrice-told tale
Of those we know so well we ponder o'er;
The Captain, blithe, adventurous, gallant, bold,
Bearing a charmed life through hundred wars,
And flinging gay defiance at grim death;
The subtle chieftains, crafty, full of guile,
Holding in leash their hungry hounds of war;
The governors, the councillors, the men
Who fought the wilderness with dogged blows;
And moving in the bright cloud of romance
That dearest jewel of the dusky tribes
Young Pocahontas, peace be to her name.

So on that stage, how wide they little knew,
Each in his part the actors came and went,
Loved, hated, triumphed, suffered, and so passed
Into the silent land, the land of rest.
While of the stately city they had dreamed,
Raising aloft its serried roofs and spires
Stands but one tower, ruined, ivy-grown,
Symbol of time's inexorable change,
Tho' hands that reared it long since turned to clay.

And with the passing of those crumbling walls
Passes as well much that its builders loved;
Hopes, and ideals, habits of reverence,
Beliefs and purposes that gave them strength
And courage to pursue their thorny way.
But symbols change, and what we proudly raise
In its decay, with tender, sheltering clasp,
The ivy of tradition shields from view;
Yet by the old the new springs up to life,
Transmuted in the crucible of Time,
In its alembic fashioned to new moulds,
In substance one, immutably the same.
One love, one grief, one triumph, one regret
Forever stirs the hearts and minds of men,
And one abiding hope, that still we move
Toward purer heights of righteousness and peace.



MRS. WILLIAM RUFFIN COX
National President of Colonial Dames

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America was a valued contributor to the Exposition. During the fifteen years of its existence the Society has made diligent search for manuscripts, letters and relics of historical value and has placed these in National and State Museums. One of the most important loan collections it ever secured was placed in the History Building of the Exposition, having for its special purpose the commemoration of the Colonial period of America. The Dames had made a special study of Colonial history and traditions, and had printed volumes of unique interest, such as the "Minutes of the Orphan Master's Court of New Amsterdam;" the "Letters of Colonial Governors;" the "Correspondence of William Pitt with the Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commanders in America," and the "Memoirs of Rufus Putnam."

The transactions of the Society during the past year were discussed at the Exposition and plans for future efforts were promulgated.

The principal address of the day was delivered by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, of Tennessee. The music for the occasion was supplied by a band from the Third Division of the fleet anchored in Hampton Roads, the musicians coming from the battleships "Alabama," "Kearsarge," "Kentucky" and "Illinois."

After the exercises in the Auditorium the ladies lunched at the Swiss Village, and later were the guests of Mrs. Barton Myers at her home in Norfolk. That evening Mrs. Swanson received the Dames in the Virginia Building.

June 6.—At 7:00 A. M., four hundred of the *West Point Cadets*, who on the previous evening had arrived in Hampton Roads on board the "Sumner," debarked and immediately marched to their camp which the Commandant named "Robert E. Lee." For two hours the West Pointers were engaged in making their abode habitable. They were a star attraction of the Exposition. At twelve o'clock a detachment performed the famous



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WEST POINT CADETS AT DEEPWATER PIER

"Monkey Drill." At one o'clock the cadets dined at the big tent where their arrival was greeted with an uproarious welcome from the cadets of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and from the Pennsylvania Military College. At three o'clock the whole battalion attired in white trousers and gray coats marched upon the field and performed a great variety of evolutions.

On that afternoon the cadets began their exhibition drills, according to the following schedule:

Thursday, June 6th, Battalion drill at 4:00 P. M. and evening parade at 5:45 P. M.

Friday, June 7th, morning parade at 11:00 A. M.; calisthenic drill at 4:00 P. M.; evening drill at 5:45 P. M.

Saturday, June 8th, riding drill at 10:00 A. M.; morning parade at 11:00 A. M.; shelter tent drill at 4:00 P. M., and evening parade at 5:45 P. M.

Monday, June 10th, the United States Cadet Corps marched to Discovery Landing at 9:40 A. M., and there received the President of the United States, after which they participated in the parade and review of the land forces, and Corps of Cadets occupied the right line. They had a riding drill at 4:00 P. M., and an evening parade at 5:45 P. M.

Tuesday, June 11th, the Cadets broke camp at 6:30 in the morning and marched to the Deep Water Pier. There they re-embarked on the transport "Sumner" for the return trip to West Point. They arrived at West Point at four o'clock on the evening of June 12th.

With the Cadets were Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets; Captain F. C. Marshall, 15th Cavalry; Captain T. Franklin, Commissary Department; Captain M. F. Smith, 20th Infantry; Captain M. B. Stewart, 8th Infantry; Captain S. F. Bottoms, Field Artillery; Captain C. W. Exton, 20th Infantry; Captain H. L. Newbold, 4th Field Artillery; Captain W. L. Oliver, 12th Cavalry; Captain G. S. Simonds, 22nd Infantry; 1st Lieutenant J. H. Hanner, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army; 1st Lieutenant H. Glade, 6th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant G. Kent, 1st Cavalry; 2nd Lieutenant B. E. Grey, 29th Infantry, and Chaplain E. S. Travers.



OFFICERS OF WEST POINT BATTALION

Standing: Left to Right Lieutenant A. A. Maybock, Captain H. L. Newbold, Captain George S. Simonds, Captain L. W. Oliver, Lieutenant F. H. Farnum, Captain M. B. Stewart, Lieutenant Guy Kent, Lieutenant B. E. Grey.
Sitting: Captain O. J. Charles, Captain M. F. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Howze, Commandant of Cadets; Captain H. J. Koehler, Captain C. W. Exton.

Order No. 44 issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Howze read:

"Camp Robert E. Lee,
Jamestown Exposition Grounds, June 6th, 1907.

I. Paragraph VI Orders No. 44 current series Headquarters U. S. Corps of Cadets, is amended to read as follows:

II. The official designation of the encampment at Jamestown Exposition shall be "Robert E. Lee," in honor of General Robert E. Lee, a distinguished graduate and late Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.



Rev. E. S. Travers
Chaplain

III. Hours for duty while in camp at Jamestown will be as follows:

Reveille, 6:30 A. M.
Police Call, 6:40 A. M.



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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

In the center stand SUPREME COMMANDER CHARLES A. BARNES and MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR J. STOBBART, Commander of the Uniform Rank, K. of P. At the extreme right of picture is MAJOR B. E. RICE, Superintendent of the Pythian Bureau.

Breakfast, First Call, 6:55 A. M.
Breakfast, Assembly, 7:00 A. M.
Sick Call, immediately after return from breakfast.
Riding, First Call, 9:40 A. M.
Riding, Assembly, 9:45 A. M.
Morning Parade, Friday and Saturday,
First Call, 10:40 A. M.
Assembly, 10:45 A. M.
Dinner, First Call, 12:10 P. M.
Dinner, Assembly, 12:15 P. M.
Police Call, 3:30 P. M.
Drill Calisthenic, 7th instant, First Call, 3:40 P. M.
Assembly, 3:45 P. M.
Drill, Shelter tent, 8th instant, First Call, 3:40 P. M.
Assembly, 3:45 P. M.
Parade, First Call, 5:25 P. M.
Assembly, 5:30 P. M.
Guard mounting immediately after parade.
Guard mounting when there is no parade,
First Call, 4:55 P. M.
Assembly, 5:00 P. M.
Supper, First Call, 6:35 P. M.
Supper, Assembly, 6:40 P. M.
Tattoo, 10:30 P. M.
Taps, 11:00 P. M."

The *Association of Manufacturers and Jobbers Supplies* met at the Auditorium and conducted a purely business meeting. The President was D. W. Hamill, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Secretary F. S. Hanley, of New York City.

The Supreme Assembly, *Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias*, met in the Auditorium at eleven o'clock. Major-General Arthur J. Stobbart, of St. Paul, presided and commanders from twenty-four states answered to the roll call. They were resplendent in their glittering uniforms and were one of the most distinguished looking bodies that had been in session at the Exposition since its opening. Those present were:

Supreme Chancellor Charles A. Barnes, Jacksonville, Florida; Major-General Arthur J. Stobbart, St. Paul, Minnesota; Colonel E. V. Lorenz, A. D. C., St. Paul, Minnesota; Brigadier-General Joseph H. Lyon, Kansas; Brigadier-General James H. Barkley, Illinois; Brigadier-General W. G. Smith, Maine; Brigadier-General Charles F. McGlashan, California; Brigadier-General William H. Loomis, Michigan; Brigadier-General Thomas W. Minshull, Ohio; Brigadier-General Lauren C. Thomas, Pennsylvania; Brigadier-General Fred E. Wheaton, Minnesota; Brigadier-General John H. Tiller, Texas; Brigadier-General William E. Hitchcock, Massachusetts; Brigadier-General John H. Aitken, Oregon; Brigadier-General Jerome F. Kingsbury, Iowa; Brigadier-General J. Alex Ewing, West Virginia; Brigadier-General Joel T. Livingston, Missouri; Brigadier-General Charles A. Cox, Georgia; Brigadier-General Charles R. Collins, Tennessee; Brigadier-General Charles D. Pfafflin, Colorado; Brigadier-General Orman T. Lougee, New Hampshire; Brigadier-General John B. Zaun, Wisconsin; Brigadier-General James E. McCracken, Kentucky; Brigadier-General John W. McBrine, Massachusetts; Brigadier-General Orson W. Middaugh, New York; Brigadier-General Paul P. Walsh, Washington State; Brigadier-General Merril E. Wilson, Indiana.

The great international fleet began to reassemble for Georgia Day when the President of the United States was to be present. The "Kentucky," "Kearsarge," "Illinois" and "Alabama" had been in the Roads for several days. The Dutch cruiser "Gelderland" also arrived and was joined by the Austrian cruisers "Sankt Georg" and "Aspern" and the U. S. S. "Washington" and the U. S. S. "Tennessee." The last vessel was commanded by Rear-Admiral Stockton, who had just hoisted his flag for the first time since his promotion.

June 7.—*Tidewater Virginia Day* was one of the best attended events of the Exposition. In order to secure a record-breaking crowd the Department of Special Events included in a single celebration all of the cities and communities in Tidewater Virginia, and the Mayors of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton each declared June 7, a public holi-



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SCHOOL CHILDREN IN GRAND STAND, TIDEWATER DAY

day. Practically every store and office in these cities closed for the occasion and it was a general school holiday. A reduced admission fee was charged to children on Tidewater Day and the street railway companies permitted the use of school tickets for transportation to the grounds. A child might visit the Exposition for a ten cent car fare instead of twice that sum, and a ten cent admission fee instead of a quarter of a dollar. Many of the exhibitors offered prizes and each ticket issued at the gate bore a numbered coupon which might be exchanged for some souvenir.

The first event was a parade of school children representing Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County, Newport News and Hampton. This parade was headed by R. A. Dobie, Superintendent of Public Schools of Norfolk. Various other superintendents and principals acted as assistant marshals. After the parade the children sang national airs. J. S. Barron, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided at the meeting held in the Auditorium. The orator of the day was Samuel Gompers, who spoke entirely without notes. One of his sentences was especially noteworthy. He referred to the military phase of the Exposition and the honors accorded the soldiers and said: "After singing in song and verse the praises of these men who fall upon the battlefields, I feel that we should not regard as hoboes the men who fall upon the contested fields of industry."



J. S. Barron, Chairman

The most noteworthy event of the day was the balloon ascension made by Eugene Godet, the French Aeronaut, who had been at the Exposition for several weeks building his machine for this occasion. The wind was blowing a half gale in the morning and Mr. Ludlow, who was in charge of the Aeronautic Concourse, and Captain Lovelace, an experienced aviator, attempted to dissuade Godet from ascending, but the plucky Frenchman insisted on making the attempt. Leaving the Concourse Godet arose several hundred feet, when a driving wind caught his ship and bore it straight toward Hampton Roads. In spite of all efforts to divert the ship it was driven through a clump of pines and lost its rudder and propeller. Without any steering device, hurled by the storm the balloon was borne over the water and not until the rigging became entangled in the smokestack of the U. S. S. "Alabama" could Godet be rescued. When the men aboard the warship saw the balloon approaching they manned a number of cutters and rushed to the assistance of the imperiled aeronaut. The first boat to approach the machine caught the suspended grapnel, but so swiftly was the airship flying that it dragged the battleship cutter for more than a mile. The excitement aboard the "Alabama" was at fever heat when it was seen that the airship would strike the vessel. No harm was done to the battleship and Godet suffered merely from a badly bruised hand, but the airship, over which so much time and energy had been expended, was practically ruined.



Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell
President W. N. P. A.

Addresses on a variety of subjects constituted the business of the first day's session of the *Woman's National Press Association* at the Inside Inn. The principal feature of the evening was the address of Mrs. Emma Shaw Golcouth, of Rhode Island. Mrs. Golcouth is a distinguished journalist, traveler and lecturer. Other addresses were made by Miss Belva F. Lockwood, of Washington, Mrs. Harriet Hayden Fink, from Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, of New York. The last session of the convention was held June 8.

Admiral Evans' fleet entered Hampton Roads. The vessels in line were the battleships "Connecticut," the Admiral's flagship; "Louisiana," "Maine," "Missouri," "Virginia," "Rhode Island," "Ohio," "Minnesota," "Iowa," "Indiana," "Tennessee," "New Jersey," and "Georgia." The great men-of-war were followed by the destroyers,

" Worden," " Hopkins," " Stuart," " Hull," " Whipple," and " Truxtun."

The " Varese " and " Etruria," commanded by H. R. H., the Duke d'Abruzzi, also entered the Roads, and late in the evening there arrived the " Barroso " and " Tamoyo," commanded by the Brazilian Admiral Duarte Huet de Bacellar.



CAVALIERE ARTURO PARATI
Italian Vice-Consul

June 8.—The principal feature of the day was the drilling of the West Point Cadets. In the evening Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker gave an informal dinner to H. R. H., the Duke d'Abruzzi at the Hotel Chamberlin.

June 9.—As a part of the program of drills and exercises prescribed for the Naval Academy Practice Squadron for the Summer of 1907, the cadets from Annapolis paid a brief visit to Hampton Roads, arriving on the eve of Georgia Day. They full dressed their ship, June 10, in honor of the President of the United States and shared with the West Point cadets the privilege of acting as military escort to the Nation's Chief Executive. A provisional battalion of midshipmen, including six companies, landed for the occasion. On Virginia Day the same battalion occupied the place of honor at the head of the line. Lieutenant W. N. Vernon, U. S. N., commanded the battalion.

The *Fifth Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Georgia*, arrived at the Exposition about noon, and immediately marched to camp. The Regiment was commanded by Colonel Clifford L. Anderson, who was accompanied by his full Regimental Staff. There were ten companies, a hospital corps and a band, under the command of Colonel Anderson, his regiment being composed of forty-one officers and four hundred and eighty enlisted men. During the week that this Regiment was at the Exposition the weather was exceedingly inclement. Tuesday it rained nearly all day, Thursday heavy rains and Friday light showers. The regiment left the Exposition at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Georgia Troops were assigned as a special escort to the President on June 10th, Georgia Day. The regiment had regular drills and parades, together with guard mounting daily. The camp was strictly guarded by sentinels and the best order and discipline were maintained. In the statement prepared by Major J. D. Dunwoody then Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, and now Adjutant-General, First Brigade of Georgia, it is stated that the drills and parades required of the Regiment were much enjoyed, though rains made marching difficult and at times converted their camp into a pond. The regiment participated in the functions of Georgia Day, June 10th, and Virginia Day, June 12th; the officers took part in the ceremonies incident to the presentation by the Governor of Georgia of the Silver Service to the battleship " Georgia," and they attended a reception given by General Grant, Thursday evening, a reception at the Georgia Building, Tuesday evening, a reception at the Virginia Building, Wednesday evening, and a banquet at the Virginia Club in Norfolk on Friday evening. A part of the report of Major Dunwoody, expresses appreciation of the courtesies extended by General Grant and the other United States officers, and acknowledges the attentions paid by the Exposition authorities to the regiment.



COL. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON
Fifth Infantry N. G. Ga.



ANNAPOLIS CADETS

The supplies were purchased from the U. S. Commissary Department at regular army prices. Major Dunwoody stated that the trip was enjoyed despite the heavy rains and that the drills undoubtedly did the regiment good. The men enjoyed good health and not a single case of sickness developed after the return home.

Two hundred and sixty-five Cadets of the *Virgina Military Institute* arrived at the Exposition at 7:15 A. M. They were accompanied by their own band. The battalion immediately went into camp and the cadets spent the day adjusting themselves to camp life. The camp assigned to the Corps adjoined " Camp Robert E. Lee," occupied by the West Point Cadets, and there was some friendly rivalry between the West Pointers and the V. M. I. boys during the stay of both corps at the Exposition. Each organization exhibited considerable interest in the methods of the other. A narrow road separated the camps and when a formation of any kind occurred in one, the edge of the dividing road was lined with watchers from the other. The V. M. I. boys marched at the head of the Virginia troops in the Georgia Day parade and received an ovation along the entire line of march. The cadets on duty and off duty, in ranks and singly, made a splendid showing. President Roosevelt especially complimented the excellent appearance of the bat-



VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE CADETS

talion when parading. V. M. I. drills were scheduled to take place during the afternoon of Tuesday, June 11th, but heavy rains caused them to be postponed. June 12th, Virginia Day, the V. M. I. Cadets had the place of honor in the parade and, marching at the head of all the State troops, were Governor Swanson's special escort. As the corps passed the grandstand, Governor Swanson remarked that he was not soldier enough to see any difference between the V. M. I. battalion and the West Pointers. Unfortunately rain and mud prevented the cadets from giving the drills in which they were especially proficient, such as Butt's Manual and battalion drills. The corps was commanded by Colonel M. L. Mills, the Commandant of the Virginia Military Institute.

June 10.—*Georgia Day.* The "Mayflower" arrived in Hampton Roads early in the morning. On board were the President of the United States, and Mrs. Roosevelt, Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, Ambassador and Madame van Swinderen, Postmaster-General von Meyer, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Robinson and C. Grant Lafarge and Mrs. Lafarge. The "Mayflower" passed over the same course pursued on "Opening Day" and came to anchor in the center of the large fleet. As the President's boat steamed past the warships lying in anchor each in turn saluted with twenty-one guns the Nation's Chief Executive, who occupied the bridge of his yacht. The foreign vessels held the position of honor nearest the Exposition grounds and parallel with them. The black or dark drab vessels of Austro-Hungary, France, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, Brazil and Great Britain, appeared in striking contrast to the glistening fleet of thirty-three men-of-war under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans. The only American boats that were not white and buff were five dark green torpedo boat destroyers, and these little craft, by reason of their color, appeared as aliens in the American line.

Admiral Evans' flagship, the "Connecticut," fired the first gun of the Presidential salute. In a flash the other ships, whose gunners were waiting for the signal began their greeting, and the salvos continued without a break until the "Mayflower" came to anchor. As the President's yacht threaded its way along the line of foreign vessels a new series of salutes was begun and repeated by each boat in the Roads. In all eighteen hundred and six cannon shots were fired. Standing at attention, the crews of all the vessels were drawn in close order along their forward and quarter decks and the elevations of the superstructure while the President was passing. Continuing its circuit, the "Mayflower" anchored within the group of flagships and immediately the flag officers of the fleets visited the President. As soon as the "Mayflower" dropped anchor, Secretary Metcalf left the dispatch boat, "Dolphin" and joined the President. With him were Gov-



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Faithfully yrs
J. Card. Gibbons

Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore
Ordained Priest 1861—Chancellor of Archdiocese of Baltimore 1862—Assistant Chancellor of Second Plenary Council for the Roman Catholic Church in America 1866—Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina 1868—Bishop of Richmond 1871—Coadjutor Archbishop of Baltimore May 20, 1877—Archbishop of Baltimore October 3, 1877—Presided Over Third Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic Church in America 1884—Appointed a Cardinal Priest 1886

ernor J. N. Terrell of Georgia and W. M. Mitchell, President of the Georgia Commission.

Amid a second booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of spectators who lined the shores of Hampton Roads, the President entered a launch and left for "Discovery Landing" where he arrived a few minutes after eleven o'clock. The Fifth Georgia Regiment was waiting for him and he was greeted on arrival by the Italian Ambassador Baron Mayor des Planches and Captain Pfister of the Italian Embassy, Rear-Admiral Harrington, U. S. N., Hon. John Temple Graves, of Georgia, J. H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the members of Governor Terrell's staff and a number of Exposition officials headed by Mr. Tucker. Mr. Roosevelt was driven directly to the Reviewing Stand which was filled to repletion. He first greeted Cardinal Gibbons who had come to deliver an invocation.

This great churchman, the chief dignitary of the Roman Catholic faith in America, was one of the first to appreciate the importance of the Ter-Centennial and to express unequivocally his entire sympathy with the celebration and his hope for its success. He was an honored guest on the occasion and an attentive multitude listened reverently to the brief invocation he delivered. Governor Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia, introduced the illustrious churchman to the vast assemblage. During the course of his prayer the Cardinal said: "*We pray for His Excellency the Governor of this State, and for the Governor of Georgia, who have as their guest today the country's most distinguished man, the President of the United States; we pray that the Exposition may be instrumental in drawing more closely together the bonds of fellowship and friendship between the empires of the world, so that the family of nations shall be more closely identified.*"

Introduced by Mr. Mitchell, the President of the Georgia Commission, as "the son of Georgia, or rather, Georgia's most illustrious grandson," President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

I cannot express, how deeply touched I am at the action of the State of Georgia, my mother's state, the state from which I draw half the blood in my veins, in erecting as the Georgia State House at the Jamestown Exposition a replica of my grandfather's house at Roswell, Georgia; the house in which my mother passed her youth and where she was married to my father. It is an act of gracious courtesy and consideration which I very deeply appreciate; and through the governor and other representatives of Georgia I desire from my heart to thank all her citizens. Georgia's history is unique, for she alone among the original thirteen colonies and the subsequent new states added thereto, was founded with a consciously benevolent purpose, with the deliberate intent to benefit mankind by upbuilding a commonwealth along carefully planned lines of social, political, and religious liberty and justice. Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, was a true apostle of philanthropy and of equality of opportunity for all. His set purpose was to found a state, the gates of which should be open to the oppressed of every land and creed, and closed to every form of political, religious, or industrial bondage or persecution. His colony welcomed alike those who fled from political or social tyranny, and those, whether Christian or Jew, who sought liberty for conscience's sake. It was a high and honorable beginning; and I am proud, indeed, of my Georgian ancestry, and of the fact that my grandfather's grandfather, Archibald Bulloch, was the first governor, or as the title then went, President of the new State, when the Continental Congress, of which he was also a member, declared that the Thirteen States had become a new and independent nation. Since then Georgia has grown at a rate even more astounding than the rate of growth of the nation as a whole; her sons have stood high in every field of activity, intellectual or physical; and rapid though her progress has been in the past, it bids fair to be even greater in the wonderful new century which has now fairly opened.



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A SNAP-SHOT OF THE PRESIDENT

Perhaps the very fact that I am half southern and half northern in blood, and that for many years I was brought into peculiarly close association with the life of the great West, makes it natural for me to feel with intensity the strong sense of kinship with every portion of our great common country which should be the birthright of every true American. Since I have been President I have visited every State and Territory within the borders of the Union, save such as can only be reached by sea. I have traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. I have spoken at country fairs, to colleges, to commercial and business organizations, to associations of professional men, to labor organizations, to men of every creed and parentage. The thing that has struck me most has been the essential oneness, the essential unity of our people.

In the fundamentals I have found American citizens to be just about the same everywhere. In whatever locality of the country we live, whatever our fortune or occupation in life, there exist just about the same essential good qualities and much the same shortcomings in any gathering of our citizens. Of course, each community has its especial temptations, its especial shortcomings; and if it is wise each community will try to cure itself rather than to cause heartburnings by railing at the shortcomings of a sister community. There is ample field for the reform energies of every one of us in his or her particular sphere of home and neighborhood activity.

Not only is all of this true as between one community and another, but it is just as true between one class of our citizens and another. Now and then we meet well-meaning people who have a genuine horror and dread of all rich men and think of them as being set apart by peculiar vice and iniquity. Now and then we meet equally well-meaning rich men who have an equally irrational dread of those whom they style "labor leaders." In each case I think the hostility is in large part due to a want of sympathy caused by complete ignorance of the men who arouse such distrust or anger. As a matter of fact, if we take a given number of men of large fortune and a like number of wage-workers, we find that in their essential human nature they are all alike. In each group we find men as wise and as foolish, as good and as bad as in the other group. Such being the case it is certainly well that, so far as possible, when the men of a given group, as a whole, act in a way that we deem contrary to the public interest, we should treat the action as a wrong to be remedied rather than as a wrong to be avenged. We ought not to tolerate wrong. It is a sign of weakness to do so, and in its ultimate effects weakness is often quite as bad as wickedness. But in putting a stop to the wrong we should, so far as possible, avoid getting into an attitude of vindictive hatred toward the wrong-doer. He may be morally to blame and it may be necessary to punish him; but on the other hand the wrong he has committed may simply be due to the existing condition of things, to conditions under which he has been brought up; and in such a case, while we must apply the remedy, and see that there is no further chance of harm to the community, it is neither just nor far-sighted to exact revenge for what has been done. In short, friends, let us realize that in very truth we are knit together in ties of brotherhood, and that while it is proper and necessary that we should insist upon our rights, we should yet be patient and considerate in bearing with one another, and in trying, so far as in us lies, each to look at the problems that face us from his brother's standpoint as well as from his own.

During the last quarter of a century this nation has made astounding strides in material progress, and in no other section has this progress been more noteworthy than in the South. While her agriculture has grown faster than ever before, there has also been a new growth of her manufacturing industries—indeed, there has been growth of every kind. But of course there is ample room for further growth. The South will be all the better for new immigrants of the right type, and I hope

to see steamship lines carrying such immigrants established at ports like Savannah and Charleston, just as I hope to see ports like New Orleans connected by lines of steamers with the South American continent, the continent with which our relations should grow ever closer and mutually more advantageous. In the South, as everywhere through the Union, we need to see a good education given free to all children, no matter what may be their race or color. Nor can we wisely permit this education to be of a merely literary type. More and more we are growing to realize that there must be an education of the hand as well as of the head. There must be agricultural and industrial colleges, and, above all, schools in which there can be elementary preparation for agriculture and industry. These schools for technical training will hold a great place in the future in fitting our citizens for doing their economic duties in the best possible shape. In the South there is a population peculiarly fitted to profit by them, a population which has been generally referred to as "poor white," a population of splendid capacities, and almost purely of the old native stock, which simply lacks the opportunity to develop a degree of industrial efficiency unsurpassed elsewhere on this continent.

It is a matter for congratulation that there is such a steady increase of interest in the Southern States in everything pertaining to children. This has already markedly shown itself, and I hope will still more markedly show itself in the future, in warring against the evil of child labor in factories. The factory is a very poor place indeed for a child; indeed, personally I think the factory a poor place for a woman—certainly for a married woman, or for an unmarried woman for more than a very few years. In any community organized on really healthy lines the average woman will have quite enough to do in her own home, whether she is rich or poor; and nowhere else can she do work of such value to the nation as a whole—and by work, I mean her housework, her work as housewife and mother, and not so-called "home industries." As regards children, it is as essential to look after their physical as their mental training. We can not afford to let children grow up ignorant; and if they are sent to school they can not, while young, also work hard outside without detriment, physical, mental, and moral. There is urgent need for the health authorities to increase their care over the hygienic conditions and surroundings of children of tender years, and especially to supervise those in the schools. It is a good thing to try to reform bad children, to try to build up degenerate children; but it is an even better thing to try to keep healthy in soul, body, and mind those children who are now sound but who may easily grow up unsound if no care is taken of them. The nation's most valuable asset is the children; for the children are the nation of the future. All people alive to the nation's need should join together to work for the moral, spiritual, and physical welfare of the children in all parts of our land. I am glad that there has been founded a national society of public school hygiene, and I wish it, and all its branches, well in every way.

There is increasing need that the welfare of the children should be effectively safeguarded by governmental action; with the proviso, however, that this action shall be taken with knowledge and in a spirit of robust common sense; for philanthropy, whether governmental or individual, is a curse and not a blessing when marked by a spirit of foolish sentimentality and ignorance. Such governmental action is merely one inevitable result of the ever-increasing growth of our complex industrialism. Decade by decade, it becomes more and more necessary that, without sacrificing their individual independence, the people of this country shall recognize in more effective form their mutual interdependence, and the duty of safeguarding the interest of each in the ultimate interest of all. We have inherited and developed a superbly self-reliant individualism in this country. I most earnestly hope that it will not be lost, that it will never be exchanged for a deadening socialism. The only permanently beneficial way in which to help anyone is to help him to help himself; if either private charity, or governmental action, or any form of social expression destroys the individual's power of self-help, the gravest possible wrong is really done to the individual. Nevertheless, as the conditions of life grow more complex, it is not possible to trust our welfare only to the unbridled individual initiative of each unit of our population working as that unit wills. We need laws for the care of our children which were not needed when this country was in its infancy. We need laws for the control of vast corporations such as were not needed when the individual fortunes were far smaller than at present, and when these fortunes were not combined for business use. In the same way we need to change our attitude toward labor problems from what that attitude was in the days when the great bulk of our people lived in the country with no more complex labor relations than is implied in the connection between the farmer and the hired help. For example, the great increase in mechanical and manufacturing operations means a corresponding increase in the number of accidents to the wage-workers employed therein, these including both preventable and inevitable accidents. To the ordinary wage-worker's family such a calamity means grim hardship. As the work is done for the employer, and therefore ultimately for the public, it is a bitter injustice that it should be the wage-worker himself and his wife and children who bear the whole penalty. Legislation should be had, alike from the nation and from the states, not only to guard against the needless multiplication of these accidents, but to relieve the financial suffering due to them. Last winter Congress passed a safety-appliance law which marked a long stride in the right direction. But there should be additional legislation to secure pecuniary compensation to workmen suffering from accidents, and when they are killed, to their families. At present both in the sphere covered by National legislation, and in the sphere covered by State legislation, the law in too many cases leaves the financial burden of industrial accidents to be borne by the injured workmen and their families; and a workman who suffers from an accident either has no case at all for redress or else must undertake a suit for damages against his employer. The present practice is based on the view announced nearly seventy years ago that "principles of justice and good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation." In my view, principles of justice and good sense demand the very reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and productive of wide-spread suffering. It is neither just, expedient, nor humane, it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING



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BEFORE THE GRAND STAND ON LEE'S PARADE

As a matter of fact there is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in the business of serving the public, starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and though the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be transferred from employer to consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on. From every standpoint the change would be a benefit. The community at large should share the burden as well as the benefits of industry. Employers would thereby gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it. The workman and the workman's family would be relieved from a crushing load.

The National Government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from its employees and should care for them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employees in navy yards and arsenals. Similar legislation should follow throughout the states. The old and inadequate remedy of suit for negligence would then gradually disappear.

Such a policy would mean that with increased responsibility of the employer would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The temporary burden involved will not hamper our industries. Long experience of compensation laws in other countries has demonstrated their benefit. What we advocate is only a simple measure of justice, only one step toward the goal of securing, so far as human wisdom can secure, fair and equitable treatment for each and everyone of our people.

As a corollary to the above let me point out the extreme unwisdom of the railway companies in fighting the constitutionality of the national employers' liability law. No law is more emphatically needed, and it must be kept on the statute books in drastic and thorough-going form. The railroads are prompt to demand the interference and to claim the protection of the Federal courts in times of riot and disorder; and in turn the Federal Government should see to it that they are not permitted successfully to plead that they are under the Federal law when thereby their own rights can be protected, but outside of it when it is invoked against them in behalf of the rights of others. If it is proper for the Federal courts to issue injunctions in behalf of railroads, it is proper that railroads should be held to a strict liability for accidents occurring to their employees. There should be the plainest and most unequivocal additional statement, by enactment of Congress, to the effect that railroad employees are entitled to receive damages for any accident that comes to them as an incident of the performance of their duties, and the law should be such that it will be impossible for the railroads successfully to fight it without thereby forfeiting all right to the protection of the Federal Government under any circumstances. In the same way there should be rigid Federal legislation to minimize all railway accidents.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON WAY TO NEGRO BUILDING



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SAILORS LANDING FOR PARADE

"In closing, friends and fellow citizens of Georgia, let me say one word suggested by the recent ceremonies, in which you have just taken part, in connection with your gift to the noble battleship named after your state. Our battleships and great armored cruisers, our fighting craft, are named after the States of our Union, and this symbolizes the fact that the Navy is a common possession of all of us, and that its honor and its triumphs are as dear to the heart of a true American who dwells anywhere inland as to a true American who dwells anywhere on the seacoast. The Navy is our surest guaranty for peace, and if war should ever come it will be the greatest safeguard for our honor and our interest. As is likewise true of our Army, it is manned by a volunteer force; for it must never be forgotten that all our soldiers and sailors, whether regular or not, are volunteers. Every encouragement should be given to our Navy, and no public servant should be pardoned for failing to do everything in him to see that we have the best type of ships and of guns, and that the officers and enlisted men are held to the strictest accountability for so practicing with the ships and guns that no navy afloat shall, ship for ship, squadron for squadron, be our superior. If the officers and enlisted men do their duty—and I am thankful to say that in our Navy the cases where they do not do their duty are relatively few in number—they put us all under a deep obligation to them, and we should give them all the reward and encouragement in our power. The higher a man is in the service, the greater should be our insistence upon having the best kind of man. We should have a system of promotion either by elimination or by selection, so that mediocre officers could not come to the top. The officers in responsible positions should be watched with peculiar care. Each captain of a ship must do his duty just as emphatically as the enlisted men must do their duty, and the way they do their duty will largely depend upon the way he does his. He must keep his officers and men in good order, and he must remember that it is ordinarily his fault if they go down hill, if they deteriorate in discipline or become discontented. Modern wars are in reality decided long before they are fought. I earnestly hope that we shall never have another war; but if we do, its result will have been determined in advance; for its outcome will mainly depend upon the preparation which has been made to meet it in time of peace.

This lesson of preparedness does not relate merely to war; it is just as true of our ordinary civic affairs. It is as true of the nation as of the individual. Each of us does any given piece of work well or ill, largely according to how he has previously trained himself to do it. The nation, which is but the aggregate of the individuals composing it, will rise or fail to rise in any great crisis according to the ideals and standards that it has kept in mind in ordinary days, and according to the way in which it has practically trained itself to realize these ideals and come up to these standards. We must insist upon justice and fair dealing as between man and man. We must strive each of us to treat his fellow with an eye single to what his conduct warrants. We must work hard and bear ourselves cheerfully and valiantly. We must be kind and considerate, and yet show that at need we have iron in our blood. If we live our ordinary everyday lives after this fashion, we need have no fear that the priceless gift of free government will wither in our hands.

After the speech of the President the Exposition was the scene of the greatest military pageant witnessed in the South since the days of the Civil War. Occupying the chair beside Mr. Roosevelt was Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, the officer in command of the United States Military forces at the Exposition. Without a hitch of any sort or the slightest delay, for more than an hour the columns filed past the Reviewing Stand. The parade



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WEST POINT CADETS ON LEE'S PARADE

was commanded by Colonel Philip Reade, 23rd U. S. Infantry, as Grand Marshal, and on his staff were Captain George S. Goodale as Adjutant-General and Captains De Vore, Seay, Drum, Wilkins and Dunwoody. In the line reviewed by the President were detachments from the French, Brazilian, Austrian, and Dutch warships; two squadrons of the Twelfth Cavalry; a corps of cadets from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; a corps of midshipmen from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis; the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, a full brigade of marines from the Atlantic fleet; the Third Battery U. S. Light Artillery; the Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Regiments, Virginia Volun-



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
MAJ.-GEN. GRANT REAR-ADM. EVANS



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GOVERNOR JOSEPH M. TERRELL OF GEORGIA, AND HIS STAFF

teers; the Fifth Regiment National Guard of Georgia; Company "E," First Regiment of Georgia; a corps of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute; a corps of cadets from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute; the battalion "Richmond Light Infantry Blues," the "Norfolk Light Artillery Blues," and the First Battalion of Artillery, Virginia Volunteers. At the conclusion of the parade, in which it was estimated that fully fourteen thousand officers and men participated, the President was hurried to the Negro Building where he was cheered by five thousand people as he entered the structure. Within the building he was met by a receiving line composed of the officers of the Negro Development and Exposition Company, including T. J. Calloway, Chairman Executive Committee, A. F. Hillyer, Secretary and Treasurer, Giles B. Jackson, Director-General, and others. The President was accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Terrell, and the distinguished visitors were introduced by Mrs. A. M. Curtis, the fiscal agent of the company and the hostess of the building. Following the inspection of the Negro Building the President was driven to the Georgia headquarters where Governor Terrell presented a silver service to the battleship "Georgia." On behalf of the officers and crew of the vessel, the silver service, one of the handsomest ever presented to an American man-of-war, was accepted by President Roosevelt, who spoke appropriately.

A reception was then given to Mr. Roosevelt at the Georgia Building, at the conclusion of which the President and his party went to the New York State Building and formally opened the structure. The name of the Nation's Chief Executive was the first to appear on the New York register.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

After the opening of the New York Building, Mr. Roosevelt was driven to the Convention Hall where he addressed the annual convention of the National Editorial Association. He said:

It is of course a mere truism to say that no other body of our countrymen wield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, however, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. These are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm and not good will result: In the first place be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not to strengthen the statement of truth. In the second place be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. There are good and bad men in every walk of life, and their being good or bad does not depend upon whether they have or do not have large bank accounts. Yet this elemental fact, this fact which we all accept as self-evident, when we think, each of us, of the people whom he himself knows in his business and social relations, is often completely ignored by certain public men and by certain public writers. The men who thus ignore it and who attack wickedness only when found in a particular class are always unsafe and are sometimes very dangerous leaders. Distrust equally the man who is never able to discover any vices of rich men to attack and the man who confines himself to attacking the sins and shortcomings of rich men. It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public assaults upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the crimes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and violence in the poor. He is no true American if he is a respecter of persons where right and wrong are concerned, and if he fails to denounce the demagogue no less than the corruptionist, to denounce alike crimes of organized greed and crimes of brutal violence. There is equal need to denounce the wealthy man who swindles investors or buys legislatures or oppresses wage-workers, and the needy man who inflames class hatred or incites mob violence. We need to hold the scales of justice even, and to weigh them down on one side is as bad as to weigh them down on the other.

The Twenty-second annual convention of the *National Editorial Association* was in session June 10-11-12-13 and 14. Bishop Tucker delivered an invocation and President Tucker of the Exposition Company tendered a cordial welcome, to which the Honorable Walter Williams, a former President of the Association, responded. After President Roosevelt had addressed the editors, John E. Junkin, President of the Association, spoke very entertainingly. Illustrating the tremendous activity of the newspaper, Mr. Junkin said:

"If a celebration had been held at Jamestown *one hundred years* after the 'Sarah Constant,' the 'Good Speed,' and the 'Discovery' sailed into Hampton Roads, a report of the proceedings could only have been published in one newspaper in the colonies. It would have taken the reporter two weeks to get his copy to Boston. Boiled down to six lines, it might have been given a paragraph in Harris' Publick Occurences some time during the year, for the editor about that time naively expressed regret that he was 'thirteen months behind in giving the news from Europe,' and the news from over the water was more interesting than any mere local event, no matter how important.

"If an Exposition had been held *two hundred years* after Captain John Smith issued the edict that every one should work or starve, there would have been only two hundred newspapers in the Republic in which to advertise the great event. And not more than four or five of these were dailies.

"To-day twenty thousand presses in ten thousand cities, towns, and hamlets are telling the story of the Jamestown Exposition. The day after the opening, twenty million copies of the daily papers contained forty million columns of descriptive matter. During the month following that event, some reference was made to the Exposition in a hundred and forty million copies of journals of all kinds in the United States. This would be two papers for every inhabitant of the land and ten for every family.

"There is nothing in all the marvelous achievements of this marvelous country which even approximates the growth of the newspaper."

The speaker discussed second class mail rates; the exchange of mileage for advertising. He spoke of the resentment which the average public official entertains for the newspaper and the magazines, and said:

"Sometimes our outbursts of virtuous indignation are only for those we do not like. Sometimes our battle for civic righteousness has a strain of selfishness that is ill-concealed, and sometimes, alas, we even assume the garb of heaven to serve the devil. We are not always right and our enemies are not always wrong. Mr. Dooley very aptly puts the case: 'Th' press is f'r th' universe what Mulligan was f'r his beat. He was th' best polishman an' th' worst I iver knew. He was a terror to evil-doers whin he was sober, an' a terror to iverybody whin he was dhrunk.'"

Jacob Riis delivered a very pointed speech on the subject of "The American Press and the People's Welfare." He told of a visit to a chemical laboratory with his friend, a professor, who explained that everything in the world could be dissolved into its original elements. "Suppose that you were to dissolve me," said Mr. Riis, "what would you get?"

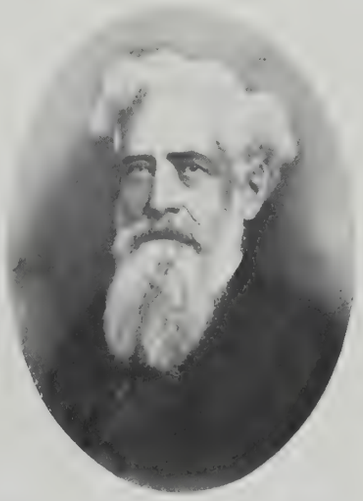
"Let me see," said the Professor. "You are a newspaper man. Nothing but gas! A bad-smelling gas."

The speaker claimed that this age has set its landmarks ahead a long way and because of that it is the best age to live in that was ever given to man, and because of that, also, it demands the ablest, the most devoted leadership. Said Mr. Riis:

"We are traveling in new and untried paths. If I had ever doubted that the Republic was God's plan of setting humanity free, I should know it from the fact of His always finding the pilot for the hard places. The Civil War found its Lincoln; the war against selfish and intrenched privilege that is the fight of our day, its Roosevelt."



H. B. VARNER, President 1907-8



BENJ. B. HERBERT, First President



JOHN E. JUNKIN, President 1906-7



WILL H. MAYES, First Vice-President



WILL F. PARRETT, Cor. Secretary



J. W. COCKRUM, Rec. Secretary

Colonel John Temple Graves spoke on "The Transition of the Press to a Higher, Larger and Nobler Plane." He said:

"To-day the commercial instinct is the dominant force of civilization, the dollar is the despot, and the trail of the trade-mark is over us all.

"But to-morrow brings back the man. The great editor looms once more upon the horizon. The ruling force, the guiding intelligence, the imperial mind that sways, shall once again be throned in the sanctum rather than wrapped in the statesman's toga or magnified in the politician's wiles.

"For the world grows. It grows in scope. It magnifies its numbers. It multiplies its reading; it enlarges its information. It broadens its ideas. It qualifies daily to discriminate between the false and the true, the spurious and the real. But the minority do the thinking. The minority rule the world. The majority do not think at all or have their thinking done for them by leaders or machines. And the world's growth comes from us. The press leads the world's advance.

"The press heralds the world's thought. The press marches in the forefront of the world's progress. The newspaper is taking the place of books and teachers and statesmen and preachers. It furnishes science to the thoughtful. It feeds the imaginative with morals. It panders to sentiment in poems. It satisfies the publicist with facts. It restrains the politician with publicity. It establishes universities in its columns, and where the spoken preachment penetrates a hundred ears, its printed sermons are placed before ten thousand eyes."

Honorable Crosby S. Noyes delivered an address on "Journalism Since Jamestown." He gave a splendid character sketch of John Smith, and among other things said:

"Captain John Smith's achievements in the way of planting and sustaining the English Colony under the most formidable difficulties were as worthy of glorification as are the deeds of Theodore Roosevelt, but the former lacked the aid of the newspaper press that has so greatly helped the latter in his upward career.

"The newspapers have given Mr. Roosevelt their vigorous support in his reform policies; have exploited all his sayings and doings through the twenty-four hours of the day; glorified the man and his work and made his name a household word in every home in the land. Mr. Roosevelt has seemed somewhat slow in acknowledging his indebtedness to the press, but perhaps he will think of it some day when he is not too busy.

"Captain John Smith had no such newspaper aid, and his great deeds have thereby gone 'unhonored and unsung.' Sad to say there is not in all Virginia to-day a statue, portrait, bust, medallion, inscription, not even a souvenir spoon, to be found to do honor to the brave, sagacious man whose services were of such value on behalf of the infant colony that was the foundation of the Grand Old Dominion!* No babies, cities, towns or counties have been named for him, perhaps because he bore the common-place, unpoetic, monosyllabic name of Smith, which would not fit in well with the aristocratic euphonious names of the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons, Monroes, Berkeleys, Masons, Randolphs, and Pendletons."

W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railway Company, delivered an address on "The Railroad Situation." He poked some fun at the editors during the course of his speech. Mr. Finley said:

"A great advantage that the newspaper has over the railway is that, no matter how greatly dissatisfied a man may be with its editorial management, he has no effective way of making his dissatisfaction felt. He may write a letter to the editor threatening to stop his subscription, but when one of you receives such a letter you quietly drop it in the waste-basket, well knowing that there is little probability that the threat will be carried out. If you think there is even a remote danger that it may be, you take occasion, in your next issue, to print a pleasant paragraph about your irate subscriber, referring to him as 'our esteemed fellow citizen,' and making him one of your most loyal champions ever after.

"How different it is with the railway. When a man has a grievance against it, all he has to do is to write a letter to the newspaper and you gentlemen do the rest. There is no waste-basket for such a letter. You not only publish the letter, but some of you go as far as to criticise the railway editorially, and here and there an editor is to be found who can see nothing good in any railway or in any railway manager. Do you wonder that I am glad of this opportunity to talk to this body, representing so many editors of the United States, and to criticise you as freely as you have criticised the railways?"

He advocated the improvement of interior waterways "up to the point that will enable them to become active competitors with the railways instead of being, as is at present the case, in many localities, merely potential competitors capable of handling a larger share of the traffic if railway rates should be raised to the level that would make water carriage more profitable."

Will H. Mayes, of the "Bulletin," Brown-



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HONORABLE CROSBY S. NOYES

* This neglect may no longer be charged against the State.—Ed.



MILITARY STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

wood, Texas, delivered an interesting address on the "Characteristic Journalism of the Southwest." Will F. Parrett, of Waterloo, Iowa, spoke on "The Producer and How to Produce." Carl A. Jettinger of Delphos, Ohio, chose as his subject, "How to Manage the Circulation of a Country Newspaper."

It is probable that the National Editorial Association never had a more successful and important meeting. There were chosen as officers for the year 1907-8:

Henry Branson Varner of Lexington, N. C., President; Will H. Mayes of Brownwood, Texas, First Vice-President; A. Nevin Pomeroy, of Chambersburg, Pa., Second Vice-President; R. E. Dowell of Artesian, S. D., Third Vice-President; Will F. Parrett of Waterloo, Iowa, Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Cockrum of Oakland City, Ind., Recording Secretary; William A. Steel of Seattle, Wash., Treasurer; W. E. Tabor of Avon Park, Fla., Poet Laureate; C. F. Lehman of Hallettsville, Texas, Flag Custodian.

The *Virginia Volunteers* arrived at the Exposition. The following report of the encampment was prepared for the Blue Book by Major Clinton L. Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General of Virginia:

Under the provisions of Section 1661 of the United States Statutes, and in obedience to the General Order No. 13 of the Adjutant-General's Office, the First Brigade of Virginia Volunteers encamped at the Exposition grounds from June 10 to 18 inclusive. Unfortunately little had been done toward completing the camp before the arrival of the troops and while the Military Secretary of the Exposition, Lieutenant H. N. Cootes, 12th U. S. Cavalry, was untiring in his efforts to provide the promised comforts, in many instances he was helpless.

The First Brigade consisted of one hundred and forty-eight officers and fourteen hundred and twenty-seven men, divided into three Regiments—Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second, commanded respectively by Colonel W. J. Perry, Colonel T. J. Nottingham and Colonel R. F. Leedy; one Battalion, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, commanded by Major E. W. Bowles, and three Batteries of Artillery—Battery "A," known as the Richmond Howitzers, commanded by Captain William M. Myers, Battery "B," of Norfolk, known as the Norfolk Light Infantry Blues, commanded by Captain George W. Toms, and Battery "C," known as Grimes' Battery, commanded by Captain Harry A. Brinkley.

The work of the Commissary Department was minimized by reason of the fact that supplies were secured from the Depot Commissary of the United States Army stationed at Old Point. The food was entirely satisfactory, of excellent quality and was furnished at the same rate as was charged to the divisions of the Regular Army.

The Quartermaster Department was placed in the most embarrassing position, both by the railroads and the Exposition Company. Much time and attention had been given to the arrangement of transportation. Excellent schedules had been planned and accepted by the railroads, but in few instances were these carried through. Numerous requisitions for additional tentage and other quartermaster supplies were approved and forwarded to the Exposition Company who had agreed to furnish all such necessities and these requests were subsequently followed up with personal attention, yet it was difficult to obtain results.

The Medical Department was under the care of Junius F. Lynch, M.D., Major and Brigade Surgeon, who was assisted by the following surgeons who had reported for duty:

Major Truman A. Parker, 70th Regiment, Surgeon.
Major W. L. Old, Surgeon, 71st Regiment.
Major A. T. Finch, Surgeon, 72nd Regiment.
Captain J. F. Bright, Surgeon, R. L. I. Blues' Battalion.



COL. JO LANE STERN
Inspector-General



MAJOR CLINTON L. WRIGHT
Asst. Adjutant-General

First Lieutenant A. A. Rittenour, Assistant Surgeon, 70th Regiment.

First Lieutenant J. M. Robison, Assistant Surgeon, 70th Regiment.

First Lieutenant I. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment.

First Lieutenant R. H. Pretlow, Assistant Surgeon, 71st Regiment.

First Lieutenant L. F. Hansbrough, Assistant Surgeon, 72nd Regiment.

First Lieutenant W. A. Gills, Assistant Surgeon, Battery "A," 1st Artillery.

First Lieutenant C. E. Verdier, Assistant Surgeon, Battery "B," 1st Artillery.

First Lieutenant J. D. Collins, Assistant Surgeon, Battery "C," 1st Artillery.

The health of the men was uniformly good. There was practically no sickness, and during the encampments there were only two hospital cases from the Brigade, though naturally there were a number of minor disorders.

It rained almost continuously while the Virginia troops were at the Exposition. The Brigade was supposed to comply with



OFFICERS OF THE CADET CORPS U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

the General Orders issued daily by Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the United States troops but it was generally impossible to execute any military maneuvers; and, with the exception of guard mount, the daily exercises were largely eliminated. Extended order drills and regimental parades were ordered in conformity with the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief whenever the weather permitted and the inability to carry out the instructions was a source of great disappointment to the officers and men who had hoped that the encampment would, in a military sense, be distinctly profitable. Anticipating that the encampment would afford the means for extended instruction and great improvement, there had previously been issued orders for study in extended order, advance guard, rear guard and outpost, and lectures had been arranged to be given on these subjects by officers of the Regular Army, but all of these courses had to be omitted by reason of unintermittent rains.

On the morning of the 10th, close order drill was had and at twelve o'clock the Brigade was formed in full dress uniform for participation in the Georgia Day ceremonies when the guest of honor was the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. This was the first appearance of the brigade since its organization, yet it acquitted itself handsomely before the forty thousand people who witnessed the review.

The brigade had been ordered to the Exposition to honor Virginia Week, and in particular Virginia Day. Fortunately the clouds lifted on the 12th of June, the day set apart for the Old Dominion's celebration, and fair weather lasted just long enough for the parade and ceremonies. Again the Virginia troops acquitted themselves handsomely in a review before the Governor of the State, the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia.

As a camp of instruction, the attendance at the Exposition might be considered almost negligible and productive of no appreciable result. The only good fortune attending the encampment was that the men were able to parade on the two days of special consequence and on each occasion made a showing highly creditable to themselves and to the State of Virginia.

During this week there were, in addition to the soldiers of the regular army stationed at the Exposition, thirty-five hundred more men in uniform. Besides the Viriginia Brigade there was a regiment from Georgia and cadets from four important military schools, together with the midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, and there were a number of independent uniformed companies from various parts of the country. The *Annapolis Cadets*, who came to the Exposition to participate in the parade of Georgia Day, remained until June 12 when they were in the line of march honoring the Old Dominion.

June 11.—In honor of *Savannah Day*, Special Commissioner Saussy, who represented the Chamber of Commerce of that city, kept open house all day at " Bulloch Hall," for visitors from the " Forest City." There were no special exercises.

District of Columbia Day. Honorable Henry B. F. MacFarland, Honorable Henry L. West, Commissioners of the District of Columbia; General John A. Wilson, U. S. A., President of the Washington Board of Trade, and Colonel R. N. Harper, President Washington Chamber of Commerce, held a public reception at eleven o'clock in the U. S. Government " Army and Navy Building." In the afternoon at two o'clock there were exercises in the Auditorium, General Wilson presiding. Both Mr. Tucker, the President of the Exposition, and Governor Swanson, of Virginia, welcomed the visitors. Honorable Henry B. F. MacFarland, the principal speaker, said: " When in 1790, the work of preparing the city of Washington for the federal government began, its site, covered with ancient forests, looked practically as it did when Captain John Smith came to visit it, although Georgetown had grown to a population of 2,000, somewhat smaller than the population of Alexandria, which was at the extreme southern end of the new federal district, in the portion which had been ceded by Virginia."

The speaker told of the difficulty of selecting a site for the national capital and how the matter was at last decided by Thomas Jeffer-



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HONORABLE HENRY B. F. MacFARLAND
President Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia



Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson
Pres. Wash. Board of Trade



Hon. John R. McLean
Editor Wash. Post



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Hon. Scott C. Bone
Editor Wash. Herald



Copyright, Harris & Ewing
Colonel R. N. Harper
Pres. Wash. Chamber of Com.

son and Alexander Hamilton, who agreed that the South should have the federal district and the North should have the adoption of Hamilton's measure which made the revolutionary debts of the states part of the debt of the nation. The Potomac was selected and Congress commissioned General Washington to choose the particular site and plan the capital. Mr. MacFarland said:

"George Washington chose the site of the federal city, at the junction of the Anacostia and the Potomac in the beautiful amphitheater which had been the meeting-place of the Indian tribes of the North and South. He chose this site not only with the eye of a surveyor, but with the eye of a seer, who saw what other men did not see of the future greatness and glory of the republic. Most of the other statesmen here and in Europe looked upon the experiment of the thirteen states stretching in a thin line down the Atlantic coast as a doubtful one. The Constitution was only one year old when George Washington began to lay out the federal city, and the States had not become cemented together in the habit of union.



HONORABLE HENRY L. WEST
Commissioner District of Columbia

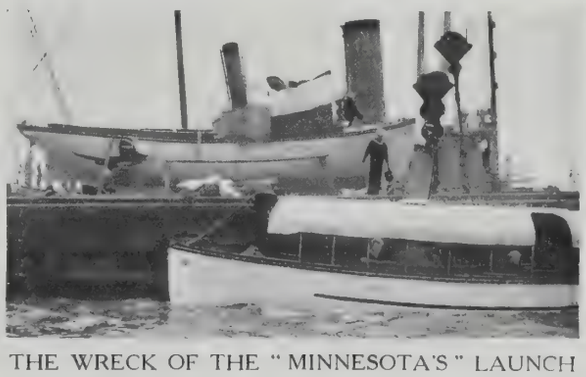
"Washington's plan for the city which Congress inevitably called by his name was his prediction writ large that the union would become more and more perfect and would last forever. In the future he saw the great Republic crossing the Alleghanies and the Rockies and taking its new flag to the uttermost parts of the earth. Most men had less imagination and less faith, and they could only see that day of small things. For many years afterward home and foreign wits joked about 'the city of magnificent distances' which seemed entirely out of proportion to the needs of the young nation."

The speaker told why June 11 had been chosen as District of Columbia Day, and said:

"We celebrate to-day the adoption of what the Supreme Court of the United States has called 'the constitution of the District of Columbia,' the organic act to provide, as its title says, 'a permanent form of government,' the act of Congress of June 11, 1878. It is evident that in the minds of men in Congress and the temporary Commissioners, who helped to frame the organic act, three ideas were prominent: First, the acceptance of the principle that the national government should pay half the expenses of the national capital and the District tax-payers the rest; second, that suffrage should be abolished, partly through the general desire of the tax-payers who had suffered because of the evils of partisan politics in municipal affairs, partly through the unwillingness of Congress to subject the United States to taxation and appropriation by District voters, and, third, the provision of a non-partisan by an executive commission of three, two of whom should specially represent the people of Washington, not having for three years previous claimed residence anywhere else, and who would represent the different views of the citizens and be directly amenable to public opinion."

About two hundred and fifty prominent citizens of Washington had come to the Exposition in honor of this occasion. The committee having in charge the details of the celebration was composed of the leading citizens of the capital. Myron M. Parker was chairman and Edgar D. Shaw was secretary. The other members of the committee were John W. Douglass, Lemon G. Hine, George Truesdell, John B. Wright, Colonel Garrett J. Lydecker, U. S. A.; General Henry M. Robert, U. S. A.; Colonel Charles W. Raymond, U. S. A.; Colonel William T. Russell, U. S. A.; Colonel Charles F. Powell, U. S. A.; Colonel William M. Black, U. S. A.; Major Lansing H. Beach, U. S. A.; Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A.; Colonel R. M. Harper, President of the Washington Chamber of Commerce; General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., President of the Washington Board of Trade; Mr. James F. Oyster, President of the Business Men's Association of Washington; Charles J. Bell, President of the Jobbers and Shippers Association of Washington; Honorable Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Evening Star; Honorable John R. McLean, editor of the Washington Post; Scott C. Bone, editor of the Washington Herald.

The most shocking disaster of the Exposition cast a gloom over the festivities of Virginia Day. Shortly before midnight on the tenth of June there left from the Exposition landing one



THE WRECK OF THE "MINNESOTA'S" LAUNCH



BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. VAUGHAN, JR., AND THE OFFICERS OF THE VIRGINIA BRIGADE

of the " Minnesota's " launches bearing Philip H. Field, Colorado, Class of 1906; William Hollister of Stevenson, North Carolina, Class of 1906; Franklin Porteous Holcomb, Delaware, Class of 1907; Herbert Leander Holden, Wisconsin, Class of 1907; Henry Clay Murfin, Jr., Ohio, Class of 1907; and Walter Carl Ulrich, Wisconsin, Class of 1907. The launch never arrived at the battleship. With the young officers were Robert H. Dodson, seaman, Jesse Conn, coal passer; Frank R. Plumber, ordinary seaman; Horley L. Van Dorne, ordinary seaman, and George W. Westphal, fireman. The " Minnesota " which was to have weighed anchor on the morning of the twelfth, was ordered to remain in the Roads until the launch was found or until all hope of finding it had disappeared. A feeling of deep sorrow pervaded the entire fleet. The officers and men of all foreign vessels expressed their sincere sympathy. Dredging was begun on the morning of the twelfth and every available boat was searching for the missing.

On account of the roughness of the sea the canvas cover to the launch had been fastened tightly when the boat left the pier, and it was known that should the launch have been sunk none of the occupants could possibly have escaped—the only opening in the canvas being for the man at the wheel to look ahead. After several days of tireless search the crews in the launches from the " Indiana " and " Ohio " discovered the missing craft and a naval derrick was sent at once to the scene. All night of June 14th divers were working beneath the water fastening cables to the sunken boat, preparing to raise it to the surface. The launch, which was sunk, had evidently struck a cable between a tug and its tow. The starboard side was battered in and the tiny craft sent to the bottom. Up to the morning of June 16th only one body had been found, the remains of George W. Westphal, a fireman of the ill-fated boat. Later all of the bodies were recovered.

The *League of American Pen Women* is a member of the International Federation of Press Clubs and is affiliated with the National Editorial Association. It always sends delegates to the meetings of these organizations and has decided to hold its annual convention for 1907 co-



Miss Mabel Louise White
President



Mrs. LaSalle Corbell Pickett
Vice-President



Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt
Historian

temporaneously with the meeting of the National Editorial Association. The exercises which were conducted in the afternoon at the Auditorium consisted of a greeting and a poem by the President, Miss Mabel Louise White, a reunion poem by Miss Anna B. Patton, and an historical poem by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donohue, together with several addresses and recitations by other members of the Association. Mrs. LaSalle Corbell Pickett, the Vice-President of the Association, read before the National Editorial Association a dialect story entitled " Marse John Randolph." The officers for the year 1907-8, elected at this meeting were Miss Mabel Louise White, President; Mrs. LaSalle Corbell Pickett, First Vice-President; Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edith Kingman Kern, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Della Hine Mertz, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Miss Jesse A. Griswold, Recording Secretary; Miss Mae Ruth Norcross, Treasurer; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Auditor; Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, Librarian; Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt, Historian, and Mrs. Lyda J. Young Withee, Reporter.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the *Virginia Press Association* convened at the Inside Inn. The Association held sessions on the 11th and 12th of June. In addition to the President's annual speech there were addresses made by W. A. Mann of the " Blackstone Courier," R. E. Byrd of the " Winchester Star," and Judge C. J. Cameron of the " Amherst New Era." Miss Bertha Gray Robinson of the " Orange Observer," the Historian of the Association, read a paper which dealt with the progress of journalism in Virginia during the year that had elapsed since the last meeting of the Association. W. S. Copeland was re-elected President and the other officers chosen were A. S. Gravely, Vice-President; J. L. Hart, Secretary; R. H. Beasley, Treasurer, and Miss Bertha G. Robinson, Historian.

June 12.—*Virginia Day.* A detachment of the 12th U. S. Cavalry escorted Governor and Mrs. Swanson from the Virginia Building to the Reviewing Stand on Lee's Parade. Shortly after noon Virginia's festivities commenced. The first important contribution to the occasion was a recitation by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, a poem which he had composed in honor of the day:

" THE VISION OF RALEIGH."

Caged like an eagle in these stony walls;
Fast barred by iron gratings in my cell,
With harsh attainder passed upon my life,
The shrewd-edged ax hung o'er me by a hair,
And Spain's fierce hate aflame to drive it down,
I, Walter Raleigh, still am more than free;
For that my soul is but my body's guest,
And roams at will the star-strewn realms of space.
Like Galileo in his lonely tower,
By Arno's flood, I watch the starry skies
And read the message veiled from dimmer eyes:
Each morn with Phoebus, charioteer,

I drive my flaming steeds across the Main
To view the virgin Land I gave my queen.
At eve with silvery Cynthia, guide,
Through rosy deeps, squired by the Evening Star,
I trail Apollo down ethereal seas,
And thread the azure mazes of the spheres,
To sail the moonlit reaches of the West.
I mind how as a boy on Devon's Downs,
I used to watch the ever westering sea
Climb up the misty, azure plain, till high
It lost itself in Heaven among the stars.
I fancied that the new, vast Western World,
Columbus plucked from space must march with Heaven,
And one who trod it, straight might touch the stars.
I mind how once in the receding tide
I cast a flag made all of stars and shreds,
With boyish boast, I'd plant my banner there,
And seize that mighty coast for England's Queen:
The young Diana of the morning skies,
Alack! Next flood my penon cast ashore.
Undaunted still, I nailed it to a mast,
And sent it forth again like Noah's dove,
And now like Noah's dove it came no more.
Thus, knew I well, the far, fair Land was mine.
Thenceforth God blessed me nightly in my dreams.
As Moses viewed from Pisgah's lonely steep,
God showed me visions of the promised land,
Whose milk and honey fed the minds of men.
Thenceforth, I questioned every sailor lad
To know if he had seen my banner there:
And one in jest, noting my kindling eyes,
Laughed, "Yea, Young Master, I have seen thy flag
On that brave coast 'twixt France and Florida."
And I, in joy did shout, "Thy name, good lad?"
"Newport," cried he, "An't please you—Christopher."
"A brave name, too," cried I. "New ports for me!
And braver yet, 'Christ-bearer—Christopher!'
One found a world to give to Aragon;
But thou shalt help me seize it for our Queen—"
How, when I hied me home, half mad with joy,
My brothers laughed: Humphrey and Adrian!
And I, in rage, swore a new oath I'd learned,
That I would pluck Spain's blood-stained banner down
And plant for aye the banner of St. George.
Thenceforth, I watched the wind-led ships a-sail,
And fancied them Cyclopean flocks that ranged
The azure plain of Neptune's pasturage,
Which I some day would shepherd through the seas
Where Spanish wolves held now high carnival.
'Twas this that planted fires within my breast,
Unquenchable by time or toil or blood—
This drove me flaming to the Netherlands,
To learn in youth on that wolf-ravaged plain
The shepherd's craft to balk Spain's craftiest wolves.
This brought me burning to my Mistress' feet,
Whereat, Columbus-like, I cast a world.
I oft have seen in watches of the night—
Was it a dream or seer's far-thrown thought?—
A vision of a realm I never knew—
Beneath new stars, laved in diviner light:
Like that Atlantis which great Plato dreamed,
Or fair Utopia spread mid Fancy's seas.
But fairer far than these and nobler far;
For men grew in that air to rule themselves,
And set a beacon high for all the world:
A pilot-star whereby the nations steered.
Methought I saw three little Caravels,
My flag at peak, freighted with Destiny,
The Admiral, my brave lad, Christopher,
Whose name held omen that he bore the Christ,
And in their wake the navies of Mankind.
They clove the stormy leagues of wintry seas,
And flouted Spain's red banner in her Main,
To limp at last within Virginia's Capes:
Those lone and silent sentries of the West,
Which guard the portals of the vast unknown,
They cast their anchor in an inland sea,
Whose waters made a music in mine ears,
More sweet than harping of the Seraphim.
With cables fine, spun by the silent Fates,
Then anchored they the Old World to the New.
'Twas Spring! And like a bride to meet her lord,
Fair Nature, blushing, donned her virgin robes,
Of tenderest green, decked all with dewy gems,
Distilled from waters of unsullied springs,
Wherein chaste Dian bathes her snowy limbs.
I heard the trumpet sound: They moored their barks,
On the calm surface of a noble stream,



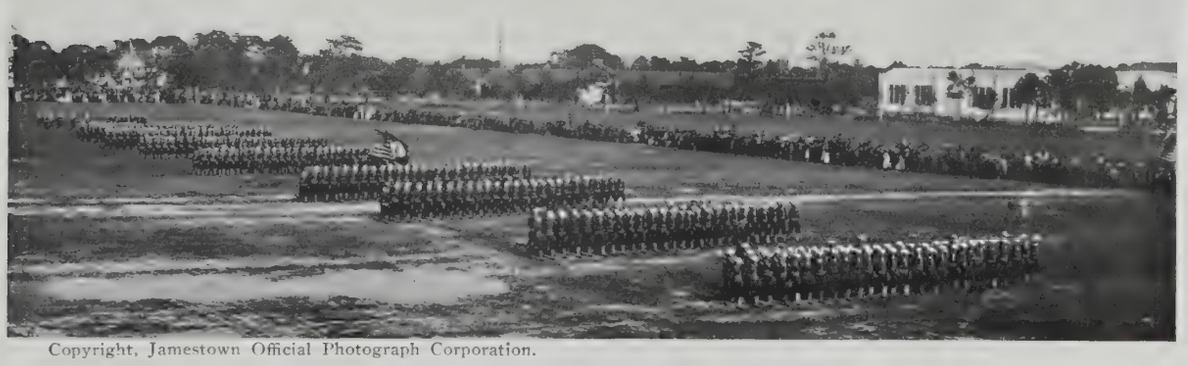
DR. THOMAS NELSON PAGE



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RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES

Whose fountains sprang beneath uncharted skies,
To pour their flood round all the coasts of men,
And temper every shore and every clime.
Unfrighted by the fierce-mouthed cannon's roar,
Deep-bosomed forests rang melodiously
And April skies smiled down their benison.
I saw them land upon a little isle,
Rear first the Cross; Then plant a starry flag,
I knew full well; yet knew as in a dream;
And lo! A new-made England swam in view,
As swam an orb in view that natal morn,
When darkness fled before the face of God,
And, shaking free the enshrouding folds of mist,
Clad all in light, Earth rose beneath His feet.
Amid Hesperian gardens, sunset-lit,
I saw a mighty Nation rear itself,
And spread until it covered half the world,
Like some young eagle soaring in the sun,
Beneath whose mighty wings States sheltered them,
And joyful Peoples basked in deep content.
She rose—not meteor-like to fade again,
But slow and steadfast as the Morning-star
From earthly mists to gladden all the sky.
Beneath her spell the silvery mountains deep
Gave up their hoards; the desert laughed with scorn,
Until Golconda shrank into a mite,
And El Dorado faded to a mist.
In whiter harvests than all eons yield
Cities and states sprang from the teeming soil;
Fair Knowledge spread full wide her amplest page,
And Science, Art and Literature arose
And made their home within the virgin Land,
Her wide, maternal arms she spread for all:
The oppress'd and desolate of every clime,
Found rest and consolation on her heart.
Adullam's Cave became the home of light,
Where every Nation lent its rays to feed
The flame which rose to Heaven and lit the world.
Her sway, benignant reached the furthest sea,
Then leapst the Main and canopied the Earth:
Not with fierce swords nor with embattled towers,
But with the might of Righteousness and Peace.
For nobler far than all material wealth,
And richer far than all the works of Man,
Rose vast the Fabric of Man's Liberty,
Wrought by Titanic hands on Freedom's forge.
When sang that Bugle's Earth-encircling strain,
On golden hinges swung the radiant gates,
That op'd the Future crystal silences,
And rang reverberant echoes down the years.
The Dungeon opened and the Shackle broke,
And Thrones of Tyranny fell toppling down,
As toppled low the walls of Jericho,
When Joshuan trumpets blew the blasts of God.
High Reason's voice proclaimed a government,
Whose deep foundation was Man's Liberty.
'Neath a new Heaven, I saw a new Earth dawn.
In yon vast spaces of that virgin Land
Men's minds grew great; their thoughts up-soared to God.
As in old days, Jehovah spoke again
On holy ground, from out the Wilderness
And taught men secrets veiled from highest kings:
That God's best gift to Man is Liberty:



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BATTALION UNITED STATES MARINES



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RICHMOND HOWITZERS, VIRGINIA DAY

His chosen altar, aye, the Patriot's heart.
That knowledge is a pillar of the State,
Whose Atlantean shoulders lift the World.
And as Men rise in knowledge, so they grow
Fitted to take their rank in Government.
That neither Lords nor Kings can bind Men's minds;
That neither State nor Church can rule Men's souls;
For Conscience is beneath nor Church nor State,
And renders homage to high God alone.
That loftier far than gentle birth is birth
Of Noble Aspiration and High Deeds.
And deeper than all deep foundations lie
The People's Will. On this and this alone
All Government whate'er must rest at last;
And at the last all Kings and Emperors
Their crowns hold but as tenants of that Will,
Whose voice is Godlike only when it speaks
As Justice bids, God's Heaven-born messenger.
That freed from tyranny of Temporal Kings
One Lord and King still sits upon His Throne,
And rules the destinies of States and Men.
Whose level sceptre sways the Elements,
And Justice is the echo of His Voice.
This radiant beacon my Virginia set,
When Queenly, high enthroned amid the seas,
She lit the torch that flamed across the World,
Till at her feet the grateful Nations sued
And joyful peoples clung about her knees.
Then, let the headsman's axe fall when it will;
God can of scaffolds make lintels to Heaven,
Though Spain's red wolves have dragged the Shepherd down,
His flock shall whiten every sunlit plain,
And ages yet to come shall pipe his praise,
Who shepherded the seas for England's Queen
And made the Oceans as a fold of Peace.
The God who watched o'er Israel's Shepherd lad,
And led him to the pebbled brook to find
The weapon to o'erthrow Philistea's Might,
Shall lead me through the dark and silent wave,
And though He slay me, will I trust in Him;
Yea, though this tenement must melt to dust,
I still will trust Him to upraise its guest
And grant the consummation of my hope,
To find, as once I dreamed, my Virgin Land
In righteousness and Peace to march with Heaven.

The principal speaker was Governor Claude A. Swanson, who said:

The Commonwealth of Virginia and the Republic, the United States of America, have united to celebrate this, the third century of their beginning. Jamestown is the joint cradle of this State and this Nation. Thus, as we participate in these commemorative exercises, our hearts flame alike with state and with national patriotism.

This day of the Exposition has been designated as "Virginia Day." To-day the children and the descendants of the children of Virginia gather at this birthday party to pay royal loving devotion to their glorious mother for her three hundred years of brave endeavor and splendid achievement. Virginia extends to all of you a cordial, warm and loving welcome. To her children who have come from afar she gives her blessings and benedictions. She places her loving hands on their heads and wishes them all measure of prosperity and happiness. She salutes her many fair daughters in statehood with maternal pride and joy, she rejoices at their bright career and feels that their glories add to her a deeper majesty. To her sister states, who so generously rejoice and celebrate with her, she gives an affectionate greeting, while she thrills anew with the love which cements them and her into a perpetual union. To her foreign friends and nations who have graced this occasion by their presence and approval, she extends the hand of true friendship and hospitality. To this Nation to whose growth and power she had made such vast contributions, her heart goes out in an abounding and abiding love.

Virginia! thy very name, like that of Scotland, England, France, Greece and Rome, has a distinct and individual meaning, bringing to the mind scenes of natural loveliness and visions of sacrifice, suffering, heroism and glory, which will encircle these with a deathless renown. Bounded by high mountain and majestic ocean, decorated with hill, plain and valley, threaded by beautiful broad rivers, kissed by sunshine and radiant with warmth, nature designed thee as the fit abode of a joyous and chivalric, courageous and lofty people. Virginia furnished a magnificent and suitable stage for the cavalier to unfold the drama of his new destiny. Here man and nature were found in perfect harmony. Here brave people and beautiful country combined to create a history so resplendent with genius and grandeur as to make this Commonwealth illustrious the world over. Soft and sweet as the memories of buried love will ever lie in our hearts the old colonial homes and plantations of Virginia, embowered in forests, shrubbery and flowers, bright with joyous romantic life, ruled by superb women and noble men. The history of the Old Virginia from Jamestown to Appomattox is the history of a great and glorious people,



SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS

ever to be noted in story and in song. No people, no civilization in the same length of time ever accomplished so much for the betterment of mankind, or produced so many eminent men, who will be numbered forever among the immortals. Her history is replete with great deeds and great names.

The Governor reviewed tersely but eloquently the colonial and state history of Virginia. In speaking of Bacon's Rebellion he said: "History cannot furnish a more dramatic and inspiring scene than that at the Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg, where on the 3rd of August, 1676, the Cavaliers of Virginia assembled, and in stormy session, extending from noon to midnight, finally, under the flickering light of torches, signed an agreement that they would never lay down their arms until their wrongs were redressed, though the King of Great Britain should send troops to try and suppress them. This was the boldest, bravest act of the century."

Referring to the Revolutionary period, the Governor declared: "No nation was ever adorned at one time with so many illustrious men as was Virginia during the Revolutionary War, and the few years preceding and following. Neither Greece or Rome ever possessed at once such a prodigality of genius and eminence. It is almost impossible to conceive that a population so small could furnish so many distinguished men." Naming the heroes and statesmen of that day one by one and describing their claims to the gratitude of the nation, Governor Swanson continued:



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GOVERNOR SWANSON SPEAKING

Eliminate the achievements of these men, and you will nearly unwrite the history of our country. These were the brains that conceived; these were the hands that constructed our national system and formed the foundation upon which have been builded American greatness and glory.

Virginia, many and valuable have been your gifts to this nation, great is your title to distinction and immortality. Within your border was erected the first church in this nation; was built the first furnace, was founded the first free school. It was you who first challenged France on this continent. Your House of Burgesses was the first assembly of the colonies to remonstrate against the tyranny of the British Parliament and assert American rights; you were the first to pass a resolution for armed resistance against British power; your convention was the first to declare for freedom and independence unconditionally, and thus you became the first republic of the Western world. The independence of all the colonies was moved in the Continental Congress in your name, through instructions given to your delegates. To allay colonial jealousies during the Revolutionary War you generously conceded the territorial claims of all the other colonies. To cement the States into a Union, you gave to the Nation a large territory, an empire in vastness and richness, which was yours by charter and conquest. It was you who called the convention which prepared the Federal Constitution. To you belongs the honor of being the first to condemn and prohibit the infamous slave trade. It was your wisdom and foresight which saved the Northwestern territory from slavery, which act was the most controlling of all causes which led to its final destruction. That the rich and large stretch of territory, embracing Texas and California, is a part of this nation is due to the policy of your distinguished son, President Tyler, and the victories of your illustrious soldiers, Scott and Taylor. The first blood shed in the Revolutionary War was on your Western border in conflict with the Indians, incited by Britain. The last final blow that destroyed British power in America was delivered on your soil at Yorktown.

The first ironclad vessel, which revolutionized the navies of the world, was built and fought within your waters. During the late war between the States, your soil was the seat of the most prolonged and terrific war of all ages and of all countries. Within five years more than six hundred battles were fought within your borders. There is scarcely a hilltop, a stream or village within your limits which has not become historical from its association with some daring deed of valor or splendid display of military genius or prowess. Virginia, your history from Bethel to Appomattox gleams with a glory that has brought to you a renown which is imperishable. You gave the world its most daring exhibition of disciplined valor, when, amid storm of shell and shot, Pickett charged the heights of Gettysburg, and by a baptism of blood and death showed the glorious stuff of which Virginians are made. The lurid light of that charge will shine to the remotest time. You furnished to that conflict the dashing cavalryman, gallant Turner Ashby, who, on his milk-white steed, his drawn sword in hand, his face ablaze with the enthusiasm of battle, will live as long as gallantry, patriotism and chivalry are cherished. You then gave to the world its greatest cavalry leader, who revolutionized the use of cavalry, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Jeb Stuart, "boisterous as March, fresh as May," who rode and fought like a mighty Saxon King. You produced the best corps commander of his age, A. P. Hill; and the best tactician of his time, Joseph E. Johnston. Then you gave to the world that silent, stern, mysterious figure, Stonewall Jackson, the great thunderbolt of war, whose unflinching courage, resolute will, rapidity of movement, boldness and brilliance of conception, made a military genius second only to Lee and Napoleon, the two great Gods of War. Then seeming as if desirous of reaching a climax in your rich gifts, you gave to the world, Robert E. Lee, whose princely bearing, knightly courtesy, Christian devotion to duty, brave heart, superb intellect and amazing genius, formed a character without a peer, and who will ever shine as the brightest star in the galaxy of Anglo-Saxon greatness."

When the Governor ceased speaking the great naval and military parade started. Eliminating the international feature of Georgia's line of march this parade was even more imposing than the one which had occurred two days before. Six Companies of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, clothed in blue uniforms with white caps and white leggings, formed the advance guard. Immediately following the midshipmen came Colonel Philip Reade at the head of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; sixteen companies of the Marine corps clad in khaki and accompanied by several bands, marched next and behind these sea soldiers, thirty-two companies of sailors from the various battleships at anchor in Hampton Roads, marched in close ranks. Next came the Third Battery of Artillery with four guns and four caissons, and then three troops of the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry. Wild cheers greeted the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute who succeeded the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry, and presented an exact counterpart of the cadets from West Point. The V. M. I. boys were in full dress uniforms and they passed the Reviewing Stand with lines perfect, heads erect, eyes straight in front and colors proudly flying. Scarcely a less hearty welcome was given by the thousands to the five companies of infantry and one company of artillery from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, who looked most soldierly in their uniforms of blue. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion followed the cadets. Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan, Commander of the Virginia Volunteers, accompanied by his staff, followed closely after the

Richmond Battalion. With General Vaughan were the Seventieth, the Seventy-first and the Seventy-second regiments of Virginia Volunteers, the Fifth Regiment National Guard of Georgia, and Company "A," First Georgia Regiment, closed the line of volunteer infantry. Contrasting pointedly with the nattily dressed, fresh, well groomed soldiers who had passed, the Richmond Howitzers next appeared, mud-covered and tired after their tramp from Richmond. With them was their supply wagon still unloaded, and they looked like veterans who had rushed to the field of battle. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, who followed the Howitzers, ended the parade.

Those who occupied the Governor's box in the Reviewing Stand were Governor Claude A. Swanson and Mrs. Swanson, H. R. H., the Duke d'Abruzzi, Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, Major-General Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, the members of the Virginia State Commission and members of the Governor's staff, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Miss Katherine Elkins, Mrs. Donald McLean and Miss McLean, Major Mallory, U. S. A., Captain Bowley, U. S. A., Captain Pillsbury, U. S. N., and Rear-Admiral Pleskott of the Austrian navy. An interesting feature of the exercises in the Grand Stand was contributed by two cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, one carrying a flag of Virginia and the other the national colors. Throughout the exercises which lasted nearly three hours, these young men maintained immovably their places at either side of the Governor's box.

No cards were issued for the reception at the Virginia Building but from 8:30 o'clock until midnight a multitude greeted Governor and Mrs. Swanson, who, with the Virginia Commissioners, held open house. The weather was far from ideal, not so stormy as the evening of Georgia Day, yet rain fell at times through the afternoon and evening, but the weather did not deter visitors who came in a steady stream from the moment the doors opened.

June 13.—The *Phi Mu Fraternity*, one of the oldest secret societies founded for women in America, dates back to 1852. It was organized at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga. It now has a total membership of over two thousand and the chapters of the various fraternities were well represented at the opening meeting of the convention which was held at noon in the Auditorium. Honorable James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk, delivered an address of welcome, to which Mrs. J. E. Hayes of Montezuma, Ga., the President of the Fraternity, responded happily. A number of pleasing speeches were made by the members and a musical programme was given. The officers elected for the succeeding year were:

President, Miss Louise Monning, Amarillo, Texas; First Vice-President, Miss Lillian Farmer; Second Vice-President, Miss Alice Garth; Third Vice-President, Miss Mary Frost; Secretary, Miss Bonito Hinton; Treasurer, Miss Willie Erminger; Reporter, Miss Susan Bynum, and Historian, Miss Lillian Estes.

The *University of Missouri Cadets* arrived early in the morning and went into camp for a week's stay. While at the Exposition the corps occupied the same grounds which had been held by the West Point Cadets. During their stay in camp the corps observed the military regulations of the United States Army. For one or two hours each day they drilled on Lee Parade. A fine band accompanied the young soldiers and their drills and parades evoked much favorable comment from the military authorities.

June 15.—For two hours the *United Commercial Travelers* occupied the Auditorium. The freedom of the grounds and the War Path had been extended to them. A delegation arrived at the Exposition at ten o'clock. They were accompanied by their band which played "My Old Kentucky Home" before the Kentucky Building, and "Dixie" at the Virginia Building. At the Auditorium, Governor Swanson and President Tucker met the Travelers and speech-making followed. Among the members who made addresses were J. M. Bowers of Louisville, Ky., Parker Jenks of Parkersburg, W. Va., T. J. Phelps of Roanoke, Va., I. Brennan of Wheeling, and H. K. Wolcott of Norfolk.

Governor Swanson accompanied by Colonel Dempsey, Colonel Stern, Major Wright, Major Mallory, and Lieutenants Cootes and Bagby, reviewed the Brigade of Virginia Volunteers commanded by Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan. The Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Regiments of State troops passed the Reviewing Stand. Each regiment in succession went through the customary maneuvers of dress parade, passing the stand in company front, and presenting arms to the reviewing party.

Precisely at 2:30 P. M. Mr. Tucker fired the starting gun for the sports which formally



Miss Louise Monning
Grand President



Miss Lillian Estes
Historian



Miss Willie W. Erminger
Grand Treasurer



Miss Bonito Hinton
Grand Secretary

OFFICERS OF THE PHI MU FRATERNITY

opened the athletic season of the Ter-Centennial. The third annual championship meet of the *South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.* These events were well attended and aroused much enthusiasm. The championship was won by the Maryland Athletic Club of Baltimore, with fifty-nine points. The Mt. Washington Club of the same city was second with forty-three points and the Maryland Swimming Club, also of Baltimore, was third with twenty points. The following table gives the events and the winners:

100 yds. run—10 1-5s., A. C. Carey, Maryland A. C.
220 yds. run—24s., A. C. Carey, Maryland A. C.
440 yds. run—52 1-5s., P. S. Herring, Mt. Washington A. C.
880 yds. run—2m. 5 2-5s., P. S. Herring, Mt. Washington A. C.
1-mile run—4m. 57s., Mitchell Griffith, Mt. Washington A. C.
3-mile run—19m. 13s., Mitchell Griffith, Mt. Washington A. C.
120 yds. hurdles—16 3-5s., H. S. Duker, Maryland A. C.
220 yds. hurdles—27 1-5s., Joseph S. Hill, Mt. Washington A. C.
Running high jump—5 ft. 5½ in., G. J. Riquardt, Maryland A. C.
Running broad jump—21 ft. 7¼ in., Joseph S. Hill, Mt. Washington A. C.
Pole vault—10 ft. 4½ in., J. A. Sterrett, George Washington University.
Putting 16-lb. shot—34 ft. 10 in., T. K. Barrett, Maryland Swimming Club.
Throwing 16-lb. hammer—132 ft. 10 in., T. K. Barrett, Maryland Swimming Club.
Throwing 56-lb. weight—31 ft. 7 in., T. K. Barrett, Maryland Swimming Club.
Throwing the discus—104 ft. 8 in., L. L. Hayden, Maryland A. C.

June 16.—The *Pocahontas Bell Association* formally presented their bell to the Kentucky Commissioners for use at the Kentucky Reservation. The bell possessed rich sentimental value. It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds and its metal consisted of gold, silver, steel and brass which formerly had been parts of heirlooms and had been sacrificed by ladies of Kentucky and Virginia. Originally the plan of the Association was to present the bell to the Virginia Building, but this idea was abandoned when the women and children of Kentucky helped the men to supply the deficiency of the Legislature of that State and raised a sum sufficient to complete the Kentucky Building. The ceremonies were simple but impressive. The band which had accompanied the cadets from the University of Missouri furnished the music for the occasion and played patriotic airs. On the platform built next to the belfry were Mrs. Anna F. Green of Culpeper, Virginia, who organized the Association, Mrs. Sallie Barton Buchannan, vice regent of the Association, Mrs. F. A. Walke, Mrs. W. W. Grant and Theodore J. Wool. The principal address of the occasion was made by Governor Swanson. After the bell was dedicated it was rung by a little granddaughter of Mrs. Green, and the first peals were greeted by cheers.

Brigadier-General Vaughan for the first time reviewed the entire Brigade of the Virginia State troops. From five o'clock in the afternoon until nearly eight, the Virginia soldiery was the attraction on Lee Parade. The Seventieth Regiment first paraded and then passed in review, followed later by the Seventy-first and last by the Seventy-second. The State guards made an excellent showing and while they did not move with the precision of the regulars they evidenced excellent training and were frequently applauded by the thousands of visitors which surrounded the Parade Ground.

June 17.—The twelfth annual convention of the *Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity* was called to order in the Auditorium. The delegates present represented fifteen different Chapters located at various homeopathic colleges throughout the United States. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, M. D., of Chicago, was elected Grand President.

The sixty-third annual session of the *American Institute of Homeopathy* assembled in the Convention Hall of the Inside Inn at eleven o'clock. Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, Conn., the President of the Institute, presided. George B. Peck, M. D., Chairman of the Committee on International Homeopathy, presented some figures showing how Homeopathy was practiced in other countries besides America. In Germany there were three hundred and twelve practitioners and thirteen pharmacies; in Great Britain and Ireland one hundred and ninety-three practitioners, seventy-five pharmacies and sixteen dispensaries, besides those connected with the hospitals; in Spain one hundred and forty-two practitioners, five pharmacies, two hospitals, two dispensaries and one institution; in France one hundred and twenty practitioners; in Russia sixty-one practitioners, three pharmacies, four dispensaries and a hospital; in Italy forty-seven practitioners, eleven pharmacies besides those attached to six dispensaries and one hospital; in Austria-Hungary forty-four practitioners, one pharmacy, and two hospitals; in Belgium thirty-seven practitioners, fourteen phar-



Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker
President



Dr. Frank Kraft
Secretary

macies and nine dispensaries; in Switzerland twenty-four practitioners; in Holland twenty-two practitioners and sixteen pharmacies; in Denmark six practitioners and one pharmacy; in Greece three practitioners; in Portugal two; in Canada eighty-eight practitioners, four pharmacies and two hospitals; in Brazil thirty-nine practitioners and sixteen pharmacies; in Chile eight practitioners; in Argentina seven practitioners; in British West Indies five practitioners; in Uruguay four practitioners and two pharmacies; in India forty-nine practitioners. Dr. Peck also related that the spread of Homeopathy in Japan was quite evident.

John Preston Sutherland, M. D., of Boston, delivered a very interesting address on Homeopathy: "What It Is and What It Has Done for Humanity."

The Institute remained in session for five days and conducted business meetings and discussed methods of treatment of diseases. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, M. D., was elected President; W. E. Riley, M. D., First Vice-President; J. Richey Horner, M. D., Second Vice-President; Frank Kraft, M. D., Secretary; T. Franklin Smith, M. D., Treasurer; J. H. Ball, M. D., Registrar; George T. Shower, Necrologist; Millie J. Chatman, Censor.

Cotemporaneously with the holding of the Institute there was a session of the *Bureau of Homeopathy* of which William Boericke, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was chairman, and W. A. Dewey, M. D., of Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary; and a *Bureau of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics* was also conducted. Victor H. Hallman, M. D., of Hot Springs, Ark., was chairman of this division, and R. F. Rabe of New York City, Secretary. Dr. Hudson D. Bishop of Cleveland, O., Secretary of the *Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Pathology*, conducted the sessions of that division in the absence of C. E. Sawyer, M. D., of Marion, Ohio, and H. H. Baker, M. D., presided as chairman over the *Bureau of Pedology*, while William H. Freeman, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the Secretary. Eugene H. Porter, M. D., of New York, was chairman of the *Bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Health.*

June 18.—The eighth session of the *Surgical and Gynæcological Society* convened on this day; Horace Packard, M. D., of Boston, Mass., was President, and J. W. Hassler, M. D., of New York, Secretary. Dr. Hassler was re-elected and Dr. Packard was succeeded by Hamilton F. Biggar, M. D., of Cleveland, O. The first session of the fifth annual meeting of the *Obstetrical Society* was held. Florence N. Ward, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal., was President, and Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, M. D., of Chicago, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer. H. C. Aldrich, M. D., Minneapolis, Minn., was elected President for 1908, and Dr. Fitz-Patrick was re-elected Secretary. The *Society of Neurology and Psychiatry* was called to order by its President, Frank C. Richardson, M. D., of Boston. David Moulton Gardner, M. D., of Caldwell, N. J., was the Secretary.

The first of several notable family reunions was one of the events of the day. The *Claiborne Family* was founded in America by William Claiborne, Secretary of the Colony of Virginia, and a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great. William C. Claiborne of Danville, Va., was chairman of the committee and members of the family from various parts of the country attended. The principal object of the meeting was to form a permanent organization of the Claiborne descendants. The exercises were opened by the Reverend D. G. Claiborne Butts of Richmond, Va., a Claiborne descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Tucker, to which William C. C. Claiborne of New Orleans, responded. Dr. John Herbert Claiborne of New York City, read a paper entitled "Concerning the Contention of Lord

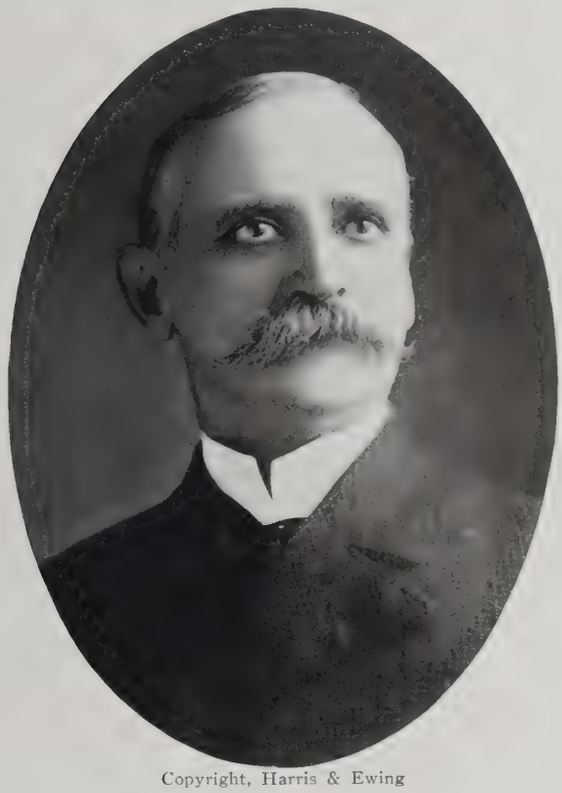


WILLIAM CLAIBORNE
Secretary of the Colony of Virginia

Baltimore and Colonel William Claiborne for the possession of Kent Island—a Justification of Claiborne." This monograph was a valuable contribution to Virginia's colonial history and has been secured by the Virginia Historical Society for publication. George Mason Claiborne read a paper on "Claiborne Genealogy." An original poem on William Claiborne composed by William E. Vassar, of Athens, Ga., was read by James T. Kilby of Danville, Va. A life size portrait of Secretary Claiborne was, during the reunion, hung in the rotunda of the Auditorium. Later it was placed in the Hall of History. At the close of the Exposition the portrait was sent to the State Library in Richmond.

The fourteenth annual convention of the *International Association of Chiefs of Police* was called to order by the President, Major

Richard Sylvester of Washington, at ten o'clock in the morning. Probably two hundred Chiefs were in attendance. John B. Jenkins, President of Norfolk's Civil Service Commission, delivered the address of welcome. President Sylvester replied to the greeting and then made his annual address which was full of important facts, highly interesting to those whose stock in trade is a knowledge of the methods of criminals, the means adopted for their identification and the ways of apprehending those who prey on society. The following notable thought was enunciated by this distinguished police officer: "Cruelty in punishment for slight offenses often induces offenders to pass from the trifling to more atrocious crime. Thus are fellow mortals made desperate while the laws which ought to soften the ferocity of obdurate minds tend to corrupt and harden them."



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MAJOR RICHARD SYLVESTER
President

Mr. Van Buskirk, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, submitted a report giving in detail statistics relating to one hundred or more American cities. His paper showed a number of photographs received by the office from each of the cities, a number of identifications made in each city, letters of criminal information sent from each city, letters of correspondence, number of bulletins issued and monthly reports issued by each department.

J. N. Tillard, Chief of Police of Altoona, Pa., read a most interesting paper dealing with "The Child, the Home and the State." He inveighed against the various curfew laws that have been adopted and said: "Actual vice can be restrained by the enforcement of acts of legislation, but it is doubtful whether potential vice can be restrained. Crime, both actual and potential can be restrained. The first by punitive, and the second by preventative measures. It is quite a different thing to arrest an innocent child who may be on the streets in the evening, in order to prevent its being contaminated by evil associations, from arresting an ex-convict who is known to be an avowed enemy of society and who is idly wandering about with no particular objective point, and whose purposes in the past have always been sinister, in order to prevent his attacking the life and property of others."

Wm. A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, the Chief of the famous Pinkerton Detective Agency, read a paper on "Train Robberies, Train Robbers and the 'Holdup' Men," which was in effect a history of all the gangs that have terrorized railroads in America.

The Association was in session for three days.

June 19.—*The National Society of Physical Therapeutics* began its fourteenth annual session. Hills Cole, M. D., of New York City, the President for 1907, called the Society to order. Rollin H. Stevens, M. D., of Detroit, Mich., was elected President for 1908, and William H. Dieffenbach, M. D., New York City, was re-elected Secretary.

The battleships "Ohio," "Illinois," "Indiana," and "Minnesota" left Hampton Roads, having been ordered away for target and tactical maneuvers. These men-of-war were the last remnants of the large fleet that had participated in the celebration of Georgia and Virginia Days.

The *Virginia Bankers Association* was called to order in the Auditorium by President A. B. Schwarzkopf, the cashier of the Norfolk National Bank; Mr. Tucker and William H. White of Norfolk, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, delivered addresses of welcome, to which John W. Woods, President of the City National Bank of Roanoke, responded. The meeting was a business session and all of the addresses dealt with subjects relating to banking. Colonel James R. Branch, Secretary of the American Bankers Association of New York, delivered the most notable address. He discussed the inelasticity of our currency, its power of expansion but lack of contractibility, and suggested as a proper basis for paper issue a metallic reserve plus credit, the basis of National Bank currency being the National debt. He said:

"The present National Bank note has as a guarantee the Government bond, a piece of parchment representing a part of the Government debt. The wonderful resources of our great country have made these notes absolutely secure; but more than a generation ago when this country was just out of swaddling clothes, the credit notes of the first and second United States banks, the banks of the Suffolk system, the banks of Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Iowa, Ohio and other States were also irreproachable, while to-day with the development of steam and electricity and the resources of the country, such notes would be even better."

As to the benefit of the credit currency, Colonel Branch said:

"Such a currency would be more advantageous to the merchants and business people of the country than to anyone else, for it would make the rates of interest more uniform. As has been the experience of all nations using a credit currency, it would help cut down the cost of their products and better enable them to compete with foreign rivals in trade.



N. P. GATLING
Secretary



RICHARD H. SMITH
President 1907-1908



A. B. SCHWARZKOPF
President 1906-1907

"Such a currency is sound, as has been proven by the experience of France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Austria, Japan, Canada and Australia, and from the experience of the first and second United States banks, and various State banks which existed before the Civil War. As the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency says this does not refer to wildcat currency circulated under the guise of State notes or bond secured money, the bonds being United States bonds or stocks, and bonds and stocks of several States; and, in the case of Wisconsin, railroad bonds. But I refer to a true credit currency of this or any other country, for when such has been used it has proven as good as gold or the coin of the realm of the Government where issued. Such a currency is certain to be adopted at some future date, for scientific and economic laws are eventually bound to prevail."

The officers of the Association elected at this meeting for 1907-8 were Richard H. Smith of Richmond, President; N. P. Gatling of Lynchburg, Secretary; H. A. Williams of Richmond, Treasurer. The details of the meeting and the arrangements for social functions incident to the convention were under the charge of a strong local reception committee, of which Tench F. Tilghman, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Norfolk, was Chairman.

Many hundreds of traveling men from all parts of the country attended the opening of the T. P. A. Building. The services in the Auditorium were formally begun by State Chaplain J. J. Gravatt of Richmond, after which President E. R. Barksdale was introduced. National Traveler, W. T. Kent, President of the Jamestown Commission from Missouri, responded to an address of welcome by Mr. Tucker. Jere M. Porter, a Kentucky traveler, was the principal speaker. Mr. Porter's speech was humorous and one of his most appreciated hits was his remark that he had been a traveling man for thirty years, half of which time he had spent waiting at railroad stations in the South for trains that came the next day.

The Norwegian coast service battleship Harald Haarfagre arrived in Hampton Roads. This was the first time that a warship bearing the flag of the new kingdom had entered the Virginia harbor. The vessel was commanded by Captain Oskar Dahl. The officers of the battleship were very welcome guests at the



NORWEGIAN COAST SERVICE BATTLESHIP "HARALD HAARFAGRE"
COMMANDER OSKAR DAHL

Army and Navy Club and the sailors were frequent visitors at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. Not only the Exposition officials but the United States' representatives regarded the visit of Norway's vessel as a high compliment.

June 20.—*Company "A," Second Infantry, Florida State Troops*, arrived in camp at two o'clock in the afternoon. This company under the command of Captain G. A. Nash, took every advantage of gaining experience which was offered by the presence of the regulars and the proximity of Fortress Monroe, a point which they visited in a body. While Company "A" was at the Exposition the disastrous "Pine Beach" fire occurred and Quartermaster Sergeant Chambers distinguished himself by saving a woman's life, bringing her from the third story of one of the burning hotels.

June 21.—One hundred and thirty cadet officers and privates, forming the corps of *South Carolina Military Academy*, arrived at the Exposition and were quartered in Camp Captain John Smith from June 21 to June 28. Accompanying the battalion was the entire



OFFICERS AND CADETS OF SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY

faculty of the academy consisting of Colonel Asbury Coward, LL. D., Superintendent; Captain W. H. Simons, 6th Infantry, U. S. A., Commandant; Majors St. James Cummings, M. A., R. G. Thomas, C. E., O. J. Bond, B. S., P. B. Winn, C. E. and Charles Walker, M. A.; Captains J. W. Moore, B. S., and H. E. Raines, B. S.; R. S. Cathcart, M. D., Surgeon, and Professor F. P. Valdez.

On Sunday, the 23rd of June, the corps attended divine service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Norfolk, where the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Southern Diocese of Virginia. On the 26th of June the three companies engaged in a competitive drill to determine the prize company of the year. Company "B," under Cadet Captain J. S. Bethea was the victor. On the same day was held the competitive individual drill for the "Star of the West" medal. The honor of wearing this trophy is one highly appreciated by the cadets and its history has a peculiar interest. According to Colonel John Payne Thomas, the historian, it was a detachment of South Carolina Military Academy Cadets, commanded by Major (now Bishop) P. F. Stevens, who, by order of Governor Pickens, on January 9, 1861, fired from the battery afterwards known as the "Star of the West," the first hostile shot of the Civil War. It was directed against the transport steamer, "Star of the West," which was on its way bearing men and supplies for the relief of Fort Sumter. The vessel was driven off and diverted from its purpose. A piece of wood taken from the ship forms part of the medal. Cadet Private A. T. Corcoran, of Charleston, South Carolina, was the winner.

The commencement exercises of the Academy were held in the Exposition Auditorium, June 26th. Colonel C. S. Gadsden, Chairman, Colonel J. J. Lucas, Colonel W. W. Lewis, Governor M. F. Ansel and the Adjutant and Inspector-General, J. C. Boyd, S. C., were present as members of the Board of Visitors. The Governor of the State made an appropriate address on the value of education, and Colonel Lewis presented the medals. Cadet Captain T. J. Russell of Anderson, the orator of his class, spoke on the subject of "Commercialism." The Chairman of the Board delivered to nineteen cadets their diplomas as graduates of the academy and their degrees of Bachelors of Science.

The South Carolina Academy was the only military institute which practically attended in a body and absolutely the only one which officially closed its annual session at the Exposition. The compliment which was thus paid to the Ter-Centennial was much appreciated by every one connected with the undertaking, and whatever could be done to make more pleasant the stay of these much honored guests was done. The drills, parades and maneuvers of the cadets were always witnessed by good audiences and their military appearance and discipline was highly complimented.

June 22.—The exhibit of the *Children's School Farm League* was opened with interesting ceremonies. They were scheduled to take place in the Social Economy Building, but owing to the chaotic condition of that

place, were held at the Farm. The work of the League was explained to all visitors who called and tea was served to them by the children under the direction of chaperons. Among those who received were Mrs. Henry, the hostess of the New York building; Miss Virginia Gatewood, Mrs. C. K. King, Miss Margaret King, Miss Minnie Bronson and Mrs. Henry Parsons, the President of the League.

The annual *Intercollegiate Championship Meet* for 1907 began on June 22, and was won by Princeton University, which secured sixty-four points, the University of Pennsylvania being a close second.

100 yds run—9 4-5 seconds. N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, first; F. L. Ramsdell, Texas, second; R. A. Gamble, Princeton, third.

880 yds. run—1 minute, 59 seconds. L. P. Jones, Pennsylvania, first; E. J. Baker, Swarthmore, second; Harry Tidd, Missouri, third.

120 yds. hurdle—26 seconds. W. M. Armstrong, Princeton, first; L. P. Simons, Princeton, second; T. O. Haydock, Pennsylvania, third.

1 mile run—4 minutes, 28 seconds. Guy Haskins, Pennsylvania, first; J. L. Eisele, Princeton, second; W. L. Meegee, Princeton, third.

220 yds. run—21 3-5 seconds. N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, first; F. L. Ramsdell, Texas, second; R. A. Gamble, Princeton, third.

2 mile run—10 minutes, 1 second. J. L. Eisele, Princeton, first; F. L. Jackson, Missouri, second; J. M. Groves, Harvard, third.

220 yds. low hurdle—24 4-5 seconds. W. M. Armstrong, Princeton, first.

440 yds. run—51 seconds. N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, first; J. C. Atlee, Princeton, second; T. O. Haydock, Pennsylvania, third.

Pole vault—11 feet, 3 inches. W. McSwain, Pennsylvania, and C. Vozin, Princeton, tied; J. A. Sterrett, George Washington University, third.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer—135 feet. W. H. Daub, Princeton, first; 115 feet, 8 inches. W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, second; 82 feet, 8 inches. W. B. Connors, Princeton, third.

Running high jump—6 feet, 1 inch. T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, first; C. M. Bacon, Missouri, second; W. McSwain, Pennsylvania, and L. P. Simons, Princeton, tied for third.

Putting 16-lb. shot—43 feet, 4½ inches. W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, first; W. P. Connors, Princeton, second; W. H. Daub, Princeton, third.

Throwing the discus—100 feet, 4½ inches. W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, first; W. H. Daub, Princeton, second; W. B. Connors, Princeton, third.

Running broad jump—21 feet, 2½ inches. T. O. Haydock, Pennsylvania, first; W. B. Connors, Princeton, 20 feet, 9 inches, second; L. P. Simons, Princeton, 20 feet, 6 inches, third.

The meet officers were: Referee, A. C. Copeland; Official Timers, A. C. Walsh, Princeton, W. C. Hellawell, Baltimore, Md.; W. C. Thacker, Washington, D. C.; E. V. Cummings, Maryland Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md.

June 24.—The converted cruiser "Prairie" arrived in Hampton Roads with one company of *Georgia Naval Reserves*, sixty-five men and five officers—Captain Joseph Dunn, U. S. N., commanding.

Company "H," Ninth Regiment National Guard of New York encamped at the Exposition from June 24 to June 30. The strength



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OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE GEORGIA NAVAL RESERVE ON BOARD OF THE CONVERTED CRUISER "PRAIRIE"



CAPTAIN JOHN MEANS THOMPSON

of the company was sixty men under the command of Captain John Means Thompson, First Lieutenant Frank D. Tansley and Second Lieutenant John S. Cooper. During the first part of the encampment the company was unattached. On the twenty-sixth of June the Second South Carolina Infantry arrived and the Company was attached to that regiment, serving with it during the rest of its stay and taking part in the parade when the regiment was reviewed by the Governor of South Carolina. A reception was tendered to the officers of the South Carolina Regiment by the officers of Company "H," on the evening of June 29 at the New York Building. Company "H," N. Y. N. G. rendered valuable assistance at the "Pine Beach" fire.

June 25.—*States Exhibit Day.* The handsome building which held the exhibits made by the States participating in the Exposition, was crowded during the entire afternoon. Captain Julian Pratt, Superintendent of the Virginia Exhibit, was the master of ceremonies. Robert W. Withers of Suffolk, a member of the Virginia Commission, made the principal address of the occasion. Governor of Exhibits T. S. Southgate also spoke. The State Commissioners were especially active in entertaining visitors, and in the South Carolina booth, tea grown in that state, was served with rice cakes made from the famous South Carolina head rice. At the Los Angeles exhibit orange punch was served, and Commissioner Symonds of Maryland made a specialty of apples. The exhibitors, representing the great railroad lines in the building, were kept busy during the day and all of the States dispensed hospitality.

The fortieth annual meeting of the *Maryland State Teachers Association* convened at the Inside Inn. President James W. Cain occupied the chair, and the opening address was delivered by Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland. His speech was a review of school legislation in the colony and the State of Maryland. Professor R. C. Stearnes, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Virginia, delivered an address upon the "True Basis of Education," a most elaborate paper covering educational efforts of all ages. Dr. M. Bates Stephen, State Superintendent of Education of Maryland, delivered a very pertinent address, discussing school taxes, county school supervision, negro education and primary and secondary education. Regarding the



MARYLAND STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

E. M. Noble, Treasurer. Dr. R. Berryman, Chairman Exec. Committee. Jno. E. McCohan, Rec. Secretary. Albert S. Cook, President. Hugh W. Caldwell, Miss Mary K. Rogers. Dr. James W. Cain, Miss Annie E. Johnston

latter he said: "The high school curriculum has been and still is burdened by the traditions of the past and especially the needs of those who have become professional or literary. We accept the idea of Huxley that 'no system of education deserves the name of a national system if it does not raise a great educational ladder, which leads from the gutter to the University, but we must begin at the right end of the ladder.' The college should grow out of the high school and not the high school into college." The Association remained in session three days and elected as officers for the ensuing year: Robert S. Cook, President; George H. Lamar, Vice-President; George Biddle, Second Vice-President; John E. McCohan, Treasurer; Elizabeth Meade, Corresponding Secretary; Hugh L. Caldwell, Recording Secretary.

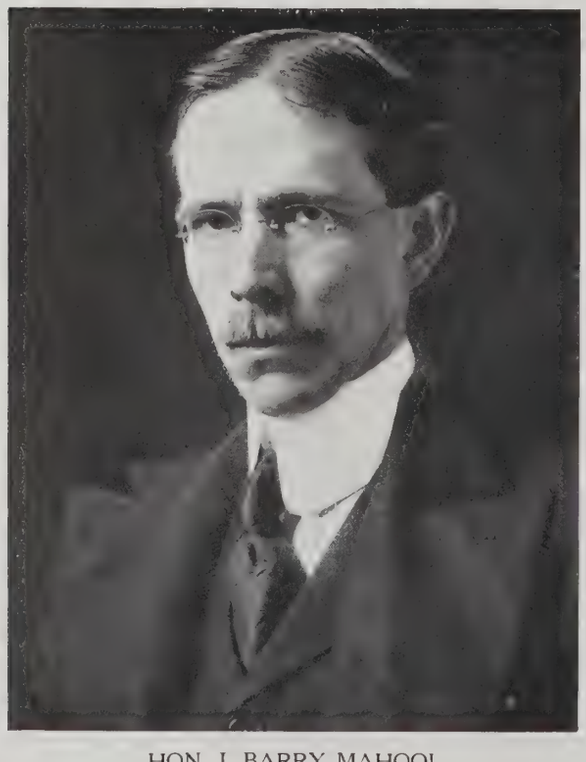


H. F. BAKER
General Chairman

June 27.—In fine fashion *Baltimore Day* at the Exposition was celebrated by the official opening of the Baltimore Building. William B. Hurst, chairman of the Building Committee, presented the keys to H. F. Baker, the general chairman. Mayor Mahool of the City of Baltimore, made the first address. Speaking of Baltimore the Mayor declared:

"'Maryland is here because it is just as natural for Marylanders to participate in a Virginia affair as it is for Virginians themselves. As mayor of the greatest city of our state, and, I might modestly add, the greatest city of the South, I am here to officially offer Baltimore's tribute to the purposes of this Exposition. Surely, no city in the Union feels that she has a better right to play an active part in this great enterprise. Our city, rich with all the advantages and resources natural to a thriving center of commerce and industry, realizes that she is recognized as 'the great Southern metropolis.' Your people are well known to us; we are well known to you. Our presence here, therefore, is like the entrance of one sister into the hospitable home of another sister. We are here to grow joyful with you simply because we know you are joyful.

"We are a great city. Not only are we the acknowledged queen as a city of homes, but the commercial and industrial sides of our development entitle us to high rank among cities. Few cities are enjoying so much enterprising activity at the present time as Baltimore is. Since the fire our people have leaped forward with rapid progress. We have rebuilt our stricken section and have woven into our new stores and counting-houses a new spirit of progress."



HON. J. BARRY MAHOOL
Mayor of Baltimore



WM. B. HURST
Chairman Building Committee

Governor Warfield also delivered an address, and then two prize songs were sung. Each of these compositions was set to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland." One, written by T. A. Murphy, was entitled "Baltimore," and eulogized the city. The other, "Maryland," praised the State. Miss Minnie E. Hicks wrote the latter.

The *Second Infantry Regiment National Guard of South Carolina* arrived early in the morning. The regiment consisted of eleven companies, a band and a hospital corps, thirty-eight officers and four hundred and fifteen enlisted men under the command of Colonel Henry T. Thompson. The headquarters of the regiment were Columbia, South Carolina. The camp occupied by the South Carolinians was the one which had been vacated by the West Point Cadets. In order to give the men full opportunity for sight seeing they were relieved of the trouble of cooking in camp. The regiment ate at the tent of the Exposition Military Catering Company. Colonel Thompson's command occupied the central place in the celebration of South Carolina Day, June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie. The men presented a fine appearance in the Auditorium and very nearly filled the entire main body of the building. The regimental band, which was one of the best that visited the Exposition, occupied the stage and during the ceremonies played National airs. Besides participating in the review of South Carolina Day the regiment paraded in honor of West Virginia when that State celebrated. As the "Second South Carolina" had only eleven companies at the encampment they very gladly availed themselves of an offer made by Captain John Means Thompson of Company "H," Ninth New York, and utilized his command to fill out the regiment. Captain Thompson was formerly a citizen of South Carolina. The regiment left the Exposition on July 4.



COL. H. T. THOMPSON

The Board of Directors of the *North Carolina Pine Association* met in the Auditorium in answer to a call issued by their President, E. C. Fosburgh of Norfolk. This Association, which practically controls the lumber output of Virginia, North and South Caro-

lina, held a business session and considered changes in grading rules, discussed contributions and dues and trade conditions. One of the principal objects of the meeting was to arrive at some uniform method of effecting a settlement of railroad claims on account of overweight, and after discussion thorough of the subject, the Transportation Committee was authorized to arrange for a conference between representatives of the Association and of the railways. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held. Those present were E. C. Fosburgh, President; John R. Walker, Secretary; R. J. Camp, Vice-President from Virginia; J. A. Brown, Vice-President from North Carolina; and J. G. Cherry, Vice-President from South Carolina.



E. C. FOSBURGH
President

The seventh annual convention of the *Beta Sigma Omicron* was held in the Auditorium three days beginning June 27. This is a college society prominent through the South and Middle West, having chapters in Colorado, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and the District of Columbia. The standard of membership is high and only young women of social standing and good scholarship are admitted. The order was founded in the schools of Columbia, Missouri, in 1888; and at the convention of 1907, over which Miss Mary Louise Lackland, the Grand President, presided, thirty-five delegates were present. The meetings of the order were secret, but several interesting social events marked the stay of the delegates. The officers elected for 1907-8 were:

Miss Mary Louise Lackland, Mexico, Mo., President; Miss Marian Bigelow, Clearfield, Pa., Vice-President; Miss Bernice Stall, Richmond, Va., Secretary; Miss Emma Lee Newman, Abbeyville, Ala., Treasurer; Miss Erna B. Watson, Fulton, Mo., Historian.

June 28.—*South Carolina Day* was celebrated by elaborate exercises in the Auditorium. The meeting was called to order by Captain William E. Gonzales, Chairman of the South Carolina Commission. He introduced Governor Ansell of South Carolina, who spoke briefly but feelingly. Governor Swanson also delivered a short address. Both he and President Tucker, who followed him, paid high compliments to the South Carolina Militia, whose fine appearance had been the subject of generally favorable comment. The orator of the occasion was Honorable Walter Hazard of Georgetown, S. C. Mr. Hazard touched briefly upon the settlement of Jamestown Island and the history which led up to the culmination of the Revolutionary War, glanced at the later conflicts of the country and the closing days at Appomattox and returning to the earlier times said:

"It was no simple accident, nor mere coincidence, that Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, George Mason, James and John Marshall all came from the same region and from the same rank in life—the Virginia gentry.

"It has been wittingly said that the only difference between the Virginia gentleman and the South Carolina gentleman is that, when the former salutes you, he bows wholly to you, whereas the latter, returning the courtesy, bows half to you and half to himself. There is perhaps just a grain of truth lurking in this piece of pungent satire. For it cannot be denied that there are few beings on the earth for whom the average South Carolinian has a more exalted regard than a typical son of his native state, one 'to the manor born.' Yet it is no less true that there exists in the breasts of the educated Virginian an exquisitely delicate, well defined pride of lineage, a subtle appreciation of the ancient splendors of his ancestral halls and acres, and a fine sense of the pre-eminent virtues of his contemporaries within the pale of the Old Dominion. Yet, since he recognizes with true generosity the claims of her South Carolina friends, we may accept his bow as an admission of the greatness of our own little State. For to his ears too has



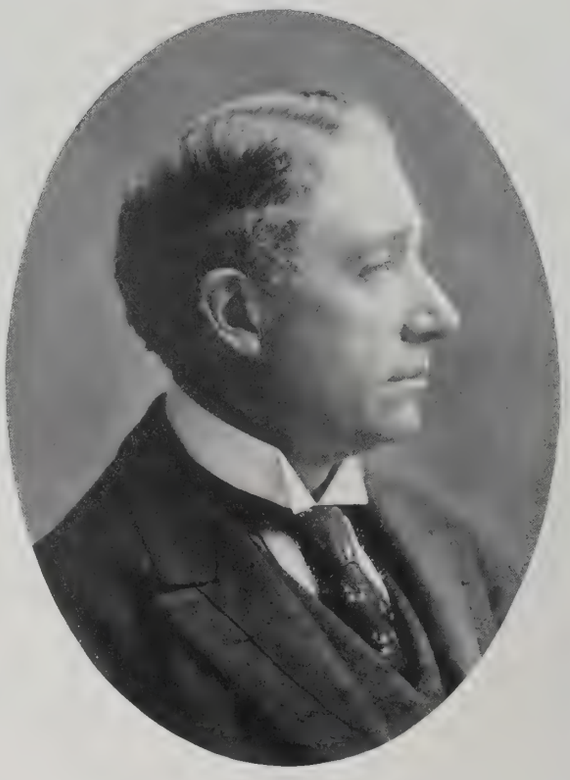
GOVERNOR ANSELL OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND HIS MILITARY STAFF
In Center President Tucker, Governor Ansell, Governor Swanson

come the fame of our great men, Gadsden, Pinckney, Rutledge and Middleton; Sumter, Marion, Moultrie and Horry; Heyward, Laurens, Calhoun and McDuffie; Cheves, Harper and Wardlaw; Hampton, Pickens and Butler, Pettigrew and Hayne, Timrod and LeCompte and a score of other brilliant names, eminent in war, diplomacy, statecraft, law, literature and theology, that have illumined the pages of South Carolina's history and embellished her fame with an imperishable lustre."

In the evening South Carolina received at the Virginia Building. Despite the rain the military features of South Carolina Day were successful. All the troops and the blue jackets from the war vessels at the Exposition paraded.

June 29.—Two orators of national reputation helped to make *Commonwealth Day* notable. On the twenty-ninth day of June, 1776, Virginia adopted her first constitution and this was the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of that occasion. The Honorable Moorefield Storey, of Boston, reviewed the present condition of American politics, and the Honorable W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, dwelt upon corruption in the politics of the hour. The programme was divided, Mr. Storey speaking in the morning and Mr. Cockran in the afternoon.

Mr. Storey declared that to-day the President of the United States is more powerful than any constitutional ruler in the world, with the possible exception of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany if these could rightly be called constitutional rulers; that his power was none the less because it was extra-constitutional, for the disposal of the immense executive patronage was sufficient to control largely the National Congress, and the Chief Executive of the Nation had authority to appoint Supreme Court judges and all diplomats. He said that Mr. Roosevelt might be a safe man with whom to trust such power, but he warned his hearers that there was the ever present possibility that an unsafe man might occupy the Presidential chair. Discussing Congress, Mr. Storey said that the Speaker of the House of Representatives was far more important to the passage or defeat of legislation than ever was contemplated by the Constitution—a dangerous condition, the orator claimed, since with this great dominance an unscrupulous speaker might wreck the Government, and certainly could stifle needed legislation. Referring to the Senate, the distinguished lawyer asked, "Is it a mere accident that so many of our Senators are rich and represent dollars rather than men?" This body, he claimed, was the most decisive in the make-up of the Federal Government, and it was a fortunate thing for the country that in the Senate there had been enough conservative members to control the policies of the body. Concluding, Mr. Storey expressed his conviction that the powers of the individual States were being gradually but surely usurped by the Federal Government through means of inter-state commissions.



HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN



HON. MOOREFIELD STOREY

Mr. Cockran's address was a sweeping arraignment of the corruption existing in high places, and he said that the public conscience had passed into the limbo of things that were. "Until democracy in America became a fact," claimed Mr. Cockran, "the world regarded it as an inspiration; but the fundamental form of our government was the realization of this treatment and its basis was found in the adoption of the Virginia Constitution." Mr. Cockran showed how the form of Government had been prostituted by corrupt methods of political trickery, referring specifically to the money power represented in the Senate and the scandals which had followed the other branches of the Government. The prosecution of the life insurance officials, the speaker declared, had not resulted in any material improvement in the management of their affairs. No convictions had been secured on account of the crimes uncovered, and personal convictions were the only possible deterrents. He

asserted that thousands of dollars were spent to elect life insurance officials who wanted the control of the trust money in order to make themselves richer through the economy of those whose money they are handling.

June 30.—A provisional regiment of *West Virginia National Guard* composed of Companies "A," "H," "K," "L," and "M," First Infantry, and Companies "D," "G," "H," and "M," Second Infantry—forty-six officers and five hundred and eighty-three enlisted men—together with the First Infantry Band, arrived at Camp Captain John Smith early in the morning. The state troops were under the command of Colonel Charles E. Morrison, Second Infantry. Regular camp duties were observed; exhibition guard mounting on Lee Parade every morning at ten o'clock and regimental parade in the afternoon. The regiment took part in the review of the troops by Governor William M. O. Dawson of West Virginia, July 2, and a review by Governor Hughes of New York, and Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., on July 4th. On this latter occasion, Colonel Morrison acted as Grand Marshal of the parade. On the afternoon of the Fourth a sham battle was held on Lee Parade between the First Kentucky, taking the defensive side, and the West Virginia Regiment, taking the offensive. Strict discipline of a regular camp was not enforced. Officers and men visited the Exposition grounds frequently. The regiment left for Charleston July 6.



COL. CHAS. E. MORRISON

July 1.—The *First Kentucky Infantry* under the command of Colonel William B. Haldeman arrived at the Exposition at noon and remained in camp until midnight, July 8. Besides daily parades, the regiment participated in the review of troops held in honor of West Virginia Day and in the parade of July 4. Special dress parades were given by this regiment on July 6 and July 8 at 6:00 P. M. The regiment was the defending party in the sham battle on July 4. Five hundred and eight officers and men were under the command of Colonel Haldeman. Few visiting regiments made a better impression.

A large number of people interested in education attended the opening of the *Model School* at the Exposition. Miss Mattie Black Tucker was in charge for the first week, and on the opening day she gave an explanation of the purposes of the school.

July 2.—*West Virginia Day*: Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, Governor Dawson of West Virginia, Governor Swanson of Virginia, Major-General Frederick Dent Grant and Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington reviewed the parade in honor of the day. The Twenty-third U. S. Infantry led the line and was followed by two companies of marines and two battalions of United States sailors. After the sailors came Battery "D," Third Field Artillery and the Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, and National Guard regiments from West



FIELD STAFF AND OFFICERS FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY

Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina closed the line.

Former Governor George W. Atkinson of West Virginia, presided at the meeting in the Auditorium. Governor Dawson was the principal speaker, and his address was entirely historic. Speaking of the character of our Government, the Governor said:

"Measured by the flight of years, our country is young in history; but, as we do not measure the character nor the accomplishments of the individual man by his years, neither do we compare the accomplishments of nations by their age. The essential things are the deeds done, the contributions to the happiness and development of mankind. To the development of man all things are subsidiary and assistant. The civil laws, the laws of nature, the laws of our being, all tend to this end. Liberty is essential to life and happiness; hence that government which gives to the individual person the largest amount of liberty is the best and greatest government. That best and greatest government is the government of the United States of America. It is the first government established of the people and by the people and for the people. And in this the greatest of all, notwithstanding the short period of its history in years, it has accomplished more than any other nation or people, ancient or modern."



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SECRETARY CORTELYOU, GOVERNOR DAWSON AND PARTY

The Governor reviewed the general history of the colonies and spoke of English dominance in America. He recounted the journey of Governor Alexander Spottswood who, with his party of thirty horsemen—"Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe"—halted on the crest of the Blue Ridge in 1716, and "away to the westward saw the towering elevations in what are now the counties of Pendleton and Hardy in West Virginia."

The Governor related the part played by his fellow citizens in the various wars of the country, and speaking of their share in the Civil War he said:

"West Virginia is proud of her record in the Civil War also, and we feel sure that our brothers of Virginia share with us that respect. We followed the flag of those great Virginians and Americans, Washington, and Marshall, and Jefferson, and Mason, and Madison, and Monroe, with a determination that our Old Mother Commonwealth should continue in the Union with us. We could not part with the flag and we could not be bereft of her. West Virginians and Virginians both had the courage of their convictions. Both suffered for duty's sake. Besides 7,000 men who went into the armies of the Confederacy, 38,000 West Virginians fought under the flag of Washington. No braver men ever fought in war than were these Virginia troops on either side from either state. West Virginia contributed to the South in that great conflict Stonewall Jackson, a general in her armies without an equal save Lee himself; to the Confederacy she gave also Generals Echols, Jenkins, and McCausland, while in the Union armies among West Virginians were Generals Reno, Kelley, Duval, Goff, Lightburn, Harris, Strother, Curtis, and the gallant Colonel Thoburn, of the Second West Virginia Infantry regiment, who lost his life at Winchester in 1862."

Of West Virginia's great staple the Governor declared:

"Cotton is no longer king. Coal is king. And coal being king, West Virginia has the kingship of the world, for she has more coal and better coal than any other territory in this whole wide world. West Virginia coal is, indeed, the best coal in the world; it is even a little superior to the famous Cardiff coal of Wales."

In the afternoon West Virginia's great *Coal Column* was dedicated. Neil Robinson, the engineer who designed the structure, presided, and the principal address was made by Secretary Cortelyou. Among other things Mr. Cortelyou said:

"West Virginia has been called the Child of the Storm. Erected in 1863, she was the last carved out of the original domain of the United States. Fifteen years had elapsed since the last territory within that domain had taken on statehood. Entering the Union, as she did, when the country was convulsed with war, the new State had to set up its government under severe conditions. Hardly one of the new states has begun its career so much crippled financially as was this one. It had to begin at the bottom and build up a government complete in all its parts while the hand of war was on at least a part of its territory, and when a spirit of turbulence was abroad in the land. This, too, at the close of an epoch of slow progress, such as had hardly fallen to the lot of any of the States of the Union, or even the Territories. That with such a discouraging beginning the State should almost at the start demonstrate the wisdom of its projectors could not be expected. But soon the lethargy which had so marked the early history of the territory embraced within its limits gave way to the new spirit, and the land which so long lay as it were asleep became aroused and a vigor manifested itself that gave promise for the future since well justified.

"And now West Virginia has come to her own; her lands are demonstrating their value; her resources, the existence of which was more than suspected a century ago, but the immensity of which is now only beginning to be appreciated, are speaking for themselves. The whole country is partaking of the warmth that comes from the fuel that the ages have stored in her hills; and her flowing wells are furnishing power for the world's activities and light for cities and towns, for homes and shops. And these do not tell all her greatness, which is developing in many other directions. Whatever may have retarded

the growth of the country we are considering, the causes thereof have disappeared; and the long-overlooked wealth of this commonwealth is being brought to the attention of the world. Can we say that the progress of the future is to be less marked than in the recent past? Her people are three times as numerous as when she entered the Union. Already her railroad system has an extent, whether measured by area or by population, that is greater than that in most of her sister States, and yet it has by no means reached a limit. Doubled as it has been in fifteen years, which is true only of one other State, newly projected lines of much promise are to bring her nearer and nearer to all markets; so that she may be able to supply those markets with what she can furnish as readily and cheaply as any other state or province in the world."

Secretary Cortelyou was followed by former Governor McCorkle of West Virginia, and then by President Tucker of the Exposition, Senators Thomas Staples Martin of Virginia, and N. B. Scott of West Virginia, and Governor Claude A. Swanson. Former Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, introduced Governor Swanson as the "Chief Executive of the greatest State on earth." Governor Swanson said that it was difficult to differentiate between Eastern and Western Virginia, which had been one State until 1863, and that no law nor boundaries could ever separate the two. "The same three things," said the Governor, "make a State powerful and make a man important, and West Virginia has them—cash, character and capacity."



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DESCENDANTS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

July 4.—*Independence Day* was greeted by booming cannon and the usual noisy toy pistols and fire-crackers. An enormous crowd thronged the grounds; and from ten o'clock in the morning when the great pageant on Lee's Parade attracted the attention of thousands until late at night, the scene was brilliant and appreciated. During the day, bands at various sections of the ground played "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," or patriotic medleys combining all the American tunes. In the evening every building and driveway was brilliantly illuminated and a handsome display of fireworks terminated the day's festivities. The morning parade was impressive. Governor Hughes of New York, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., Adjutant-General Charles J. Anderson of Virginia, President Tucker and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson were on the Reviewing Stand. The famous Mexican National Band played during the brief intermission between the passing of the military parade and the succeeding War Path march. All of the Regulars encamped at the Exposition, and the various National Guard companies and regiments were in the line of march. In the evening at 6:30 a picturesque sham battle was fought. Thousands of shots were exchanged between the husky mountaineers of West Virginia and the First Regiment of Kentucky's National Guard. The boys from the hills gained after each volley until finally they closed in upon the enemy with fixed bayonets and put them to rout. A particularly attractive feature of the day was the singing of several selections by the Jamestown Exposition Chorus. The "Hallelujah Chorus" and the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" were especially well received.

Former Governor Henry Rogers of Connecticut presided as master of ceremonies at the meeting of the *Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association* held at the Auditorium. Governor Rogers made a brief speech, at the conclusion of which Secretary William Shields McKean of the Association, read a list of the Vice-Presidents, and then Governor Hughes of New York was introduced. He said:

The immortal words of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence recorded more than a protest against exactions of the British crown. They were more than an assertion of the right of the Colonies to be independent States. They passed beyond the necessities of the moment and transcended, perhaps, in their broad import and sentiment of many who, exasperated by tyrannical demands were ready to renounce their former allegiance. They have the perennial value of a political creed voicing in terms of conviction the aspirations of humanity. They suggest to us the long struggle against the usurpations of power and the impositions of avarice and cunning. They have been ridiculed as fallacious; they have sustained the assault of those who, descanting upon obvious physical, mental and moral inequalities, have sought to obscure the profound truth of equality before the law and the inalienable rights of manhood. To-day, as always, they present to us the standard by which we may judge the successful working of our institutions. And gathered upon this historic spot in the Commonwealth which nurtured him, we may fittingly pay our tribute to the author of those words in the language of Lincoln: "All honor to Jefferson—to the man who in the concrete pressure of a national struggle for independence by a single people had the coolness, forecast and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men and all time, and so embalm it that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of re-appearing tyranny and oppression."

The attitude of men toward government by the people is not determined by party lines. The man who would ignore the rights of his fellow citizens, who would establish himself in a fortress of special privilege and exercise his power, small or great, in opposition to the welfare of others, may be found in all parties and in every walk of life. It is an attitude sometimes explained by training and environment, but in general merely exhibits the rule of selfishness.

The Governor said that there were many who had no sympathy with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and who desired to put the powers of the Government to selfish uses. He recorded the great progress of the

Nation and spoke of the troubles which menaced the country through debauched administration by large corporate interests. "Education," he declared to be "the safeguard of the Democracy," and he proclaimed that our country is safe so long as our schools are full. In conclusion he said:

> We stand in the presence of those related by blood to the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence. They rejoice in this distinguished lineage. But we are all the spiritual sons of those fathers of our liberties; we have a priceless heritage; this great country, populated with an intelligent people animated by the loftiest ideals, presents unexampled opportunity. May we be worthy of our birthright and so deal with the problems confronting this generation that we may transmit to our children a still larger boon, and that they, enjoying even to a greater degree equality of opportunity, may find still better secured the inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

After Governor Hughes' speech, Doctor Woodrow Wilson inquired "What shall we do with Governor Hughes?" and some one in the audience replied "Make him President." This remark aroused the vast assemblage and



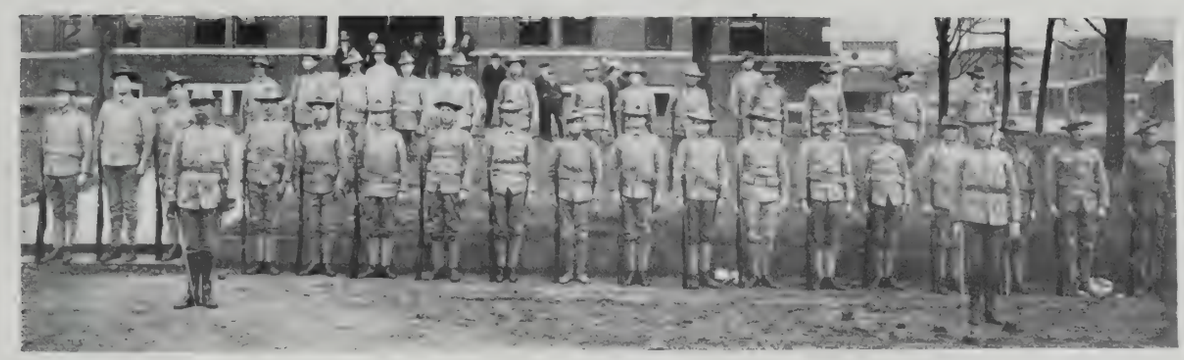
WOODROW WILSON, Ph.D., LL.D., Lit.D.

for several minutes applause rang out tumultuously. When Dr. Wilson was able to proceed he gave a most pointed review of modern politics, his theme including the problems of party life, the regulation of municipalities and the political faults of the present day. It was a practical common sense talk which the President of Princeton College gave. He went vigorously at the Trusts, saying: "We are not trying to catch men but are trying to regulate corporations." Trust regulation might be difficult, he said, but it was not impossible and it could be done without turning the present mode of civic government upside down. "If you will put in jail one man who is responsible for the misdeeds of a trust," he declared, "you will do more good than has been done by all the legislation ever enacted against corporations." "If there are no lawyers who can find the guilty parties," continued Dr. Wilson, "surely there can be no descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence." Optimistically, the speaker said that while much graft and dishonesty had been practiced, the bulk of the American people were honest and honorable and the whole country could not be discredited by the acts of a few. For more than half an hour Dr. Wilson held the attention of his hearers, and he received an ovation when he finished.

Before the body adjourned, President Tucker asked that the audience express the appreciation of the country for the act of courtesy extended by the Mexican Government in sending to the Exposition the magnificent Mexican Band, which had played throughout the ceremonies. Immediately cheers broke from every quarter of the hall, the audience rising while the bandmaster bowed his acknowledgments. Following the ceremonies at the Auditorium, Gov. Hughes, General Grant, Dr. Wilson and Admiral Harrington went to the Soldiers and Sailors Club where a reception was tendered to the distinguished guests.

The *National Association of the Deaf* met in the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, of Virginia, welcomed the Association and a cordial greeting from Cardinal Gibbons was read. The President, George W. Veditz of Colorado Springs, Colo., read an interesting paper on "The Future of the American Deaf." He spoke of the progress in the education of deaf mutes; "and," he said, "taking a bird's eye view of the condition of the American adult deaf as it is to-day we have every cause for complacent satisfaction. We are better educated, better supplied with all the material accessories of happiness than we have ever been before. Work is plentiful, discrimination, because of the mere fact of deafness in such occupations as we are capable of pursuing and have been trained for, has so far been rare." Professor Veditz held that the retrogression in the standard of the deaf generally throughout Europe was due to the abandonment of the sign language. Dr. A. L. Pach of New York, read a paper entitled "The Deaf in Organizations of the Hearing vs. Organizations of Their Own." President Tucker of the Exposition, Reverend Edward N. Calisch, D. D., of Richmond, and the venerable Dr. John Chamberlain of New York, also spoke. Dr. Calisch spoke of the value of speech and said that sound was not everything. "The constructive forces of the universe," he proclaimed, "are silent. The upholding agencies are noiseless. Violence and destruction are noisy. The first child of creation was light, a symbol of life and growth and progress, and light is everything to the deaf and mute. It is their medium of speech and hearing. Those who depend upon light are sure to be in the vanguard of human progress."

July 5.—Six natives of India, each of whom held a high position under the British Government, were visitors at the Exposition. With the party were W. R. Bete and Professor W. W. Tracey of the Department of Agriculture,



COMPANY "M" SECOND INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA

U. S. A. The foreign visitors were from the Province of Bengal. A. C. Ghoch, H. L. Duut, S. N. Sil, J. N. Chaoavarty were graduates of the University of Calcutta and of Cornell University. H. B. Mitra and D. D. Dutta, the other members of the party, were still undergraduates of Cornell.

American Boy Day was appropriately celebrated. William C. Sprague, Editor of "The American Boy," Detroit, Michigan, was the father of the idea to set aside a day in honor of the boys. Mr. Sprague made a brief speech, and Mr. Tucker delivered an address of welcome. The balance of the programme was carried out entirely by boys—violin, clarinet and piano solos, orations, declamations and songs. The oldest participant in the programme was Joseph N. Miller, Jr., of Camden, Ala., aged eighteen; the youngest, Gilroy Stein of Richmond, Va., had not reached nine.

July 10.—The *Third Regiment Kentucky State Guard*, about five hundred rank and file, commanded by Colonel Jouett Henry, arrived at the Exposition July 10 and remained one week. The Regiment performed one hour of routine field work in the early morning and paraded every afternoon, and they took a prominent part in the celebration of Kentucky Day on the sixteenth.

Company "M," Second Infantry National Guard of Georgia, also arrived and were encamped inside the grounds. They remained until July 17. Captain F. E. Fletcher was in command. The company drilled daily on the south side of Lee Parade and participated in all the reviews that were held while they were at the Exposition. This company, better known as the "Quitman Guards," is one of Georgia's crack commands and their drilling was unsurpassed by any military company that visited the Exposition.

July 11.—The *Norfolk College Alumnæ Association* met in the Auditorium at 10:00 A. M. After the formal meeting in the morning a luncheon was served to the students from the North, South, East and West. The officers elected for the year were: President, Mrs. Mae White Freeman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mamie Pedrick Brooks; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hennye Spagat Nusbaum, and Treasurer, Miss Beulah Skinner.



MRS. MAMIE PEDRICK BROOKS
Corresponding Secretary

MISS BEULAH SKINNER
Treasurer

MRS. MAE WHITE FREEMAN
President

MRS. HENNYE S. NUSBAUM
Recording Secretary

July 12.—The citizens of *McKeesport, Pa.*, celebrated at the Pennsylvania building. Custodian Rowland made a brief speech, and W. H. Barr, representing the McKeesport Daily News, read an address written by the Honorable W. H. Coleman, Mayor of McKeesport. The feature of the day's exercises was the attendance of a dozen young ladies from McKeesport, who had been selected by a local newspaper to represent that city.

The first meeting of the *North Carolina*



COMPANY "H" FIRST INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD OF GEORGIA



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"BARBECUE" ON KENTUCKY DAY

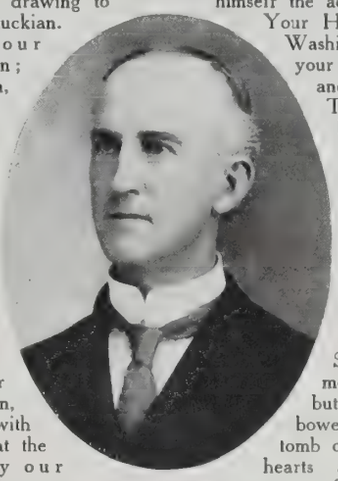
Architectural Association was held in the Auditorium. There were more than one hundred delegates present. A brief address of welcome was delivered by Alvah H. Martin, Vice-President of the Exposition. Charles C. Hook of Charlotte, President of the Association, delivered an address and a lecture by William H. Snow of New Jersey, on heating and ventilation was the principal scientific paper read before the meeting.

July 15.—The "*German Volunteers*," *Company "H," First Infantry, National Guard of Georgia*, arrived for a week's stay. All the members are Germans or German-Americans. The company was in the Civil War with the first Georgia Regiment and was in the war with Spain as Company "K," First United States Volunteers. Captain J. D. Helmkin was in command at the Exposition.

July 16.—*Kentucky Day* was celebrated most characteristically. Sheriff R. C. Hieatt, the Barbecue King of Kentucky, was the prime master of ceremonies, and at one o'clock he called the opening session to order, declaring that the hour of the hungry had arrived. Several hundred lined up at the great tables which had been set in the pine grove back of "Fort Boonesboro," and, nearby immense cauldrons contained the fruits of the barbecue and burgoo. The band of the Third Kentucky Regiment furnished music while the banquet was in progress and the Earlington Company under the command of Captain Price, acted as a special guard for the enclosure while the feast was being served. Following the barbecue, exercises were held on a platform within the stockade. The Chairman of the day was President John B. Atkinson of the Kentucky Commission, and the orator was Honorable William Rogers Clay of Lexington. President Tucker of the Exposition, delivered an address of welcome and a brief speech was made by the Honorable Alton B. Parker of New York, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904. The Honorable A. Y. Ford of Louisville, Ky., also spoke.

Mr. Clay said:

"No honor ever came to Virginia that did not bring equal honor to Kentucky. No son of Virginia ever attained true fame without drawing to himself the admiration of every Kentuckian. Your Henry is our Henry; your Washington is our Washington; your Jefferson is our Jefferson, and your Lee is our Lee. The greatest lawyer in all England voiced the sentiment of Kentucky when he wrote to your Washington and are the only ours: 'You whom I being for awful rever have an uttered an ence.' We tive 'Amen' appreciate of our most when one United States eloquent said: 'As for Senators ship no man, me, I would be with but, if I did, bared brow at the bowed head and And surely our tomb of Jefferson.' when we think hearts are thrilled of Antietam, of the hero burg, and final of Fredericksly, of Appomattox, who stood there with untarnished sword extended, a victor in defeat, a conqueror of the world, because all mankind now renders allegiance to that peerless general who planned and executed battles with the genius of Napoleon, and to that exalted man who was gentle without effeminacy; noble without affectation; and lovable even when administering a rebuke—the matchless Robert E. Lee."



HON. WILLIAM ROGERS CLAY
of Lexington

Mr. Clay told of the pride which Virginia naturally took in Kentuckians: George Rogers Clark, who was Virginia's son, and Henry Clay, who was her "Mill Boy of the Slashes." He continued:

"In addition to these, two babes came from the loins of Kentucky about the same time. One went towards the Gulf, the other towards the Lakes. The former we see first as a brave lieutenant in the Black Hawk War; then as a fearless officer in the strife with Mexico. Next we see him in the United States Senate, then as Secretary of War of the United States. Again he is in the Senate. We see him next at Montgomery, amid flowers and plaudits with a smile upon his face, but with a heart heavy with anxiety for the future; then we see him at Fortress Monroe with the hope banished forever from his life, but through it all he is the beloved President of the Confederacy, meeting every obstacle with the impressive dignity of manhood. Upon his head a few have sought to heap all the obloquy of defeat, but his place in the affections of the sons and daughters of the South and his greatness in every relation of life are safe from the malign attacks of envy and far beyond the reach of the poisoned barbs of hate. The other child we see first as a laborer, then as a student of law, then as a lawyer impressing himself upon the people. He then takes part in politics, becomes an able debater, crosses swords with Douglas and acquits himself with credit. Then he is elected President of the United States—the most trying honor that ever came to man. I shall attempt no eulogy here except to say that when the life of Abraham Lincoln went out, one of the greatest men of all the ages passed to his reward, and the best friend that the South had in all the North was lost forever."

Mr. Clay pleaded for the cultivation of a broader patriotism. He said:

"We should encourage our patriotic societies; we should commemorate freedom's battles; we should preserve freedom's relics; we should build great expositions like this where we may gather and catch inspiration from the very fount of liberty. And above all we must make our country worthy of our love. There are many who say that our liberty can only be preserved by strengthening our Government—by increasing our standing army. I answer that this Government is not founded on force. It depends upon the love of its people, and though we had an army of a million men they would be few in number compared to the mighty hosts who would rush to its rescue in time of



HONORABLE ALTON BROOKS PARKER, LL.D.
Delegate Democratic National Convention 1884—Tendered office First Assistant Postmaster General 1885—Chairman Democratic State Committee 1885—Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New York 1885—Elected 1886 Member Court of Appeals, Second Division 1889-92—Member General Term 1893-96—Appellate Division 1896-97—Chief Justice Court of Appeals, New York, January 1, 1898-August 5, 1904—Received the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency. First Ballot, July 9, 1904—President American Bar Association 1906-1907.

danger. The people of the United States should know each other better, then they would recognize good whenever they saw it. The Vermonter must not be affected with color blindness when looking at his brother in the South. The South Carolinian must see something else in Massachusetts besides love of money and codfish balls. The Chicagoan must not think that murder is the only summer pastime in Kentucky, nor must the Kentuckian conclude that all meat from Chicago is spoiled. The New Yorker must not suppose that populism is the only thing that flourishes in the West, and the Westerner must not think that New York is simply a large menagerie composed principally of a varied asso tment of bulls and bears."

The *Association of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Surgeons* met in Hall No. 2 in the Auditorium. Dr. J. M. Burke of Petersburg, Va., delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Virginia. Dr. R. L. Payne, Medical Director of the Ex position, extended a greeting for the Company, and the President of the Asso ciation, Dr. W. A. Mon roe, of Stanford, N. C., delivered the annual address. All of the subsequent papers were scientific and technical. The officers for the year 1907-8 were:



Dr. L. S. Oppenheimer
President

Chief Surgeon, Joseph M. Burke, Petersburg, Va.; President, Dr. L. S. Oppenheimer, Tampa, Fla.; First Vice-President, Dr. J. D. Dean, Dawson, Ga.; Second Vice-President, Dr. H. M. Wilder, Charlotte, N. C.; Third Vice-President, E. H. Terrell, Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Palmer, Ailey, Ga.

The *State and National Food and Dairy Association* met at the Inside Inn. Throughout both the morning and afternoon sessions the necessity of a system of co-operation between National, State and Municipal authorities was discussed. The Association adjourned July 19 after passing a resolution strongly urging standardization and favoring uniform laws regarding the protection which should be afforded the people from food adulteration and requiring sanitary inspection of small local slaughter houses, creameries, restaurants and hotels. The most important clause in the resolution was the one aimed against certain preservatives which are now used, namely: betanaphthal, formaldehyde, salts of copper, salicylic acid, boric acid, benzoic acid, or the salts of any of these, and abrostal and saccharin.

The *Veterans of the Blue and the Gray* held their annual re-union at the Auditorium. Dr. K. W. Ferguson of North Carolina, Assistant Surgeon-General of the organization, presided. This organization was formed in Atlanta, Georgia, March 29, 1906. Its purpose is to bring together in a spirit of brotherly love the remnants of the armies of Grant and Lee in order that there may be a complete union of the people of the North and South.

July 17.—*Orphans' Day.* The Tidewater Automobile Club evolved the idea of giving the orphans of Norfolk an outing at the Exposition, and they arranged with the authorities of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, the Holt Street Orphan Asylum, the Boys Home, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Children, in order that all of Norfolk's parentless children might enjoy the day. Every automobile in Norfolk and in Portsmouth was placed at the disposal of the committee and none of the little ones needed to use the trolley car. The motor carriages went through Norfolk with flags flying and horns honking. The *National Council of Mothers* provided everything in the way of a luncheon that the children could wish and down by the water or among the trees the children played games and generally enjoyed themselves. Later the Automobile Committee took the young folks to see the War Path shows—at least the principal spectacular shows, such as the "Merrimac and Monitor," the "101 Ranch" and the "Destruction of San Francisco."

July 18.—*Richmond Day* at the Exposition was celebrated regally. The official party arrived at the Exposition shortly after ten



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THE ORPHANS OF NORFOLK VISITING THE EXPOSITION

o'clock. On the train were the Mayor, the members of the two branches of the Richmond City Council and the heads of the various city departments. They reached the Inside Inn at eleven o'clock and were met by Governor Swanson and President Tucker. Before the arrival of the civic officials the Richmond Blues, resplendent in their gorgeous uniforms, were drawn up before the Inside Inn and hardly had they formed in line when the Howitzers appeared. Later a battalion of the Seventieth Regiment added to the soldiery. Before noon President Tucker escorted John Skelton Williams, the orator of the day, Mayor McCarthy and Governor Swanson, the Richmond officials and the militia followed. Mayor McCarthy presided at the meeting and first introduced President Tucker. Governor Swanson was the next speaker and he referred to the part that Richmond had played in the country's history. John Skelton Williams, former President of the Seaboard Air Line, delivered a panegyric on Richmond. Mr. Williams said:



Hon. Carlton McCarthy
Mayor of Richmond

"The earliest history of our community is identified, as that of no other city in the country is, with splendid self-surrender, with pure purpose, with broad patriotism and lofty, consecrated courage. What other city can show a record so consistent of devotion, of love of freedom, of actual application of the instinct for the development of mankind to its best, of broad and comprehensive statesmanship? What other American city possesses such memorials as at one end, Bacon's Quarter Branch, called for Nathaniel Bacon, who staked life and property and prospects of preferment and transient prosperity and power, for the assertion of the rights of the Virginia British citizens; at another end the humble sacred building in which Patrick Henry—that 'Forest-born Demosthenes, whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas'—soared and thrilled and spoke words which have echoed around the world and through the many decades, and thrust his neck into the halter, proclaiming the inherent prerogatives of the free-born man? Bacon, in 1676, Patrick Henry, of Hanover, in 1775; Mason and the Bill of Rights, the resolution of the Virginia Convention which gave to the Revolution the inspiration expressed in the Declaration of Independence, drawn by another citizen closely associated with Richmond, are identified with the founding of the Republic. Washington planned to make the city the commercial metropolis of the country. Jefferson designed the capitol; Madison and Monroe debated there with their peers on the relation between state and federal governments; Randolph lived there, while Marshall, a citizen of Richmond, made the law and gave meaning to the Constitution under which the great Republic has lived and grown and been ordered."



JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams described the growth of Richmond, which he said was not of the mushroom variety. Coming down to the time of the Civil War, the speaker declared:

"True to her traditions, Richmond was generally Whig and Union. Why should she not have been Union? Virginia had been the first State to propose a confederacy, or union, of the original states; really the birthplace of this Republic as Virginia was the birthplace of the American people. Richmond was true to the country as it had been founded and as her people hoped for it. It is a curious fact that the capital of the Confederacy in 1861 sent to the State Convention the four delegates to which she was entitled, all Conservative and Union men. When Fort Sumter had been fired on, and President Lincoln forced the issue by calling on the State to send troops to subdue the seceding Confederate States, Richmond again was true to her traditions of loyalty to the right, of allegiance to her sister communities, disregarding material consideration, considering laws and truth and faith and principle as the things to be revered and obeyed. She voted as the State of Virginia voted to ratify the Ordinance of Secession.

"Her citizens knew that she would be the first objective point from the Union capital, but one hundred and fourteen miles away as the people of Virginia knew that their soil would be the battleground and that the blood of her sons would drench it. Calmly, deliberately, in the fear of God, and of nothing else, faithfully seeking to discover where duty called and good faith required, the State and the City voted together and bared their breasts and dared the brunt of war at its fiercest."



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SECOND INFANTRY KENTUCKY STATE GUARD—ON LEE'S PARADE RICHMOND DAY

The speaker dilated upon the growth of Richmond since the war and described the varied evidences of its industrial and material progress.

Judge Alton B. Parker joined the Richmond party during the exercises, and after Mr. Williams ceased speaking the parade started. There were in line the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Twelfth Cavalry, Battery "D," Third U. S. Artillery, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, a Battalion of the Seventieth Infantry, Second and Third Kentucky Regiments, Company "H," First Georgia Infantry and the Richmond Howitzers.

The *Second Infantry Kentucky State Guard*, Colonel J. Embry Allen commanding, arrived at 1:00 P. M. There were seven hundred officers and men in the Regiment, which detrained and marched to camp. Without waiting to get anything to eat, tired, dusty and travel stained from their thirty-six hour journey they marched to the Exposition parade ground and took part in the grand review of Richmond Day. The swinging line of stalwart blue-shirted, khaki-trousered Kentuckians, looking like regulars just in from a fight, evoked great applause as they marched by the Reviewing Stand, their fine band playing "My Old Kentucky Home." The Regiment had daily drills in camp and a review in the afternoon on Lee Parade. On July 22 the whole Regiment was invited to visit Fortress Monroe. A steamboat was chartered to convey the troops. Colonel Harrison, the commandant of the Fort, together with his staff, met the visitors and every courtesy was shown them. On the same day a trip was made to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and to the battleship "Missouri," and later Jamestown Island was visited. The Regiment disembarked at the Island and drew up in the shadow of the Old Church. The soldiers then returned to camp after a day somewhat unique in the number of pleasurable experiences. On the staff of Colonel Allen were Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Lillard, Adjutant A. P. Gilmour, Surgeon W. M. Offutt, Quartermaster D. M. Mulligan, Commissary W. R. Sands and Chaplain W. T. Capers.

July 19. *Temperance Day* was celebrated by the *Virginia Division of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.* The opening prayer was offered by Mrs. R. H. Jones, one of the most active temperance workers in Virginia. Miss Annie Gordon of Evanston, spoke mainly to the children who were celebrating at the same time *Sunday School Day*. Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett gave an enthusiastic account of the work being done in the Exposition rest rooms. Mrs. Stephens of Portland, Me., the President of the Union, spoke briefly and presented statistics to show what had been done by Maine to stamp out the whiskey traffic and declared that there was not a beer sign in her native city. One of the features of the day's programme was the singing of three hundred school children who had been carefully trained by Mrs. Lillian Shepperd of Norfolk. They sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee" at the opening, and then a song composed by Miss Willard, the late President of the National Union, "The Saloon Must Go." From three o'clock until six a reception was given by the Norfolk County W. C. T. U. to the visiting representatives and a steady stream of callers poured into the welcome house.



Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens,
Pres. Nat. W. C. T. U.



Miss Anna A. Gordon
Vice-Pres. Nat. W. C. T. U.

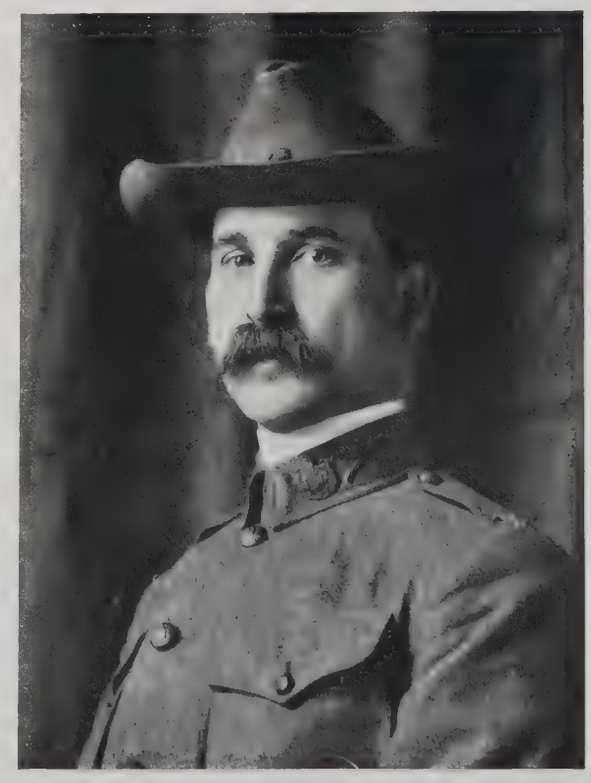


Mrs. Howard M. Hoge
Pres. Va. W. C. T. U.

After the exercises in the Auditorium were concluded the children marched to Fort Boonesboro and listened to a speech by the Reverend Dr. Carter Helm Jones of Louisville, Ky., after the delivery of which the Honorable E. Pendleton Jones of Hampton, made the oration of the day. The Kentucky Reservation was chosen as the scene for the celebration because it afforded a play ground for the children who, after the ceremonies, romped through the pine grove for the remainder of the afternoon.

On the night of this day the electric fountain on Raleigh Square was for the first time put into operation.

July 20.—The *Fifth Regiment Infantry*,



Colonel Henry M. Warfield
"Fifth Maryland"



"THE FIFTH MARYLAND"

National Guard, Maryland, one of the best known militia organizations in the United States, went into camp on Saturday morning and remained at the Exposition until the afternoon of the twenty-seventh. The Fifth Maryland was organized in 1867 and the leading spirits at the time of its formation were men who had seen active service in the Confederate Army. The distinctive gray full dress uniform, the easy style of marching and the swinging step of the Regiment never failed to revive memories of the flower of Southern chivalry. Most of the first members have passed away but their traditions remain. Like the Seventh Regiment, New York, the Fifth Maryland is more than a Regiment—it is a high-class social club, yet it has seen active service not only in riots but in the Spanish-American War. During the encampment, battalion drills were held on Lee Parade each morning at seven o'clock and a regimental parade at seven in the evening. The splendid bearing of the men clad in their striking full dress uniforms, white cross-belts and white duck trousers never failed to arouse enthusiasm when they appeared on Lee's Parade. The picture they presented was made still more attractive by the contrasting splendor of their red-coated band of forty pieces and their drum corps of thirty-two. During the encampment at the Exposition the Fifth was commanded by Colonel Henry M. Warfield, who, shortly afterward, was appointed Adjutant-General of Maryland and was succeeded by Colonel C. Baker Clotworthy.



COLONEL C. BAKER CLOTWORTHY
Who succeeded Colonel Warfield

who had been Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Among the social features which marked



OFFICERS FIFTH REGIMENT MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

the stay of the men from Maryland was a reception given by President Tucker and Mrs. Tucker at their house in Norfolk and an officers' hop given by the officers of the regiment at the Exposition Grounds.

July 22.—The *Association of the Officials of the Bureau of Labor Statisticians of America* met at the Inside Inn and remained in session until the twenty-seventh. Second Vice-President J. D. Beck presided. Mr. Tucker welcomed the delegates to the Exposition and Mayor Riddick performed a similar pleasing duty for the city of Norfolk. The first address was delivered by the Honorable T. V. Powderly, Chief of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration. Among other things Mr. Powderly said:

"It is my belief that the scope of the Division of Information should be broadened so as to admit of the establishment of agencies of the Division in our large industrial centers, where a man seeking work may apply for information as to where he can find it. To establish such agencies and make them useful, full and accurate information, up to date in character, should be in the possession of our agents. In our large industrial centers where labor is congested, officials of labor organizations, being in close touch with the situation, could co-operate without difficulty in notifying these agencies of the number of men who are seeking employment, and with good, active men conducting these branches, it would be their duty to ascertain just how many men, and of what trades, were seeking work."

Mr. Powderly's paper was afterwards discussed by several commissioners, notably Mr. Johnson of Kansas, and Mr. Dougherty of Virginia.

Colorado, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin presented reports through their several Commissioners of Labor. Reports by mail were received from Charles P. Neill, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, describing what had been done by the United States Bureau during the past year, and from the Labor Commissioners of Connecticut, California, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia, detailing current work in their departments.

Elks Day. More than one thousand members of the *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks* were the guests of the Exposition. The feature of the occasion was the address of the new Grand Exalted Ruler, John K. Tener of Chileroy, Pa. Mr. Tener was introduced by Past Exalted Ruler, W. H. Venable of the Norfolk Lodge. The Elks had just held their Grand Lodge meeting in Philadelphia and the party which visited the Exposition came down on a chartered train. The Elks visited all of the exhibit buildings and closely inspected the features of the War Path. They had an elaborate luncheon at the Swiss Village and put themselves immediately on good terms with everybody at the Fair. They greeted strangers with "Hello Bill," and replied cheerily to a similar salutation. While in Norfolk they were the guests of the local lodge who were represented by the following strong committee: Exalted Ruler C. W. Todd, Past Exalted Ruler I. Walke Truxtun, Past Exalted Ruler W. H. Venable, Past Exalted Ruler Lennie Gunn and E. F. Jakeman.

July 23.—The *Association of Surgeons of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway* met at the Auditorium and elected officers for the ensuing year: President, H. B. Thomas, M.D., of Wilmington; Vice-President, J. H. McIntosh, M.D., of Columbia; Second Vice-President, J. H. Pitman, M.D., Jacksonville; Third Vice-President, C. R. Ogles by, M.D., of Waycross, Ga.; Secretary and Treasurer, M. M. Moran, M.D., of Pinners Point, Va., the last named officer being re-elected. A number of matters interesting to surgeons were discussed, probably the most important being the treatment of shocks resulting from wrecks and other railway accidents. The principal contributor to this discussion was Dr. Southgate Leigh of Norfolk, a former President of the Association, and one of the best known physicians in the service of the Coast Line. Dr. Leigh urged that extreme care be taken in cases of this character and that amputation be not too readily performed. He declared that it was often possible to save limbs so badly injured that at first sight amputation might have seemed imperative and that if in the emergency instrument cases of railway surgeons there should be plenty of antiseptics and sufficient bandages, the knife treatment might be delayed without serious harm in almost all cases and sometimes might be avoided entirely. Two other papers of importance read at the first day were "The Use of Morphine and Hyoscine as an Anæsthetic," and "How to Give Evidence in Railway Suits"—the former by Dr. M. Monroe Moran and the latter by Dr. L. H. Jennings. The Association remained in session three days.



DR. M. M. MORAN
Secretary and Treasurer

July 25.—The *First Regiment National Guard of South Carolina*, Colonel W. W. Lewis commanding, arrived at Camp Captain John Smith at 1:30 P. M. The camp was already established and in readiness to receive the men. The Fifth Maryland occupied the adjoining camp and in his report Captain P. K. McCully, Jr., Captain and Adjutant of the South Carolina Regiment, paid a tribute to the courtesies extended by the Maryland Regiment to the later arrivals. The routine while in camp consisted of regimental and battalion drills from 7:00 to 8:00 A. M., and dress parade at 6:30 P. M., the remainder of the time being devoted to sight-seeing by those who were not detained in camp on official duty. A review and inspection by General J. C. Boyd, the Adjutant-General of South Carolina, was the only distinctive and special military feature of the encampment. There were four hundred and ninety-seven officers and men in Colonel Lewis' command and the report of the Adjutant states: "In dispensing with the usual annual encampment with its ceaseless routine



OFFICERS FIRST REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

and really hard work and allowing the Regiment instead to visit Jamestown for a period of ten days, wise foresight was shown by the authorities, notwithstanding the fact that the educational feature from a military standpoint amounted to practically nothing."

The *Swimming Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union.**

There were nine events the first day.

Fifty yard Junior race was won by J. W. Lawrence, New York Athletic Club, 29 seconds. R. Quaile, Chicago Athletic Association, second; Mr. Nelson of Baltimore, third.

Eight hundred and eighty-eight yard Senior—Budd Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, 13 minutes, 2 2-5 seconds. H. J. Handy, Chicago, second; J. W. Spencer, New York Athletic Club, third.

One hundred yard Senior—C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 1 minute, 3 2-5 seconds. C. D. Trubenbach, New York Athletic Club, second; J. W. Lawrence, New York Athletic Club, third.

Fifty yards, Junior Back—R. Quaile, Chicago Athletic Association, 37 4-5 seconds; C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, second; Mr. Mengel, Yale Swimming Association, third.

Junior Plunge—C. Healy, Chicago Athletic Association, 66 feet; C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 61 feet, 1 inch, second; W. A. Abbey, Princeton, 58 feet, third.

Four hundred and forty yards Junior—D. Hesser, New York Athletic Club, 6 minutes, 55 2-5 seconds; George Gaidzik, Chicago Athletic Association, second; W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, third.

Junior Diving—W. A. Abbey, Princeton, 135 points; J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, 100 points; C. D. Trubenbach, New York Athletic Club, 30 points.

One hundred yards Senior, Back—H. J.



GROUP AT A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS, JAMESTOWN, 1907

1, Chas. J. Dieges; 2, J. H. Sterrett; 3, W. C. Dickey; 4, T. F. Riley; 5, E. T. Haubold; 6, Albert Hess; 7, T. O'Callaghan; 8, John J. Kraft; 9, W. H. Robertson; 11, Bartow S. Weeks; 12, J. E. Sullivan; 13, Otto Wahle; 14, L. Boyd; 15, H. Brown; 16, F. S. Naething; 17, E. E. Wenck, Jr.; 18, R. Quaile; 19, H. J. Lyons; 20, G. O. Mason; 21, E. H. Trubenbach; 22, J. A. Ruddy; 23, James Steen; 24, W. Abbey; 25, H. Whittaker; 26, J. W. Lawrence; 27, L. B. Goodwin; 28, C. M. Daniels; 29, V. deP. Goodwin; 30, C. D. Trubenbach; 31, David Hesser; 32, Walter Lee; 33, Carl Riemer.

* These records were compiled by the Championship Committee of the A. A. U. under whose sanction the events were held and were furnished through the courtesy of Spalding's Athletic Library.—Ed.

Handy, unattached, Chicago, 1 minute, 23 seconds; R. Laughlin, Chicago Athletic Association, second; R. Quaile, Chicago Athletic Association, third.

Relay Race—New York Athletic Club.

July 26.—There were seven events on the second day:

Fifty yards Senior—C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 26 minutes, 2-5 seconds; J. W. Lawrence, New York Athletic Club, second; Mr. Nelson, Baltimore, third.

Eight hundred and eighty yards Junior—Mr. Mengal, Yale Swimming Association, 16 minutes, 1-5 seconds; George Gaidzik, Chicago Athletic Association, W. A. Abbey, Princeton, tie.

One hundred yards Junior—Mr. Nelson, Baltimore, 1 minute, 8 2-5 seconds; W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; R. Quaile, Chicago Athletic Association, third.

Fifty yards Junior, Breast—R. Laughlin, Chicago Athletic Association, 3 minutes, 37 3-5 seconds; W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; C. D. Trubenbach, New York Athletic Club, third.

Two hundred and twenty yards Senior—C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 3 minutes, 13 4-5 seconds; Budd Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; C. D. Trubenbach, New York Athletic Club, third.

Two hundred yards Senior, Breast—S. J. Handy, Chicago Athletic Association, 3 minutes, 17 3-5 seconds; W. Stern, Chicago Athletic Association, second; W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, third.

One mile Senior—H. J. Handy, Chicago Athletic Association, 29 minutes, 20 4-5 seconds; E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, second; J. W. Spencer, New York Athletic Club, third.

July 27.—Six events were scheduled for the third day.

One mile Junior—W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, 32 minutes, 28 seconds; W. A. Abbey, Princeton, second; Wm. Loehde, Chicago, third.

Four hundred and forty yards, Senior—C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 6 minutes, 26 4-5 seconds; L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; C. D. Trubenbach, New York Athletic Club, third.

Two hundred and twenty yards Junior—R. Quaile, Chicago, 3 minutes, 8 2-5 seconds; W. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, second; F. Naething, New York Athletic Club, third.

Senior Diving—George Gaidzik, Chicago, 223 points; T. O'Callaghan, New York Athletic Club, 192 points; Walter Lee, 187 points.

Senior Plunge—C. Healy, Chicago, 67 feet; C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, 61 feet, 3 inches; R. Laughlin, Chicago Athletic Association, 57 feet, 3 inches.

Water Polo—New York Athletic Club.

July 28.—The Brazilian Squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Huet de Bacellar sailed at eleven o'clock in the morning. On the previous evening Señor Gurgel do Amaral, Counselor of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington and at that time Chargé d'Affaires, gave a banquet in honor of the departing Brazilian Admiral at the Lynnhaven Hotel. The toasts began with a health to the President of the United States and closed with a similar good wish to the President of Brazil. Among the speakers of the evening were the host, the guest of honor, Rear-Admiral Harrington, President Tucker of the Exposition, and Mayor Riddick of Norfolk. The most important address was made by the Honorable John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics who had journeyed from Washington especially to attend the dinner, and bore with him a message of cordial good will to Brazil, to her President and to her navy from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. The Marine Band from the flagship "Riachuelo" rendered an excellent programme during dinner. Among the guests of Señor do Amaral were Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, Captain Harber, commanding the U. S. S. "Maine," Lieutenant-Commander Terhune, U. S. N., Lieutenant Duncan Wood, U. S. N., aide to Admiral Berry, Honorable John Barrett, Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, Honorable James S. Riddick, Honorable S. S. Nottingham and Honorable Barton Myers, Vice-Consul for Brazil. Accompanying Admiral de Bacellar were Captain A. Cavalcanti de Oliveira commanding the "Riachuelo;" Captain Joao Pereira Leite, commanding the "Barroso;" Commander Altino de Miranda Correa of the "Tamoyo," and other officers from the Brazilian warships. With Señor do Amaral were E. F. Shermont, Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, and Lieutenant Radler, Naval Attaché of the Embassy.

July 30.—The formal dedication of the *Women's Building* occurred at 11:00 A. M. Reverend Calvin S. Blackwell of Norfolk, and the Reverend Mr. George of Alabama, offered prayers. Addresses were made by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of the Florence Crittenden Mission, and Miss Bonney of the King's Daughters. Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, U. S. N., retired, made a speech which caused somewhat of a stir. He stated that he distinctly disapproved of the abolishment of the army canteen. He said he believed in that institution for it had many virtues which were not to be misunderstood or underrated, and he expressed his positive conviction that its abandonment had created intemperance of a far worse nature than its use had ever caused. Representatives of the societies having headquarters in the Building acted as hostesses on the occasion. Among these societies thus represented were the National Council of Jewish Women, the King's Daughters, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Florence Crittenden Mission and the Lady Maccabees of the World.

The *Virginia Bar Association* met at the Inside Inn and continued in session for three days. John Garland Pollard of Richmond, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Association to order at 11:00 A. M., and presented



ALLEN CAPERTON BRAXTON,
of Staunton, President

Allen Caperton Braxton of Staunton, the President, who read his annual address. Mr. Braxton stated that President Tucker of the Exposition had invited the Association to attend the celebration of *House of Burgesses' Day*, which would begin in the Auditorium at twelve o'clock, and the Association adjourned for this purpose. Aside from business of a routine nature, a number of instructive and forceful addresses signalized this convention. The Honorable John R. Dos Passos of New York, who spoke on "The Results and Responsibilities of Our Representative Democracy," said:

"The histories which fill our libraries are simply records of the rise and fall of political institutions. Undismayed, undiscouraged, and untaught by unsuccessful attempts to perpetuate monarchies, aristocracies, or democracies, whose skeletons lie bleaching on both sides of the path of history, we are still hopefully working on the insoluble problems. Unhappily, it is man's fate. 'Tis destiny unshunable like death, that he should be a member of some kind of political organization, and as one disappears in the abyss of revolution, destruction or conquest, another rises out of its ashes. At the apex—can we say?—of a civilization, ushered in by the birth of Christianity, we find ourselves, to-day, members of a representative democracy which in point, at least, of natural resources, accumulated wealth, and in a genuine effort on the part of its founders to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to its people, is the greatest government upon the globe. All of this should impel us as guardians of our own welfare, and that of our descendants, to put forth our best and most sincere efforts to maintain it in its pristine vigor; quite apart from the responsibility which rests upon us as members of the American Bar."

The speaker mentioned other federations similar to the United States—the Achaian League which was formed about two hundred and eighty-one years before Christ, and existed for one hundred and thirty-five years; the Swiss Cantons which began a political existence in 1291 which has survived until the present time, and the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, dating from 1579 to 1795. He described the conditions under which our federation was formed, and said that the Constitution of the United States, so far at least as it united the thirteen States in a confederation, was an original work, for Madison's and Hamilton's impressions of the Greek Federation were wrong, as they had based their opinions mainly upon the work of Abbe Mably, who confounded the Amphictyonic Council—a purely religious institution—with the Achaian League, the real political confederacy. Mr. Dos Passos emphasized that the first great event in our national life, from a standpoint of an inquiry into a federative government, arose from the contention as to whether the agreement was perpetual, or whether the States had a right to withdraw, and it was finally decided to the present satisfaction of all sections that the League was perpetual. He continued:

"We have come down to the 20th century with one issue irrevocably settled, with a Constitution speckled all over by judicial construction—in the main, happily, sustaining the theories of its makers, and with the widest and most illimitable paths of glory and prosperity seemingly open to us. It is propitious at such a time to make a real introspection of our political condition. We have traveled at a terrific pace in our national life and development, compressing by electricity, steam and modern appliances, centuries into years. The laws of political wisdom and health would seem to insist that we pause for a new breath."

"What are the results and the responsibilities of our representative democracy?" enquired Mr. Dos Passos. He spoke upon the value of citizenship and the prestige it conferred, together with the obligations it entailed, and he argued that it were well to shut the gates to indiscriminate citizenship, which carries with it the right of suffrage. He said:

"We must begin to establish a real American union, of Americans only, fully imbued with true American principles, which means citizens who understand, value and respect the absolute rights of individuals—the personal security of life, limb, body and reputation, of holding private property without diminution, and personal liberty, or the right of free locomotion without illegal restraint or banishment. I did, at one time, indulge in a dream of interchangeable citizenship between this and all other countries, where the English law and the English language govern. I believe such a step would insure peace better than the paper resolves of a Hague Peace Congress, and advance the interests of Christianity and civilization. So long as this thought, however, hovers around the world as an unrealized dream, I would strengthen and solidify the American nation so that it can, if necessary, alone, take care of and advance its own destiny."

He spoke of the administration of New York City and claimed that it made no difference what political flag waved over the City Hall—Democratic, Republican or Reform—the aim of the controlling faction was always plunder. The regulation of citizenship he regarded as the first problem of democracy, and as the second the regulation of commerce, which, he claimed, should be entrusted more largely to the federal government; yet he argued strongly against centralization, for he said if we are to have centralization, ignorance, apathy and inattention become virtues in the eyes of those who manage the nation. We are then all governed from a central point and the farther removed from it the less interest we take in the government.

The Honorable Allen Caperton Braxton, President of the Association, discussed the Eleventh Amendment. The speaker maintained:

"The Constitution means whatever the Supreme Court may say it means; and except in the respects in which it has been definitely and conclusively construed by that august tribunal, any man would be rash to risk important action upon what he thinks it means on almost any subject. For this reason I have long thought that the American government owes its greatness as much or more to the constructive genius of Chief Justice Marshall and the other great judges of the Supreme Court, than to the entire Convention of 1787."

Mr. Braxton reviewed the attempts to bring before the Federal Court cases in which a State was party to the suit and the objection which



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MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION

had been urged against forcing a State into the position of a defendant. The speaker related that this Amendment which had been sent by Congress to the States for ratification in January, 1794, was still undecided four years later. By some States it had been ratified, by others ignored, and up to January, 1798, it was not known whether it had been ratified by a sufficient number to make it effective, although, in the meantime, quite a number of suits had been brought by individuals in the Supreme Court against various States; but public sentiment on the subject having been manifested so positively, no one had the hardihood to press these suits. By February, 1798, it was known that the Amendment was a part of the Constitution and the Supreme Court dismissed all suits then pending against States in which individuals were claimants.

Richard Evelyn Byrd of Winchester, discussed the "Province of the Court on Jury Trials;" Don P. Halsey of Lynchburg, the "Limits of Centralization," and Lewis H. Machen of Alexandria, the "Duty of the State to Diminish Divorce."

The officers elected at this meeting for 1907-1908, were: President, Wyndham R. Meredith, Richmond, Va.; Vice-Presidents, Don P. Halsey, J. Norment Powell, Richard E. Byrd, Charles T. Lassiter and Louis C. Phillips; Secretary and Treasurer, John B. Minor, Richmond, Va.

First Assembly Day. Three notable addresses featured the commemoration of the first meeting of the House of Burgesses of Virginia. These were delivered by former Vice-President of the United States, Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson; former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable J. Warren Keifer, and the present Speaker of the Porto Rican House of Representatives, Honorable José de Diego. Each of these speeches was important and well worthy of the occasion, the address of the distinguished Porto Rican visitor being an especially interesting oration, and a wonderfully strong plea for home rule in Porto Rico. He said:

I have crossed the seas, coming from my country to Jamestown, in order to bring to Virginia and to all the American nation the fraternal salutation of the Porto Rican people. *Salve*, Virginia! cradle of the United States and birthplace of Washington, my little island, resting in the Gulf of Mexico, as in a mother's bosom, extols your glory, follows in your footsteps and joins you fervently to-day in this great feast commemorating the birth of the legislative power in the American world.

In the midst of this great joy, my dear colleagues, a hidden tear finds its way to the very bottom of my heart. And this tear condenses the grievances of a million men born in America, of the Porto Rican people, who three centuries after the proclamation of this great doctrine by Virginia, have not yet received the justice due to them, and they are now paying taxes which the country does not vote, and yet, gentlemen, our country is one of the New World and lives under the same redeeming flag which floats over Virginia and over the other States of the American Union.

Do you know, gentlemen, that we live under a constitution which establishes two legislative houses, and that one of these, the executive council, equal to the Senate, is not elected by the people, but is nominated by the executive power?

Do you know that the majority of its members are not Porto Ricans? Do you know that to this majority belong the chiefs of the executive department, who are thus members of the executive and legislative power both? I am not attacking persons, I am merely speaking against such a system of government.

We have had and have now, good officials, as we have had bad ones, and as we may have them again while the Porto Rican people are condemned to rely on the justice or charity of different officials, and not under the majesty of Republican laws.

Bear with me, gentlemen, and hear my protest, which is conveyed in sentiments of respect and love.

I am the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, and Porto Rico belongs to the United States, and yet, gentlemen, I am not an American citizen and cannot be a citizen of any other country. If now I had to declare my intention of becoming a citizen of the United States I could not do so, not having any nationality to renounce my fidelity to it, which is absurd and paradoxical, like everything else in the political system imposed upon Porto Rico without the consent of its people.

We have proportionately greater riches and a larger number of schools than the inhabitants of the old English Colonies when they established this Republic and started to make it the most liberal and powerful Nation of the earth. We have had no wars, and therefore, we have no strong hatred and reckless ambition; we are the friends of peace and order; we admire and love the United States; we have been born in America and we have a right to be free. We desire to become citizens of the United States or citizens of Porto Rico, in either case with all the rights accompanying a national sovereignty.



HONORABLE JOSEPH WARREN KEIFER

Served Ohio Volunteers in field in 1861-1865 as Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Brigadier and Major-General —Four times wounded—Member Ohio Senate 1868-1869—Department Commander Ohio G. A. R. 1868-1870—Vice-Commander in Chief G. A. R. 1871-1872—Member Congress 1877-1885 and 1905-1909—Speaker 1881-1883—Appointed and served 1898-1899 as Major-General Volunteers in War with Spain.

The United States have the right to study the Porto Rican problem, the problem of its colonies, during a reasonable period of time before they are ready to come to a decision.

We ought and we wish to wait, but not oppressed and with words of protest on our lips, but in the satisfying enjoyment of peace and liberty, which are the greatest blessings of the people.

We desire now, home rule; our own government; two legislative houses elected by the people; a governor appointed by the President of the United States, and the chiefs of departments, selected by the governor, with the consent of our Senate; a system of government justly joining the Federal and insular sovereignty.

A transitory system and a system of hope. The United States could, later on, decide the question of our political life and destinies and we would accept the final will of the American nation as we have an absolute faith in the redeeming mission which Heaven has entrusted to the American people.

Gentlemen, you must pardon me for telling you these things, but the people of Porto Rico have sent me to say these things to you here in Virginia, Mother Virginia, creator of States and founder of a Nation.

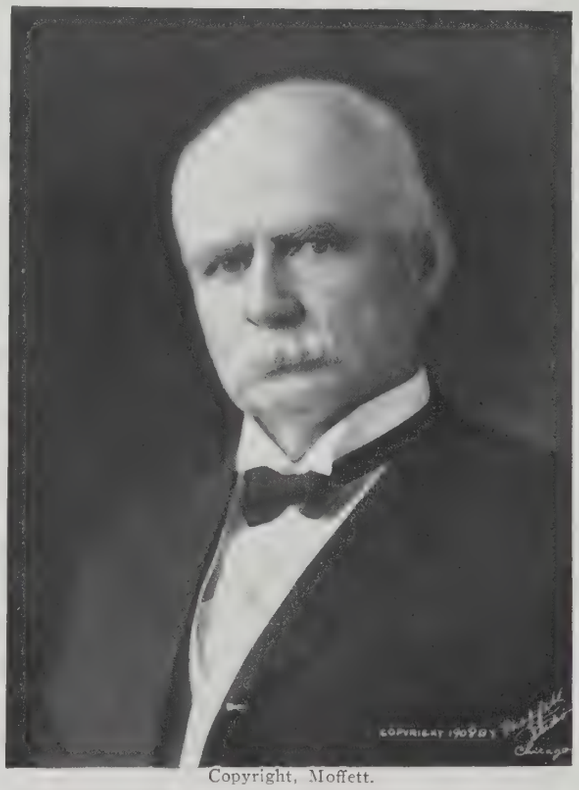
The address of the Honorable J. Warren Keifer dealt with the House of Burgesses and the development of the legislative bodies of America. He said:

"When the House of Burgesses first met here it was not endowed with free constitutional liberty to make laws, but it came into existence in a permissive way through charter decree of the King of England, and its laws were subject to ratification or rejection by him and the London Company in England, but notwithstanding this its enactments were, in general, instantly put in force.

"This body met one year before (1620) the "Mayflower" sailed with its Puritan band from Southampton, destined to land at Plymouth Rock, and while Virginia was the sole British colony on the continent of America. It met and inaugurated legislative power before (August, 1619) the introduction of negro slavery in the English-American colonies, but for the introduction and toleration of slavery in America it was not responsible.

"The Jamestown colony was, before and in 1619, in a low state, and but for the prescient wisdom of Sir Edwin Sandys, Treasurer of the London Company, and the courage, energy and justice of Sir George Yeardley, recently sent to the colony as its Governor, it would have become extinct, through death and desertion. Of the first emigrants who had reached the colony not above one in twenty were alive.

"History tells us that prior to Yeardley's coming 'the people of Virginia had not been settled in their minds,' and that few women had ventured to cross the Atlantic. But almost coincident with the meeting of the House of Burgesses 'ninety agreeable persons, young and incorrupt' were transported to the colony at the expense of the London Company where they were married to men who defrayed the cost of their passage, which was rigorously demanded. And the next year (1620) we are told 'sixty were actually dispatched, maids of virtuous education, young, handsome and well recommended,' and that 'the price of each rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, or even more.'"



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HONORABLE ADLAI EWING STEVENSON

Member of Congress 1875-1877 and 1879-1881—Delegate National Democratic Conventions 1884-1892—First Assistant Postmaster-General 1885-1889—Vice-President U. S. A., 1893-1897—1897 appointed Member of Commission to Europe to try to secure international Bimetallism—Democratic Nominee for Vice-President U. S. 1900.

He told about the various charters which had been granted to Virginia and of Sir George Yeardley's opportune appointment as Governor of Virginia, who, when he came, bore with him commissions and instructions for the better establishment of a colonial commonwealth, and he quoted the proclamation of this great Governor to the effect:

"'*That the cruel laws by which the ancient planters had so long been governed, were now abrogated, and that they were to be governed by those free laws which his majesty's subjects lived under in England.*' Also, '*That the planters might have a hand in governing themselves, it was granted that a general assembly should be held yearly once, whereat were to be present the governor and council with two burgesses from each plantation, freely to be elected by the inhabitants thereof, this assembly to have power to make and ordain whatsoever laws and orders should by them be thought good and profitable for their subsistence.*'"

Speaking of the Assembly which was elected in conformity with the proclamation, he said:

"The Burgesses in session constituted a miniature parliament of about twenty members, mainly bluff planters, yet in silk coats. The Governor and Council, who were only entitled to participate in the debates, sit in the choir brilliant with gaudy waistcoats and gold lace. The Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms sit facing them and the Assembly. The sessions were to transact business, and there was little talk, and no filibustering. The body early dealt with subjects nearest to their interests and such as related to their consciences and immediate welfare. It forbade taxation or 'impositions upon the colony, their lands or commodities otherways than by authority of the General Assembly.' A law provided that no man should 'dispose of any tobacco before the minister be satisfied.' The pillory was re-established as a mode of punishment, proclamations 'for swearing and drunkenness are confirmed.'"

He told how the act of Yeardley in bringing into existence the House of Burgesses was solemnly confirmed two years later by a written constitution, and he said concerning the Virginia legislature:

"This House of Burgesses was a political training ground of the greatest patriots of all the ages. Therein men of the purest motives, though imbued by natural birthright and consanguinity with loyalty to the crown of England, when oppression reached a limit no longer to be tolerated by a proud and self-respecting people, promulgated to the world the natural rights of man, collectively and individually, in organized government, and proclaimed that equal liberty under law, which mankind had a right to enjoy, and which, when denied to a people they, of right, might rebel, cast off the oppressor and institute a government of their own formation."

He quoted the Virginia Bill of Rights adopted by the House of Burgesses of Virginia twenty-one days before July 4, 1776—a document which embodied the principles of human liberty essentially as later they were embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and he said:

"No panegyric is too great for this declaration; it comprehends the fundamental principles of freedom to civilized man, and is as immutable as the ten commandments given to the world by God, through Moses amid the thunder of Sinai."

Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson said in part:

"An Illinoisan is no stranger within the confines of the 'Old Dominion.' We have not forgotten, we cannot forget, that the territory now embraced in five magnificent commonwealths, bordering upon the Ohio and the Mississippi, were at a crucial period of our history the generous gift of Virginia to the general government. A gift that in splendid statesmanship and in far-reaching consequence has no counterpart; one which at the pivotal moment made possible the ratification of the Articles of Confederation—the sure forecast of 'the more perfect Union' yet to follow. Illinois—one of the greatest of the commonwealths to which I have alluded—can never forget that it was a Virginian, George Rogers Clark, who in the darkest days of the Revolution, led the expedition—'worthy of mention' as was said by John Randolph, 'with that of Hannibal in Italy'—by which the ancient capital, Kaskaskia, was captured, the British flag deposed, and Illinois taken possession of in the name of the commonwealth, whose governor, Patrick Henry, had authorized the masterful conquest. Nor can it be forgotten that the deed of cession, by which Illinois became part and parcel of the general government bears—as commissioners upon the part of Virginia—the honored names of Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Thomas Jefferson. Is it to be wondered then, Mr. Speaker, that a magnificent Illinois Building adorns the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition, and that Illinois hearts everywhere beat in unison with yours in the celebration of one of the epoch-marking days of all the ages?

"The time, sir, is propitious for setting history aright. This Exposition will not have been in vain if the fact is crystallized into history yet to be written, that the first settlement by English-speaking people—just three centuries ago—upon this continent, was at Jamestown. And that here, self-government—in its crude form, but none the less self-government—had its

historical beginning. Truly has it been said by an eminent writer of your own State that 'prior to December, 1620, the colony of Virginia had become so firmly established, and self-government in precisely the same form which existed up to the Revolution throughout the English colonies had taken such firm root thereon, that it was beginning to affect not only the people, but the government of Great Britain.' In the old church at Jamestown, on July 30, 1619, was held the first legislative assembly of the New World—the historic House of Burgesses. It consisted of twenty-two members and its constituencies were the several plantations of the colony. A speaker was elected, the session opened with prayer, and the oath of supremacy duly taken. The Governor and Council occupied the front seats and the members of the Body, in accordance with the custom of the British Parliament, wore their hats during the sessions."

He quoted the words of Bancroft, referring to the perpetual interest which attaches to the first elective body that ever assembled in the Western World:

"It is to us to-day, a matter of profound gratitude that these, the earliest American law-givers, were eminently worthy their high vocation. While confounding in some degree, the separate functions of government as abstractly defined at a later day by Montesquieu, and eventually put in concrete form in our fundamental laws, state and federal, it is none the less true that these first legislators clearly discerned their inherent rights as a part of the English-speaking race. More important still, a perusal of the brief records they have left, impresses the conviction that they were no strangers to the underlying fact that the people are the true source of political power. The evidence whereof is to be found in the scant records of their proceedings—a priceless heritage of all future generations. And first—and fundamental in all legislative assemblies—they asserted the absolute right to determine as to the election and qualifications of members. Grants of land were asked not only for the planters, but for their wives 'as equally important parts of the colony.' It was wisely provided that of the natives 'the most towardly boys in wit and the graces' should be educated and set apart to the work of converting the Indians to the Christian religion; stringent penalties were attached to idleness, gambling and drunkenness; excess in apparel was prohibited by heavy taxation; encouragement was given to agriculture in all its known forms; while conceding 'the commission of privileges' brought over by the new governor as their fundamental law, yet with the liberty guarding instinct of their race, they kept the way open for seeking redress, 'in case they should find aught not perfectly squaring with the state of the colony.' No less important were the enactments regulating the dealings of the colonists with the Indians. Yet to be mentioned and of transcendent importance, was the claim of the Burgesses 'to allow or disallow' at their own good pleasure all orders of the court of the London Company. And deeply significant was the declaration of these representatives of three centuries ago, that their enactments were instantly to be put in force, without waiting for their ratification in England. And not to be forgotten is the stupendous fact that while the battle with the untamed forces of nature was yet waging, and conflict with savage foe of constant recurrence, these legislators provided for the maintenance of public worship, and took the initial steps for the establishment of an institution of learning. It is not too much to say that the hour that witnessed these enactments, witnessed the triumph of the popular over the court party; in no unimportant sense the first triumph of the American colonists over kingly prerogative. Looking through the mists of the mighty past, Mr. Speaker,* to the House of Burgesses over which your first predecessor presided, would it be out of place to apply to that assemblage the historic words spoken of one of a later period: 'Nobles by the right of an earlier creation, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand!'"

He concluded his speech by saying:

"What a grand factor Virginia has been in all that pertains to human government in this western world during the past three centuries! From the pen of one of her illustrious sons, George Mason, came the 'Bill of Rights'—now in its essentials embedded by the early amendments into our federal constitution, from that of another, not alone the great Declaration, but the statutes securing for his own State religious freedom, and the abolition of primogeniture—the detested legacy of British ancestors. His sword returned to its scabbard with the achievement of the independence of the colonies, and the mission of Washington was yet but half accomplished. To garner up the fruits of successful Revolution by enduring stable government was the task demanding the loftiest statesmanship. The five years immediately succeeding our first Treaty of Peace with Great Britain have been truly defined 'our period of greatest peril.' It was fortunate indeed that Washington was called to preside over the historic Convention of '87, and that his spirit—a yearning for an indissoluble Union of the States—permeated all its deliberations. Fortunate indeed that in its councils was his colleague and friend the constructive statesman, James Madison. Inseparably associated for all time with the formulation and interpretation of the great Covenant are the names of two illustrious Virginians—for all the ages illustrious Americans—Madison, the Father; and Marshall, the Expounder of the Constitution.

"It remained to another son of this first Commonwealth from the high place to which he had been chosen, to enunciate in trenchant words at a crucial moment a national policy which under the designation of the 'Monroe Doctrine' has been the common faith of three generations of his countrymen, and is to remain the enduring bar to the establishment of monarchical government upon this western hemisphere.

"My countrymen, the little settlement planted just three centuries ago near the spot upon which we have to-day assembled, has under Divine guidance grown into a mighty nation. Eighty millions of people proud of local traditions and achievements, yet looking beyond the mere confines of their distinctive commonwealths, find their chief glory in being citizens of the great Republic. The mantle of peace is over our own land, and our accredited representatives in the World's Conference at this auspicious hour are outlining a policy that looks to the establishment of enduring peace among all the nations. To-day, inspired by the sublime lessons of the event we celebrate, with hearts of gratitude to God for all He hath vouchsafed to our fathers and to us in the past, let us take courage, and turn our faces hopefully, reverently, trustingly to the future."

July 31.—The first session of the Twenty-eighth *Grand Chapter Sigmi Chi* was called to order by Grand Tribune Herbert C. Arms, at 2:30 in Convention Hall, Inside Inn. The permanent organization was as follows:

Consul—E. Lee Trinkle, Psi.

Annotator—Walter N. Bootay, Zeta.

Assistant Annotators—H. Ralph Ringe, Phi Phi, and C. S. Roberts, Omega.

Custos—W. D. Dalton, Alpha Omega; Assistants, W. S. Davidson, Alpha Nu, and Bruce Fullerton, Alpha Epsilon.

One of the features of the Grand Chapter was a dinner given at the Marine Restaurant at which Brother Duncan L. Busby presided. Amos W. Sharp, of Columbus, Ohio, the Grand Prætor of the Third Province, described the Convention as follows:



CHARLES ALLING, Jr.
of Chicago, Ill.
Grand Consul

"The Jamestown Convention was one of the best I ever attended. That we can easily understand, however, because the men were highly educated, selected to go to the convention by reason of their fitness; and being thoroughly conversant with parliamentary law, the business was transacted with attention and dispatch; no one neglected his duty; the debates were spirited and the rulings were quick and accurate, the work accomplished was fine; and socially, of course, the men were superior. I have attended many conventions of lawyers, doctors, and merchants; but I have never seen a convention where there was so much capacity and quality. Everybody spoke of the interest in the meetings and of the downright enjoyment that they experienced in attending them. We are extremely fortunate in having such an affable, energetic, capable, and clean man as Charles Alling, Jr., in the consulship. and I have never seen brighter and cleaner-cut fellows, more adaptable and capable than Arms and Brothers. The fraternity will take no backward step for the next two years at any rate."

The general officers elected at that meeting were:

Grand Consul—Charles Alling, Jr., Suite 303, 100 Washington St., Chicago.

Grand Quæstor—William V. Brothers, Suite 920, 112 Clark St., Chicago.

Grand Annotator—Charles C. Chamberlin, 303 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Grand Tribune—Herbert C. Arms, 26 Michigan St., Chicago.

Grand Editor—Newman Miller, 5515 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago.

Grand Historian—Fred A. Perine, 95 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

August 1.—Probably a thousand German-Americans participated in the exercises on *German-American Day*. The address of C. J. Hexamer, Ph.D., LL.D., was the feature of the occasion, and he brilliantly recorded the deeds of his countrymen who had made

* He was addressing Mr. Keifer, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Ed.

America their home. The festival programme was in charge of Fest-President, Carl Ruehrmund, and the Fest-Director, Professor Jacob Reinhardt. E. K. Vietor, German Consul at



C. J. Hexamer, Ph.D., LL.D.
President



Adolph Timm
Secretary

NATIONAL GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Richmond, delivered an address in German—"Deutsche Ansprache"—and urged the Germans of Norfolk and Richmond to organize a branch of the National Alliance.

Dr. Hexamer told why August 1 was chosen as German-American Day. He said:

"It is an absolute fact, that on the first day of August, 1775, the Boards of the German Society of Pennsylvania and of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, at Philadelphia, issued manifestos declaring for independence and advocating armed resistance, showing their zeal by the formation of a German association who had already been drilling. And that this drilling had not been in vain, was shown at what has been termed 'The Thermopylæ of the American Revolution,' the battle of Long Island, where the American Army was saved by the Pennsylvania riflemen under Colonel John Peter Kichlein, a German. As a defender of the soil, the German has always been strong, and when, in 1756, the colonies were harrassed by Indians, the Royal American Regiment, raised by order of Parliament, consisted mostly of Germans, including the officers; and a German, Conrad Weiser, acted as interpreter at the Council with the Indians at Easton. Again, when the Valley of the Mohawk was overrun by Indians, threatening New York, the German, Nicolaus Herchheimer and his brave German followers led in the defense. It was a German Moravian missionary, Fred Post, whose eloquent address to the Indian warriors, near Fort DuQuesne, won them over to our side at the moment most critical in our colonial history."

Dr. Hexamer related numerous other deeds of heroism and patriotism which had been performed by Germans in America, and after his address was concluded, a strong musical programme was inaugurated. Honorable John A. Lesner of Norfolk, Virginia, had organized a temporary association of Germans for the purpose of entertaining the distinguished visitors of German Day. Among the members of this association was Anton F. Koerner, one of Norfolk's leading musicians who had charge



Anton F. Koerner
Norfolk



Hon. John A. Lesner
Norfolk

of the local end of the celebration. The exercises concluded with a rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the singers of Washington, Baltimore and Richmond.

This was also *Eastern Shore Day* at the Exposition and between fifteen hundred and two thousand enthusiastic visitors gathered at the Virginia Building and were welcomed by Mr. Tucker, the President of the Exposition, and by Mrs. George McIntosh of Norfolk, the resident hostess for Virginia. Prominent at the ceremonies attending the celebration were Honorable H. N. Stevenson, the Mayor of Cape Charles, and Messrs. Bullet, Fitzhugh and McKinney.

As the result of a circular letter issued by J. T. Alderman of Henderson, N. C., the *Alderman Family* had a reunion in Assembly Room No. 3 in the Auditorium. Among the distinguished absent members of the family was the Honorable Edwin Anderson Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President of the University of Virginia, but a number of representatives had come from Ohio, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia. Letters or telegrams of regret were received from almost every State in the Union. A very strong letter was read from David W. Alderman of Alcolu, S. C., and a short poem by Mrs. Jennie Alderman McCall of Texas. Plans for future reunions were made and a tentative organization was effected.

Military Athletic Carnival. The most spectacular military event which occurred at the Exposition was the mounted contest between Troops "E," "F," "G," and "H," of the Twelfth Cavalry and Battery "D," Third Artillery. The Roman Race, in which nine pairs of horses went at a dead run the entire length of Lee Parade, each pair driven by a soldier with a foot on either horse, was the climax to the series of events filled with sensational occurrences.

The first contest was a potato race—five potatoes in the row of each rider. About fifteen entries lined up before the starter and, at the crack of a pistol, galloped across the Parade to the point where the farthest potato was placed. Sergeant Wright of Troop "F" won.

The mounted tug-of-war was a wonderful exhibition of solid seated riding upon bare backed horses. Troop "F" won. In this contest the teams were faced in opposite directions, the end men holding the ends of the rope which the men of each team grasped tightly. At a signal the horses were spurred forward and it became then a question of strength and horsemanship to retain a seat against the pulling of the other teams' horses.

Wrestling on horseback was also very interesting. The contestants lined up in pairs and at a signal rode together and grappled "catch as catch can." Private Miles of Troop "E" won.

In the tent pegging race which consisted of sticking a pin with a sabre point and drawing it from the ground, Sergeant Cameron of the Artillery won.

The rescue race was won by Privates Hagerty and Lawler of Troop "E." In this contest a horseman galloped across the field, picked up his team mate and brought him back to the point of starting.



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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

August 3.—*Negro Day.* Led by a battalion of students from the Hampton Normal Institute a large crowd marched from the Negro Building to the Grand Stand on Lee Parade where the ceremonies were conducted. After a selection by the band of the Hampton Institute, Rev. J. H. Reynolds of Norfolk, delivered an invocation, and President Tucker warmly welcomed the negroes. Giles B. Jackson, the Director-General of the Negro Development and Exposition Company, delivered a brief address, and then Booker T. Washington spoke. This leading American negro educator spoke to his hearers with authority, praising the work which had been accomplished by his race at the Exposition. He probed below the surface and told what should be done. Among other things he said:

"I believe that our people should take advantage of every opportunity no matter where presented, North or South, to show to the world the progress that we as a race are making. No battle was ever won by an army standing still or sulking in its tents, and racial battles are to be won only by marching forward, not by halting. * * * * * * * In the matter of securing and using education we have in this country as a whole an opportunity which we should highly value. While in some sections there are certain discouragements and acts of unfairness, yet taking the country generally, the Public School System is wide open to the race. Further, and without hindrance, we are at liberty to establish private schools, industrial schools, colleges, professional and technical institutions. One of the peculiar advantages presented by the South consists in the fact that here we are at liberty to use whatever education we receive not only for promoting our own welfare but as well the welfare of others."

The *Ohio Brigade, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias,* arrived at the Exposition and went into camp for a week. With the Ohioans were a battalion from the First Virginia Regiment of Pythians. The whole command numbered about six hundred men. The visitors were holding their annual encampment and gave daily drills and military maneuvers, but there was no business meeting or convention work done. The most entertaining feature of their exhibition was the sword drill given daily on Lee Parade. The largest portion of the camp consisted of four regiments of the Cincinnati Lodge, commanded by Colonel W. J. Kline, who also as ranking officer commanded the encampment.

August 6.—The Ninth Annual Convention of the *National Confectionery Salesmen's Association* met in the parlors of the Inside Inn. Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Tucker said:

"Gentlemen, you are engaged in a great work. Yours is not the ordinary life of the ordinary salesman. The man that is selling guano and things of that character is undoubtedly doing a valuable thing; the man that is selling hardware is performing a proper duty in life, but it remains for you, the men I see before me, by your work in life to sweeten the lives of the whole country by your labors, and in this world of toil and trials there is nothing for which a man can claim more credit than to be permitted to do some sweet things for the lives of those around us."

President H. A. Dodge of the Association, delivered an address reviewing the work accomplished during the year and recommended certain changes in the methods of the Association. The rest of the session was devoted to business. The officers elected at the meeting were: H. A. Dodge, President, Chicago; William R. Moffatt, Secretary, Philadelphia; William H. McDowell, Treasurer, Baltimore; and Frank P. Tarbell, Chairman of Lookout Committee, New York.

August 7.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the *National Alumni Association of Christian Brothers Colleges,* was attended by delegates from many states in the Union. Shortly after the convention was called to order Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, appeared before the body and delivered a splendid address. Joseph Hartwell of St. Louis, was elected President; A. P. Doyle of the Catholic University, First Vice-President; A. J. Dooley



NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION



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MONSIGNOR DIOMEDE FALCONIO
Apostolic Delegate to U. S. A.



RIGHT REVEREND BENJAMIN J. KEILEY
Bishop of Savannah, Georgia

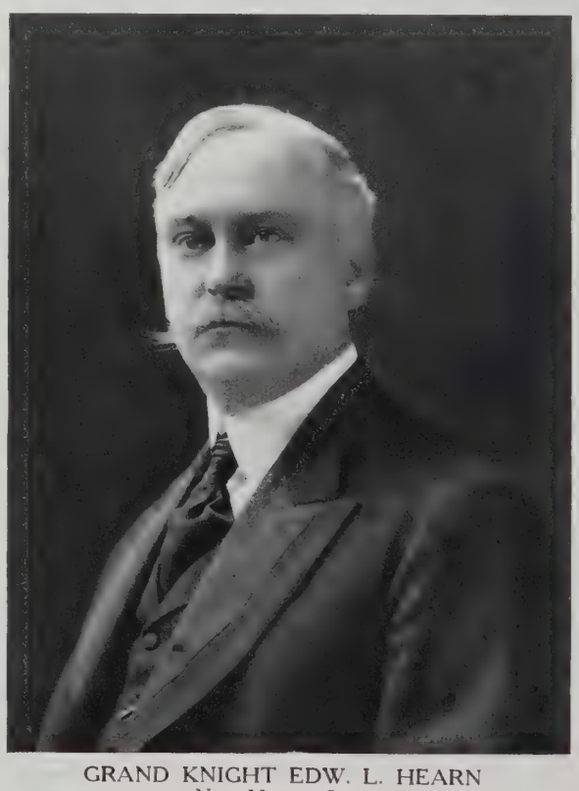
of Chicago, Second Vice-President; Judge Victor J. Dowling of New York, Third Vice-President; A. J. McGuire of Baltimore, Financial Secretary; V. O. P. Harlon of Washington, Secretary; J. P. A. Hearn, Kansas City, Treasurer, and Reverend J. P. Chidwick, New York, Chaplain. A very fine address which had been prepared by Judge James Kinealy of St. Louis, was read to the Association.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the *National Jobbing Confectioners' Association* met in the Auditorium at 10:00 A. M. Carl C. Mueller of Washington, D. C., made an address. He was followed by President E. R. Barksdale of the Association, who welcomed the delegates to Virginia, and in his speech reviewed the history of the State and its present advantages. E. R. Barksdale was re-elected President; W. P. Johr, First Vice-President; John H. Dockman, Second Vice-President; Alexander McDowell, Secretary; Joseph B. Hellmann, Treasurer; and John H. Konklin, Sergeant-at-Arms.

August 8.—St. Mary's Church, Norfolk, was thronged by *Knights of Columbus* from all parts of America at the Pontifical Mass solemnized by Monsignor Diomede Falconio, Papal Delegate to the United States. Right Reverend Benjamin J. Keiley of Savannah, and Right Reverend P. J. Donahue of Wheel-



RIGHT REVEREND P. J. DONAHUE
Bishop of Wheeling, West Virginia



GRAND KNIGHT EDW. L. HEARN
New Haven, Conn.

ing, assisted as Deacons at this Mass. Bishop Donahue preached a masterly sermon, eulogizing the discoverer of America. His text was: "I come that I may gather them together, with all nations and tongues," and the Bishop said:

"Plymouth Rock has, for a large portion of our countrymen, associations deservedly most sacred. The pilgrims who landed there two hundred and eighty-seven years ago carved out an empire and fulfilled a noble destiny. They brought with them rooted maxims of law crystallized into the precedents of centuries and became the beginning of a sturdy race. Meet and proper it is that the great events in which the name of Jamestown shall forever be imperishably associated, should be as they are now, fittingly, even magnificently commemorated. The pioneers who set foot on old Virginia's soil were the sires of millions of fair women and brave men whose keen sense of honor and fidelity to high traditions rendered them a great conservative power in this Republic. Yet I believe that when the facts of history shall have received their proper adjustment, when the perspective of the ages shall have been rightly taken, the landing of Columbus at San Salvador will be acclaimed as the most world-changing event of all the centuries.

The Bishop referred to the charge that this Republic, vigorous in body is sick in soul and the people bow before the golden calf of riches, and in the dishonest pursuit of wealth sacrifice conscience. He spoke of the laxity of the law relating to the marriage tie, yet struck a note of optimism when he said he looked into the faces of "thousands representing many other thousands whose knees have not bent and will not bend to the Baal of graft and greed," and he urged his hearers to hold to the traditions of their fathers and to the example of the intrepid soul after whom their order was named.

Exercises on *Knights of Columbus Day* were held in the Auditorium. Shortly after 10:00 A. M. the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, Bishop Donahue of West Virginia, and Bishop Keiley of Savannah, representing the Bishop of Richmond, who was absent in Europe, arrived at the Exposition and were met by G. T. Shepperd, Secretary of the Exposition Company, Captain J. W. McCarrick and M. T. Friary, the Committee having in charge the care of the distinguished guests. G. T. Shepperd presided over the exercises in the Auditorium and through the courtesy of the Mexican National Military Commission, music was furnished by the Mexican National Band. There were a thousand school children present, who, as a chorus, sang patriotic airs. Mr. Tucker and Governor Swanson each made a magnificent address, welcoming the visitors. Grand Knight, Edward L. Hearn, responded for the Order, and Right Reverend Benjamin Keiley extended a welcome on behalf of Bishop Van de Vyver. The Bishop, who is a native Virginian, good naturedly jested with the president of the Exposition Company, and the Governor of Virginia regarding their views as to the size of the Old Dominion. He said:

"I am here to-day to represent my good friend, the Bishop of Richmond who is, unfortunately, out of the country, and in his name to bid the Knights of Columbus welcome to the State. Bishop Van de Vyver had not the good fortune to be born here, but he improved the first opportunity offered and promptly left Belgium for Virginia. In his name I bid you welcome, and speaking from my personal knowledge, I can assure His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, that these gentlemen who are delegates to the Convention, represent an organization which, while loyally devoted to the Catholic Church, is likewise loyally devoted to the best and highest interests of the Republic. They stand for law and order and for the lawful and orderly execution of the law; they believe in authority and in due and proper respect being paid to those in whom authority is vested; they condemn anarchy and socialism and will always be found supporting lawful authority."

At 4:00 P. M. all of the United States troops and the National Guard stationed at the Exposition passed in review on Lee Parade. In the evening the Norfolk Council gave a ball in honor of the visiting Knights, and Convention Hall, the scene of the entertainment, was decorated elaborately with colored bunting and the flags of all nations. The Mexican National Band again rendered the music.



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KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

August 10.—The *National Haymakers Association* of the United States, a social organization of the Improved Order of Red Men, met. One hundred and twenty-five delegates were present. The following officers were elected: National Chief Haymaker, H. C. Kline of Pennsylvania; National Vice-Chief Haymaker, C. E. Nobes of Indiana; Past National Chief Haymaker, Joseph T. Summers of New York; National Collector of Straws, Mahlon Trumbauer, Pennsylvania; National Keeper of Bundles, Lewis Schroeck, of Pennsylvania; National Chief Inspector, H. A. Haller, of Indiana, Chief Supervisor, George W. Staus; National Guard of the Hay Loft, G. J. Edwards, of New Jersey; National Guard of the Barn Door, W. H. Huffmire of New York.

This organization originated at the Great Council of the United States Improved Order of Red Men, which convened in St. Louis, in 1867. The question of side degrees among



H. C. Kline
National Chief Haymaker



Joseph T. Summers
Past National Chief Haymaker

fraternities was privately discussed at this meeting and a Philadelphia degree, known as the "Burying of the Tomahawk" was described. Brother Alfred Shaw stated that he had a printed form, called "The Haymakers," which was interesting and amusing, and he offered to confer the degree on those present at the conference. This was done and the printed copy was purchased by Frank C. Knipe of Pennsylvania who, on his return to Philadelphia, conferred the degree on twenty members of Pequod Tribe No. 18. This was the beginning. In 1878 the permanent association of the United States was organized and the ritual revised. In 1880 there was a membership of one thousand one hundred and seventy. The total membership in 1907 was forty-five thousand, one hundred and sixty-five.

August 12.—The *Knights of the Maccabees* encamped at the Exposition, remaining until the seventeenth and held their prize drill on the thirteenth. The company from Toledo, Ohio, secured the largest number of points and won the cup; the Cleveland, Ohio, company took second place. For three days the judges, all of whom were Regular Army officers, worked on the percentages of the competing companies and the totals were very close. It was the third time the Toledo Company had carried off the handsome prize. The cup was presented by the Supreme Commanders to the best drilled company of the Uniform Rank Knights of the Maccabees attending any regular national encampment and may be held by the winning company until defeated. Major-General W. H. Sletzer of Cleveland, O., was in command of the encampment. The Uniform Rank of the Knights of Maccabees represented at the Exposition the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, Virginia and the District of Columbia.



Major-Gen. W. H. Sletzer

The Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and in charge of History and Education at the Exposition, made the principal address at the opening of the History Building. He was followed by President Tucker who, on behalf of the Exposition Company, accepted the building and expressed his pleasure at its completion since history was the corner-stone of the Exposition's foundation and the building typified the idea from which the Exposition had sprung. Governor Ellyson's speech related to the difficulties which his Division had encountered on account of the delay in completing the building. He referred to the exhibit belonging to King Edward VII, which was on its way from Europe and he described the contents of the building, reciting what were comprised within the exhibits made by Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, New York and West Virginia. He also referred to the exhibits made by the National Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to notable private collections exhibited by Miss Nannie Randolph Heth and Thomas F. Ryan.

The *First Brigade North Carolina National Guard* arrived. This Brigade consisted of three Regiments of Infantry, to each of which was attached a band and hospital corps. With the First Brigade there came the *First Battery of Field Artillery* and four Divisions of the *North Carolina Naval Militia.* Brigadier-General J. F. Armfield was in command—Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Leinster, his Adjutant-General. While in camp the usual routine was observed in addition to company, regiment, battalion and brigade drills. All of the troops participated in the review given in honor of Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts. They were prominent participators at the review given in honor of Governor Glenn, to whose wisdom, energy and patriotism North Carolina's splendid showing was so largely due. The Brigade officers considered the encampment a success and their stay at the Exposition instructive and pleasant.



Brig.-Gen. Joseph F. Armfield

August 13.—*Massachusetts Day.* Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., had been on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee during the War with Spain. He had always been a staunch friend of the Exposition, and had done all that lay in his power to make Massachusetts' participation notable. He arrived from Boston during the afternoon of the twelfth, coming on the transport "Newport," and at Old Point was joined by a number of the Massachusetts State officials. Early in the forenoon, Governor



MAJ. R. T. DANIEL, Chief Paymaster — MAJ. D. R. JOHNSTON, Ordnance Officer — LT. COL. R. L. LEINSTER, Adjutant-General — MAJ. J. G. HOLLINGSWORTH, Chief Quartermaster

OFFICERS OF FIRST BRIGADE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

Guild made a formal call upon Governor Swanson at the Virginia Building and shortly afterwards the Old Dominion's Chief Executive returned the courtesy. The ceremonies of the day then began, Governor Guild reading the proclamation declaring August 13, *Massachusetts Day*. Following this proclamation the party drove to the Auditorium where every available seat had already been taken. Honorable Arthur Lord of Plymouth, a member of the Massachusetts Commission, presided. He introduced Mr. Tucker, who spoke very happily, linking the histories of Virginia and Massachusetts from the earliest days down to the present. He referred to Governor Guild as the "Stonewall Jackson of Massachusetts," and said that this was the highest compliment that Virginia could bestow. Governor Swanson also eloquently and feelingly welcomed the distinguished visitors. When the Governor of Massachusetts was presented the entire audience arose and cheered. His address was harmonious and sympathetic and he brought the house to its feet when, referring to the presence of the Massachusetts Naval Reserves,* he declared that they were just as ready to defend the coast of Virginia against a common foe as they were to take up arms to protect their own shore; that they would rally as willingly around Cape Charles, and as bravely, as they would contest an attack upon Cape Cod. Governor Guild said:

"The last public address ever made by the beloved General who first headed this great enterprise was made before the General Court of Massachusetts. Sympathetic and strong in his simplicity, Virginia could not have sent among us a more welcome advocate than Fitzhugh Lee. His earnest interest in our history evoked an answering interest in yours; and men began to talk again about Bartholomew Gosnold and John Smith, the early pioneers along the coast of our Commonwealth, as well as yours."

The Governor related the stories of those champions of liberty, Otis of Massachusetts, and Henry of Virginia, and he told of the final protest of the people which was made in the building whose replica Massachusetts had erected at the Exposition. He said that the Old Bay State and the Old Dominion, side by side in the days which led to the Revolution, were side by side throughout the conflict.

"Virginia and Massachusetts, leaders in resistance to a tyrant when the tyrant was a foreign foe, need fear no foreign foe in war. The tyrant we face to-day is the demagogue who sets section against section and class against class; the highly respected promoter who influences legislation; the church member who gives the bribe, as well as the gutter politician who takes it; the journalist who accepts a loan from great corporations and sells his editorial opinion with his advertising space—these are our tyrants and against them and such as they, brothers of Virginia, let us get together in the name of order and liberty and under the law take up the sword."

A very attractive luncheon was served at the Massachusetts Building after the ceremonies in the Auditorium. About one hundred guests were invited. Besides Governor Guild and the Massachusetts Commission, the Governor's



GOVERNOR GUILD AND PARTY IN FRONT OF MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING

* The Massachusetts Naval Reserve, 100 men strong, arrived in Hampton Roads, August 12. They came on the U. S. Transport Ship "Newport." They stayed at the Exposition only two days.—ED.



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MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL BRIGADE ON LEE'S PARADE

Staff and delegates from both Houses of the General Court of Massachusetts, were present. At half past two there was a parade and review. In the reviewing box were Governor Guild, Governor Swanson, President Tucker, Major-General Grant, U. S. A., and Rear-Admiral Harrington, U. S. N. The Twenty-third Regiment, U. S. A., headed the parade. Battery " D," of the Third Artillery, the Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry, the Massachusetts Naval Brigade and the First Brigade, North Carolina National Guard, nearly two thousand strong, also participated. The Naval Brigade marched behind a red-coated band of fifty pieces. The music was a medley of Southern airs and made the Bay State citizens step bravely.

During the afternoon, Governor Guild held a public reception on the lawn in front of the Massachusetts Building. Probably five thousand visitors were introduced to the Chief Executive of Massachusetts. After the ceremonies of the day were concluded the Governor and his official party left on a specially chartered steamer for Washington.

The *Descendants of the Jaquelins and Carys* met at the invitation of Miss Louise Pecquet du Bellet. Dr. Daniel H. Morgan of Richmond, Va., Surgeon, U. S. N., called the meeting to order, and delivered the opening address, in which he reviewed the making of the colony in Virginia. He paid a high tribute to the courage of the early colonists and to the Huguenots who followed them during the closing years of the sixteenth century and in the early part of the seventeenth century when the tide of Huguenot emigration set out to Virginia, where the French expatriates took a leading part in shaping the destinies of what has proved to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest nation on earth. " To-day," said the speaker, " as we stand on an eminence that overlooks three hundred years of brave endeavor, few relics are visible that mark the site of old Jamestown; but as the corner-stone of civilization in the western world, its name is imperishable and its requiem will be forever sung in the surgings of the King's river."

Dr. Edward H. Cary of Dallas, Texas, delivered a cross to Miss Louise Pecquet du Bellet as a recognition of her services in collecting information concerning the families and



Rev. Francis Willis Ambler
Birmingham, Alabama



Honorable Andrew Jackson Cobb
Athens, Georgia



Surgeon Daniel H. Morgan, U. S. N.
Richmond, Virginia

DESCENDANTS OF THE JAQUELINS AND CARYS

for bringing about this reunion. Dr. Cary spoke at length. He told of the Carys in England, of Lord Hunsdon and of Viscount Falkland, and of Lucius Cary, son of the Viscount and a distinguished scholar; of Miles Cary, the first of the name in this country, the man who led in the defense of Fortress Monroe against the Dutch and gave his life for his new home. He told of Archibald Cary and Dudley Cary of the Revolutionary period, and others of the name who had played their part—a large one in the affairs of the State and Nation. Closing his speech he said: "As the chosen representatives of the Cary branch permit me cordially to greet all the descendants of the Ambler, Jaquelin and Marshall families, and to assure you of our cousinly regard."

J. Nicholas Ambler, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was the next speaker. Of Jamestown he said:

"This small straggling settlement, heterogeneous in nature, drawing its increase from over the sea, and thinned by sickness and death, was gradually welded into a homogeneous colony. In conflict with the realities of life, on a foreign shore, surrounded by savages and beset by difficulties of every character, the weak died out or returned whence they came, while the process of natural selection left only those who could respond to the exigencies of their condition. The wild freedom, the necessity for exertion and the independence of this life were all character builders, and the spirit of American liberty which was conceived at Runnymede, had its birth near yon sacred town and its announcement from the cannon's mouth at Yorktown."

The Committee on permanent organization decided that the Association to be known as the *Jaquelin and Cary Ancestral Society* be formed. The qualification for membership was that the applicant should be a direct descendant of Edward Jaquelin, who came to Virginia in 1697, or Miles Cary who died in Virginia, January 10, 1667. The Committee to create a permanent organization consisted of J. N. Ambler, Winston-Salem, N. C., Dr. Edward H. Cary, Dallas, Texas, Dr. Daniel H. Morgan, Surgeon U. S. N., Miss Louise Pecquet du Bellet, Derry, La., Miss M. L. Rutherford of Georgia, J. D. Anthony of Tennessee, and R. C. Blackford of Lynchburg, Va.

The *Retail Merchants' Association of Virginia* met in the Auditorium at 1 P. M. for their first day's session. The annual address of President Umstadter was the feature of the meeting. The President referred to matters which should be brought to the attention of the State Legislature, such as laws dealing with the tardiness of transportation companies in settling claims for the delays of shipments, with excessive fire insurance rates, with unfair advantages of express companies, with freight discriminations, with garnishment laws and other matters; and he spoke of the injudicious license laws in Virginia and said, "No legislative enactment has done more to retard the commercial progress of the State of Virginia than our license laws, and it is no cause of astonishment that fair, enterprising young merchants have established themselves elsewhere rather than under the requirements of the license laws of this State. I can only briefly point out some of its fallacies and evil effects." Mr. Umstadter said that of the States in the Union only fourteen have merchants' license laws and thirteen of these were Southern States. The only commonwealth in the country, East, North or West with a merchants' license was Pennsylvania, whose license tax was only one-fifth of that of Virginia.



VIRGINIA RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

M. Umstadter, President, Norfolk, Va.; L. O. Miller, Secretary, Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, Treasurer, Richmond, Va.; Norman H. Johnson, General Counsel, Raleigh, N. C.; W. A. Clark, Jr., Business Secretary, Richmond, Va.

August 14.—The annual meeting of the *Virginia Retail Furniture Dealers' Association* was held at the Auditorium. The President, G. B. Sydnor, Jr., of Richmond, Va., covered the year's work in a thorough manner and set forth the most important matters which should receive the attention of the organization during the ensuing year. Mr. Sydnor also gave an



GEO. B. SYDNOR, Jr.
President



J. A. GILMORE
Secretary-Treasurer

account of the meeting of the National Association of the Furniture Dealers which was held in Chicago on July 9 and 10. He was a delegate to that convention. The Secretary's report showed the present membership to be eighty-eight. The following officers were elected:

President, G. B. Sydnor, Jr., Richmond; Vice-Presidents, Robert Strother, Lynchburg, S. C. Phillips, Norfolk, G. C. Chapin, Newport News, A. J. Wingfield, Petersburg, and Stuart Britts, Roanoke; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Gilmore, Charlottesville, Va.

August 15.—*North Carolina Day.* The "Old North State" really celebrated a week at the Exposition and from Monday until Saturday, North Carolinians were largely in evidence. The North Carolina Society of Norfolk inaugurated the festivities with a dinner and reception to Governor Glenn. C. J. Collins, F. S. Royster, M. Manley, T. D. Savage and Paul Garrett formed the Committee who arranged an elaborate programme, including a series of addresses to be given at the Colonial Theatre. Unfortunately, however, the train which bore the Governor was late and the reception at the Lynnhaven Hotel was made the feature of the evening. This occurred on the 13th. The next evening, Governor Claude A. Swanson gave a reception in honor of Governor Glenn, North Carolina's Chief Executive. A larger and more cordial crowd had never gathered in the beautiful Virginia Building, which was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, the emblems of Virginia and North Carolina being intertwined. On the 15th, North Carolina celebrated and the exercises in the Auditorium were opened by President G. S. Powell of the North Carolina Commission. When Mr. Tucker faced the audience which packed the Auditorium to a degree unprecedented, he said: "Mr. Chairman, Governor Glenn and the balance of North Carolina." Governor Swanson welcomed the representatives of the Old North State on behalf of Virginia, and Lieutenant-Governor Winston of North Carolina, made an eloquent and witty reply. Among other things he said: "If a man lives in North Carolina twenty-five years he is thereby qualified to be Governor of any State in the Union or Mayor of Norfolk. If to the twenty-five years of residence in North Carolina you add twenty-five years in Tennessee, there is no limit to the power of such a man. Only three ever did this and each became a President of the United States—Jackson, Polk and Johnson."



HONORABLE T. D. WINSTON
Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina

Governor Glenn unfortunately spoke extemporaneously. He reviewed the history of North Carolina and told the story of its commercial growth. "Six years ago," he said, "North Carolina could not answer on the roll call of cotton industries; three years ago Massachusetts was the first and North Carolina third in the number of spindles. Massachusetts is still first, but North Carolina is second, and within three years it will be first." Standing



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GOVERNOR GLENN AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING



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TROOPS PARADING ON NORTH CAROLINA DAY
Lionel Beachy Sailing His Airship Over Parade Ground

in front of Governor Swanson, Governor Glenn declared that North Carolina had come to the Old Dominion to help her celebrate her birthday; he extended his hand and the Governor of Virginia arose and clasped it. The crowd caught the inspiration and hurrahed standing. The speaker then turned to Major John S. Mallory, U. S. A., representing the Army and declared that the Old North State would forever stand by the Stars and Stripes, and as he shook hands with the Army officer bedlam again broke loose.

After the Governor had concluded his speech, stands of colors were presented to the three North Carolina regiments. Dr. Dixon presented one to the first regiment; J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of the State, presented the second, and State Treasurer D. R. Lacy, the third. At five o'clock in the afternoon the spectacular feature of North Carolina Day



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GOVERNOR GLENN AND MAJOR JOHN S. MALLORY, REVIEWING TROOPS

celebration occurred. Not less than thirty thousand people viewed the military pageant on Lee's Parade. In the evening a magnificent reception was tendered by the North Carolina Commission to Governor Glenn, and in Convention Hall the North Carolina officers gave a dance in honor of the visiting North Carolina girls.

The *Jolly Jokers Club*, an organization for the exchange of post-cards, stamps, coins, photographs and curios, met at the Inside Inn at the Exposition, August 15, 16, 17. Delegates from almost every State in the Union were present, and one or two representatives from Canada. Matters of interest in connection with post-card and photograph collections were especially discussed. The National Vice-President, Mrs. Florence E. Hughes of Newport, R. I., presided over the meeting, Miss Madge Lambert of Portsmouth, Va., acting as Secretary, and Miss Dixie Creekmore of Norfolk, Va., Vice-President. A number of interesting speeches were made, the most notable one being delivered by Gaylord Logan of Albany, N. Y., who spoke on "Post-card Collecting as an Instructive and Fascinating Pastime."

The *Roanoke Colony Memorial Association* met in the Committee Room at the Auditorium. This association, which was organized to commemorate the first attempt at English colonization in America, is an incorporated organization, chartered by the State of North Carolina. Its membership is widely distributed, one stockholder being a distinguished professor at Oxford University in England. The exact point of settlement was at the North end of Roanoke Island and there the Association purchased about two hundred and fifty acres, which perhaps includes all the land first utilized. Plainly visible yet are the remains of the fort of 1585. The Association has erected a monument made of North Carolina and Virginia granite.*

The Rev. Robert B. Drane of Edenton, N. C., President of the Association, delivered an

* This monument is described and illustrated on pages 5 and 6.—Ed.



SITE OF OLD FORT RALEIGH, ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA
FIRST ENGLISH COLONY IN AMERICA, A. D. 1585-87

address at this meeting. Among other things he said:

"We remember the historic events that transpired in the olden time when the only civilized thing in all Virginia was the Roanoke Colony in what is now North Carolina. There is such a mingling and commingling of memories and interests, such a fount of beginnings in those first attempts by Raleigh's men and women at colonization on Roanoke Island, that there is nothing foreign in it to any citizen of the United States, and short of Roanoke Island itself there could be no more suitable meeting place than this where we are now met, associated as it is with the Jamestown Colony, 1607, especially when we observe that we are now within three days of August 18, the anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare in 1587 on Roanoke Island."

Speaking of the land owned by the Association, Dr. Drane said that chiefly owing to the effort of its first President, Professor Edward Graham Daves, the Association bought the site of Old Fort Raleigh, a tract of about sixteen acres, and near by two hundred and fifty acres more. He continued:

"About the smaller tract, there not only linger individual historic associations, but there exist on it in material form the tangible outlines of that fortification which the first colonists from England erected in the year 1585. You, members of this Association, possess on Roanoke Island the visible remains of the handiwork of the first Anglo-Saxon settlers; your Association is to care for that precious property and to perpetuate its history. * * * * * * * * * Old Fort Raleigh is so far off the beaten track of travel and it is in such a state of nature that there the visitor feels all the more the spirit of pilgrimage. It is a shrine which brings us close to the heart of that pregnant movement which meant so much to our land and to the world."

August 16.—Governor Glenn of North Carolina was the orator at *North Carolina Negro Day*. A large crowd gathered at the Negro Building to hear the Chief Executive of the "Tarheel" State. There were many white people in the audience. Governor Glenn said:

"My friends, white and colored—you are all my friends. Since I have been Governor of North Carolina, having taken the sacred oath to do my duty by all classes, high and low, rich and poor, white and colored, I have always tried to treat the colored people as citizens of North Carolina and make each and every one of them feel that I have just as much respect for them as I have for the white people, and have tried to encourage them to do everything I could for the State of North Carolina; and, in the administration of laws, the races have been treated equally. If a white man deserves help we give it to him. If the white man is unworthy we put him in the chain gang and make him work for other people, and we treat the colored people the same way. If the colored men or women deserve our respect and our aid in upbuilding themselves we assist them; if they are criminals we punish them for their crimes, and I want to tell you I feel very close to the colored people of my State, for I was raised on a plantation. * * * I wish you, all of you, Godspeed in your work and in your efforts to help your race rise. We must work side by side and act our part so that in the end God will say, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' We want you to go on and press forward to better things even than you have accomplished to-day."

August 19.—*His Royal Highness, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden*, second son of the then Crown Prince, now King, arrived at the Exposition. *The Swedish Cruiser "Fylgia,"* which brought the Prince, who was known simply as Second Lieutenant Sodermanland, his title coming from the Duchy of that name, encountered a storm between Bermuda and Cape Henry and was delayed twenty-four hours. It was nearly five o'clock before the Prince, accompanied by Baron de Lagercrantz, the Swedish Minister, and Captain H. Lindberg, Commander of the "Fylgia," arrived at the Exposition. His Royal Highness had been expected early in the morning and since nine o'clock Troop "E," of the Twelfth Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Trumbo, had been waiting, attired in full dress, to do escort duty. Over in the New York Building, Mrs. Henry, the hostess, Mrs. Tucker and the other ladies having in charge a luncheon to the Prince, were also waiting. The repast was very hurried.



H. R. H. PRINCE WILHELM
OF SWEDEN

A review of the soldiery had been scheduled, and on the programme also were drills by the Twelfth Cavalry and Battery "D," Third Artillery, and there was little time to lose, as it was necessary for the party to be in Norfolk at seven



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THE SWEDISH CRUISER "FYLGIA"

o'clock to attend a dinner which was to be given at the Virginia Club in honor of His Royal Highness, by the Honorable M. Fernstrom, Vice-Consul of Sweden at the Port of Norfolk. Although it necessitated the making of very close transportation connections, the Prince not only remained in the Grand Stand until all of the United States soldiers had passed in review, but he witnessed, for a few moments, the subsequent cavalry drill before taking his launch for the city.

Like President Roosevelt, the young blond giant, scion of Sweden's Royal family, does not believe in body guards. While in Norfolk he ignored the police escort and at the Exposition traveled mainly unattended. At the dinner were His Royal Highness Prince Wilhelm of Sweden; His Excellency Baron de Lagercrantz, the Swedish Minister; Secretary Ekengren of the Swedish Legation; Captain Lindberg, Commander of the "Fylgia;" Lieutenant-Commander Kloeckner, Aide-de-camp to H. R. H.; Rear-Admiral Harrington, Lieutenant-Commander Akermark, Paymaster Lindgren, President Tucker, Major Mallory, Captains Potter, Merriam, Vreeland, Osterhaus, Hubbard, Wainwright and Ingersoll, U. S. N.; Colonel Lamb, Dr. Du Puy, Mr. Kohlsaat, Judge Blodgett, Judge Garnett, W. H. Taylor, Barton Myers and Mr. Fernstrom. At the conclusion of the dinner toasts were proposed to His Majesty, King Oscar of Sweden, to President Roosevelt, to His Royal Highness and to the Princess Palovna of Russia, to whom the Prince was betrothed and to whom he has since been married. After the banquet the Swedish party returned to the Exposition grounds where the principal social function took place.

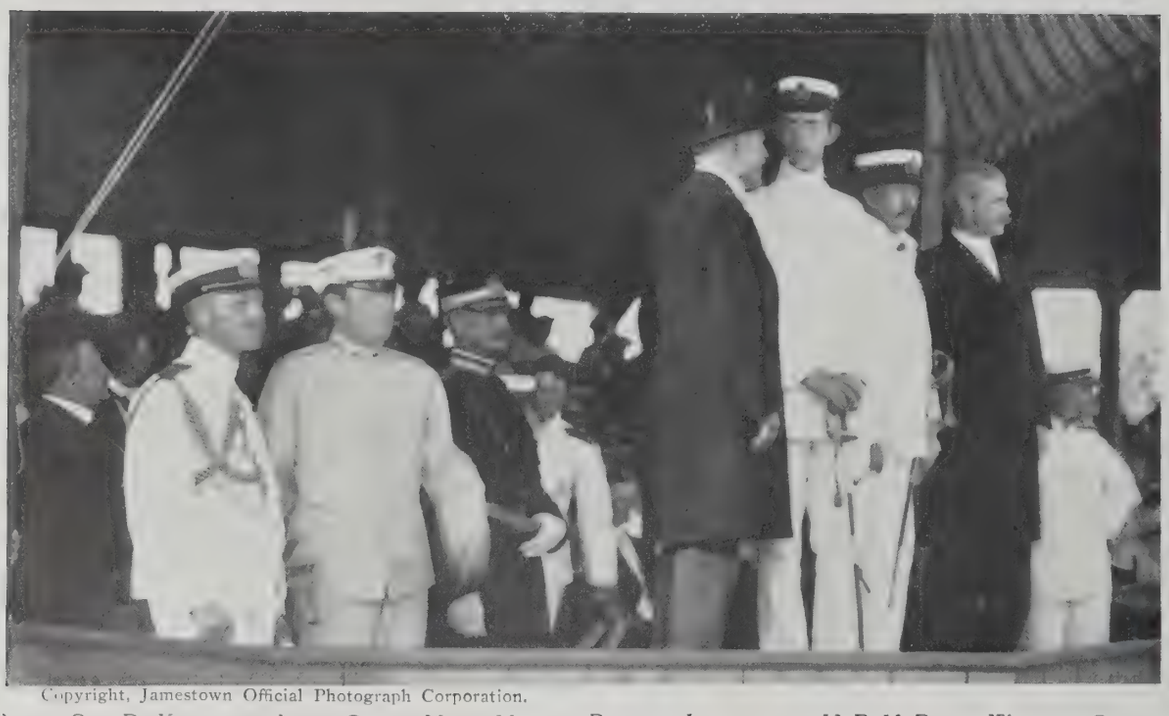


HON. M. FERNSTROM
Swedish Vice-Consul at Norfolk

Sunday and Monday had been spent by the florists enclosing the grounds of the Army and Navy Club with tall bushes of fragrant bay laurel and yew. Chinese lanterns were arranged artistically around the grounds and lent a brilliant tone of color. The place was effectively illuminated with electric lights, and burning joss sticks exhaled an oriental aroma. The Mexican National Band rendered Swedish and American airs intermingled with the soft, languorous music of Spain. President and Mrs. Tucker, assisted by Mrs. Robert Berry, wife of Admiral Berry; Mrs. Frederick Purnell Harrington, wife of Admiral Harrington; Madam de Lagercrantz, wife of the Swedish Minister; Mrs. Nelson Henry, Mrs. Barton Myers and Mrs. John Taggard Blodgett received the Prince. Later in the evening this receiving party accompanied the Prince to the New York



THE VIRGINIA CLUB
Norfolk, Virginia



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LIEUT.-COM. DE KLOECKNER, LIEUT. COOTES, MAJOR MALLORY, BARON DE LAGERCRANTZ, H. R. H. PRINCE WILHELM, CAPTAIN LINDBERG, PRESIDENT TUCKER

PRINCE WILHELM REVIEWING TROOPS

State Building where dancing was in progress. The rotunda of the Empire State headquarters was draped with American flags. The drawing room with its wide fluted columns and long French windows was most artistically decorated. Huge clusters of white hydrangeas and bowls of golden glow, scattered lavishly around, emphasized the colors of New York State. The dining room was gracefully festooned with blue and yellow bunting and stalks of sunflower and Indian corn. After the dance, President Tucker gave a supper to His Royal Highness. The other guests were Baron de Lagercrantz, Rear-Admirals Harrington and Berry, Captain Lindberg, Lieutenant-Commander Kloeckner, Mr. Fernstrom, Captain Merriam, U. S. S. "Missouri," Major Mallory, U. S. A., Mr. Kent of Missouri, Mr. Dunn of New York, Messrs. Martin and Wool of the Exposition Company, and Lieutenants Cootes, Bagby and Woodward.

August 20.—His Royal Highness, Prince Wilhelm, accompanied by Baron de Lagercrantz and Captains Goran and Lindberg, arrived at the Exposition at 11:00 A. M. John H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the United States Government Board, and William M. Geddes, Secretary of the Board, represented the National Government in the receiving party; Captain Hammond of the Twenty-third Infantry, represented the Army, and T. S. Southgate, the Exposition Company. These gentlemen met the Prince and conveyed him on a tour of inspection. The Army and Navy Building was first visited and every detail of the Government exhibit was inspected by the Swedish representatives, their interest chiefly lying in the showing made by the Navy. A tour through the National Museum, the Treasury, Post-office and Interior Departments was then made. The visitors spent some time examining the important papers in the Department of States' Exhibit. None of the Exhibit buildings of the Exposition were visited. After leaving the Government displays the party went to the Army and Navy Club for luncheon, and then proceeded to the Monitor and Merrimac building where a special performance of that great spectacle was given for His Royal Highness. At its conclusion the Prince personally thanked Manager McConnell for his courtesy. In the afternoon on board the Swedish cruiser "Fylgia" a reception was tendered by Prince



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SUPPER AT THE NEW YORK BUILDING

Wilhelm to those who had helped make his stay pleasant. In the receiving line with the Prince was Baron de Lagercrantz, the Minister of Sweden. The festivities in his honor closed that night with a dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point. This courtesy was extended by Governor Swanson.

August 21.—The Culver special which brought the Cadets of the *Culver Summer Naval and Cavalry Schools* to the Exposition, arrived in two sections. The previous day the Cadet Corps, four hundred strong, passed through Richmond and their march through the streets of the Capital City was a distinct triumph. Early in the morning the cadets, led by their fine band, entered the Exposition Grounds. Their boat, infantry and cavalry drills were excellent and compared favorably with any evolutions witnessed at the Exposition. Major L. R. Gignilliat, Commandant of the School, was in command, and Commander T. H. Gignilliat directed the Naval maneuvers. So creditable was the performance of the Cadets that Lieutenant Cootes, Military Secretary of the Exposition, writing to the Commandant thanking him for the display made by the Culver School, said: "It is little short of marvelous the way in which these men evinced high discipline with only six weeks' training, and they certainly reflect great credit on yourself and the other officers who assisted in bringing about this state of discipline. I was particularly impressed with the drill of the Black Horse Troop. It is a magnificent mount and reflects great credit upon its instructors." Similarly Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, Senior member of the Board, Jamestown Naval press commented, and exed, as the representative of the part Navy Department, U. S. A., "the general application and preciapleasure of every-body connected with the Exposition upon the visit of the Culver Cadets." Lieutenant Cootes, an officer of the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry, was certainly a competent judge, and a more conservative man than Rear-Admiral Harrington were difficult to find.



CULVER BLACK HORSE TROOPER



MAJOR L. R. GIGNILLIAT
Commandant



COM. T. H. GIGNILLIAT
Naval Director

August 23.—Few schools in the world—possibly none—could make such a remarkable exhibit as did the Culver Institute on *Culver Day*, and it is unlikely that such varied features were ever shown by another school. A splendid military band, five companies, marching in perfect alignment, erect, eyes front and soldierly; two sections of one-pounders, one gatling gun drawn by the men who did not allow the drag ropes to interfere with the guns slung orderly across their backs, and Culver's pride, the Black Horse Troop, maintaining their seats like trained troopers, formed the Culver Parade, which was reviewed by Chairman George Edmund Foss and the members of the Naval Committee in Congress, by resident officers of the Army and Navy and by the



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CULVER NAVAL CADETS AT DISCOVERY LANDING



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CULVER NAVAL CADETS DRILLING IN JOHN SMITH'S BASIN

Veterans of the Mexican War, who, conjointly with Culver, celebrated on August 23.

There were nine of those gray haired, grizzled warriors who had followed Scott and Taylor, and they occupied prominent positions on the stage in the Auditorium. Congressman Foss made the principal address of the day and advocated a continuance of the policy of upbuilding the Navy. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia, requested President Beeler of the Veterans to make an address, and the old soldier, who had prepared a speech eulogizing the valor of the American Army in its conflict with the Mexican forces, proved that gentleness and bravery are boon companions, by declining to deliver the speech whose preparation must have cost much effort, because the Mexican National Band, who had helped to make the day successful, were present and he would not hurt the feelings of any man. Mrs. Moore Murdoch, the Secretary of the organization, and its Adjutant-General, is the only woman in America who is a regularly elected officer of a military order. She reviewed the efforts that had been made to obtain from the National Government a just recognition of the claims of the Mexican War veterans, and she told what the men of the United States Army had done in that great conflict. Concluding her speech she invited her beloved veterans to advance to the front of the stage, and as the fine old men fell into line, their faces glowing with pride, Mrs. Murdoch exclaimed to the four hundred cadets: "Look well at them, boys, for these men never lost a battle and when they went forth they were boys just as you are to-day." Badges of all sorts were hanging from the coats of these old men—some were veterans of the Grand Army, others Confederate veterans, but each wore the bronze cross of the Mexican War. It was a pathetic sight to see these aged, trembling veterans standing on the platform in vivid contrast to the youngsters before them. Mrs. Murdoch said the Mexican War was a beneficent struggle, since the Mexican soldier, brave and loyal, only needed to be emancipated from the tyranny of such men as Santa Anna and his creatures in order to achieve the heights of modern civilization. She brought her address to a close by saying: "Thank God it has come to pass that the United States of Mexico and the United States of America now stand side by side, willing and ready to protect each other and to guard and safekeep this part of the world." After the meeting in the Auditorium the veterans held a business meeting, and passed a stirring set of resolutions eulogizing Mrs. Murdoch. These were offered by Captain William C. Haines. Captain Francis J. Keffer, President of the famous Scott Legion of Mexican War veterans of Philadelphia, and a gallant officer in the Civil War, made a telling speech. He told his listeners that he was eighty-four years old and



CAPT. FRANCIS J. KEFFER
Vice-President



MRS. MOORE MURDOCH
Secretary



COL. LOUIS F. BEELER
President

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

that he had served his adopted country with a clear conscience in two wars. He had come from Switzerland to the United States when quite a little lad and fought under Scott in Mexico and for the Union during the Civil War. Of the Mexican War, he declared that the humane methods pursued by the generals in command established a code of ethics for modern warfare, and never before in the annals of conflict had two nations ceased a war with the same feelings of respect and friendship towards each other as were entertained by Mexico and the United States when they laid down arms. Colonel Louis F. Beeler of Baltimore, was re-elected President; Captain Francis J. Keffer, Vice-President; Captain George Barney, Elkhart, Ind., Second Vice-President; Leroy Wiley, Paris, Ill., Treasurer; Mrs. Moore Murdoch, Dallas, Texas, Secretary; Miss Jessica Randolph Smith, Henderson, N. C., Assistant Secretary.

On Culver Day and on the day preceding fourteen cutters which had been courteously loaned to Commander Gignilliat by Rear-Admiral Berry, the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, were utilized by the Naval Cadets to give examples of the seamanship which had been acquired at the inland school, and the exercises closed with a parade that even the winter school men pronounced up to the standard. The day closed with a ball, at which Admiral Harrington led the grand march with Mrs. D. J. Culver, and the cadet officers put on the Culver anchor figure.

A most realistic attack on Old Fort Boone and the capture of three of the prettiest girls of Winchester, Ky., were the features of *Winchester Day* also celebrated on this date. Shortly before noon the crowds gathered at the Kentucky reservation and by this time Indians were discovered lurking in the forest which surrounds the Fort. Miss Goldie Perry, Miss Ruah Searcy, and Miss Annie Lee Southerland, each of whom was a direct descendant of a participant in the defence of Old Fort Boonesboro, were the girls captured. Naturally the Kentucky soldiery did not permit the redskins to escape with their prizes and formal ceremonies marked their return to the Fort. Colonel Garner, an ex-Mayor of Winchester, the orator of the day, made a very witty speech, and Mrs. Howard Jett of the same city, was hostess at a most enjoyable luncheon.

August 25.—*Company "L," Second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard*, arrived at the Exposition. With the company was its full quota of enlisted men. As this organization was composed of one company their exhibitions consisted of open order drills and skirmish runs in which the command showed that it was particularly well versed. The bulk of the time spent at the Exposition was used in sight-seeing and visiting the Regular Army camps, inspecting and studying the methods in use there. The company stayed for a week and created a splendid impression.

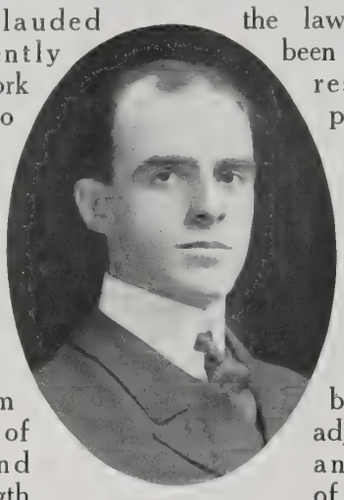
The Culver Cadets visited the battleships, and on their return found in Smith Basin the racing crew from the training ship "Franklin" waiting with a challenge. The first racing crew was called to defend the school and between two black buoys marking a measured mile off the end of the pier, the boats raced. Culver took the lead, kept it and increased it foot by foot, at the end of the race winning by nearly three lengths.



COMPANY "L" SECOND INFANTRY CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD

August 26.—The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the *American Osteopathic Association* was called to order at the Inside Inn by President S. A. Ellis, D. O., at ten o'clock in the morning. The Association was welcomed by Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and Dr. S. M. S. Hallett responded. The Association held two sessions daily for five days. The principal speech at the first meeting was delivered by the President, S. A. Ellis, D. O., of Boston. His address dealt largely with the habit of many osteopaths who use, with more or less regularity, drugs in connection with their practice. He recognized the difficulty of dealing with this subject since osteopaths are much divided in opinions regarding the matter. He accepted Webster's definition of osteopathy as "a system of treatment based on the theory that all diseases are chiefly due to mechanical interference with the functions of nerves, blood vessels, and other tissues, and may be remedied by manipulation to remove interferences, correct misplacements, and stimulate or inhibit activ-

ity." He contrasted osteopathy with eclecticism, which takes its methods from all schools. He applauded the law which had recently been passed in New York restricting the osteopathic practitioner to a practice of osteopathy and that the osteopathic alone, stated New York prohibits its members from the use of adjuncts of any kind and "on the strength of this, it has built up what is perhaps the strongest local osteopathic society in the country." He concluded his remarks by saying that every effort should be exerted to make osteopaths see the danger to osteopathy which would follow their prescribing drugs, and he added: "I am convinced that the American Osteopathic Association should state definitely that drug giving is not osteopathic and should determine whether its members shall be privileged to use internal medicine in their practice."



DR. SIDNEY A. ELLIS
President

A number of extremely interesting addresses were made during the course of the Osteopathic convention. Among the principal speakers were Drs. Sidney A. Ellis of Boston; A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis; E. A. Booth of Cincinnati; Earle S. Willard of Philadelphia; H. S. Bunting of Chicago; C. M. Turner Hulett of Cleveland; Harry M. Still of New York; C. Y. Muttart of Philadelphia; Harry Forbes of Los Angeles; M. E. Clark of Indianapolis, and M. C. Hardin of Atlanta. A feature of each day's session was an open parliament, and there were demonstrations of technique and clinics illustrating methods.



DR. EARLE S. WILLARD
Philadelphia, Pa.

Aside from the business convention there were many interesting social features. Excursions were made to Jamestown Island, to Cape Henry, to Virginia Beach and to Old Point Comfort, and a grand ball was given at the Inside Inn on the evening of the twenty-seventh.

Dr. William Dawson Willard, the leading osteopath in the City of Norfolk, was the chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements. Dr. Earle S. Willard, a member of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and son of the local Chairman, was a prominent member of the committee. The younger Dr. Willard was a former resident of Norfolk, and it was largely through his efforts that the convention was brought to the Exposition.



DR. WM. DAWSON WILLARD
Norfolk, Va.

August 29.—*Osteopathy Day.* The exercises began at 2:30 P. M. in the Exposition Auditorium. The Exposition band was present and furnished music for the occasion. Dr. E. R. Booth of Cincinnati, was the first speaker. His address was largely devoted to reminiscences concerning Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of Osteopathy and a native of Virginia. Speaking of his profession, Dr. Booth stated his belief that the success of the system was due to the fact that there was a certain definite principle of osteopathy:

"There is something perfectly tangible, something absolutely comprehensible, something that is within reach of the finite mind; all of mysticism has been to a great extent eradicated. It is perfectly simple and capable of being placed on an absolutely scientific basis. The systems heretofore have been based to a great extent upon mysticism, but we have something tangible. What is that tangible element? You are all familiar with it as well as I. Going back to the same principle that the human body is a perfect machine and the additional elements in connection with it, the influence of the nerve force and of circulation, we have a tangible basis on which to build, and those were the principles that were given to us more than a third of a century ago by the rugged man that was born in the wilds of the western part of this State."

The *Volunteer Fire Department* of Harrisburg, Pa., made a record-breaking exhibition run against time. The scene was the War Path and a large crowd witnessed the exhibition which had been widely advertised, but was soon over. The firemen dashed one hundred yards, laid fifty yards of hose, covered the plug and started a stream of water in twenty-five and one-half seconds.



THE ARION SINGING SOCIETY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY



MISS MANNING, MISS FUNK, MR. CLAASSEN

August 31.—There are very few male choruses in America which compare well with the *Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.* The Auditorium was crowded in the afternoon when the society appeared. Arthur Claassen, the Director, is a leader of the highest standing and in addition to his splendidly trained male chorus he had as an attraction Miss Lillie Funk, a soprano soloist, the possessor of an exceptionally fine voice, which she used to advantage. Miss J. Louise Manning was the piano accompanyist and William Wall Whiddit, the Exposition's Superintendent of Music, assisted at the organ.

The Male Chorus gave nine selections, all of which were admirably rendered. Miss Funk sang three selections, accompanied only by the piano, and the concert closed with "Omnipotence," Shubert-Liszt—a soprano solo, male chorus and organ. The afternoon afforded a rare treat for song lovers and was easily among the best of the Exposition's musical events.

Negro Physicians' Day. More than one hundred negro professional men celebrated the occasion. Not only were there doctors from many states but a large number of dentists and pharmacists of the negro race were present. The exercises began in the Negro Building at 10:00 A. M. Dr. A. M. Curtis, Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Surgery, presided. T. J. Calloway, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Negro Exhibit, welcomed the visitors, and Dr. Joseph J. France of Portsmouth, replied with a very well prepared speech. Several other interesting addresses were delivered and music was furnished by the Fisk Jubilee Singers of Nashville.

September 1.—*Company "H," Third Infantry Indiana National Guard* under the command of Captain Orville B. Kilmer, arrived at the Exposition, September 1, and remained for one week. This company, whose home station is at Warsaw, Ind., is one of the crack commands of the State, and was the only Indiana company which attended the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1905. Company "H," better known as the "Warsaw Light Guards," was organized in 1886, was called out for service in the Spanish War and was mustered into the United States Army as Company "H," 160th Indiana Volunteers. Later it was reorganized and assigned to the 3rd Infantry. It was one of the best drilled visiting companies.



HONORABLE WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

September 2.—*Labor Day* was one of the events of the Exposition. The Auditorium, large as it was, could not hold a fraction of the



COMPANY "H" THIRD INFANTRY INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD



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JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE, SPEAKERS AND GUESTS



MR. HEARST SPEAKING

crowd that gathered to hear Hon. William Randolph Hearst and Hon. Samuel Gompers. An imposing military parade preceded the orations which were delivered from the Grand Stand on Lee's Parade. The speakers were introduced by Mr. Tucker, President of the Exposition. Mr. Hearst's oration was notable for its calmness, clearness and force. He said:

"There is no reason for hostility between employer and employee, between capitalist and wage-earner. Capital is but the accumulation of wealth which employer and employee create together. Wages are but the division of profits. Both employer and employee are entitled to their share of the profits, and as long as the division is just and equable there is no occasion for conflict. If the division is not just, it can always be made so by arbitration, and there is still no occasion for conflict.

"Let us regard one another as fellow workingmen and treat one another with consideration and tolerance. Let us all labor harmoniously to create wealth in order that there may be the greatest possible amount to be justly divided. 'A condition of class hatred such as has developed in Colorado is a curse to this country.'"

Mr. Hearst reviewed conditions in San Francisco, and he defended the union laborer there for demanding more for his labor since he was compelled to pay more for his sustenance. Defining prosperity he said:

"Prosperity means, first, the creation of wealth, and then the distribution of wealth. We all realize the advantage of putting money into circulation, but how are we going to put money into circulation on any large scale except in good wages to workers and good prices to farmers? If I buy a block of land worth a million dollars, there is really no money to put into circulation. There is the transfer on the books of some bank, and a million dollars which stood in my name now stands under somebody else's name. That's all. No one else is benefited. But if I put up a million-dollar building on that block I pay out thousands of dollars to bricklayers and thousands of dollars to iron workers and thousands of dollars to carpenters and plasterers and plumbers, and that money is spent by hundreds of men for hundreds of families in food and clothes and supplies and rent—in necessities and luxuries and amusements, and the whole community is benefited. Prosperity for the producing classes means prosperity for the commercial classes. It means prosperity for me as a newspaper man. It means prosperity for every business man."

He defended all labor organizations but repudiated the lawless acts of men within or without the ranks of union labor, and he said:

"Let us combat organization that operates for evil with organization that operates for good. Let us fight the trusts and oppressive monopolies, not with the slings and arrows of an age that is past, but with a modern armament with the twelve-inch batteries and disciplined battalions of an age of organization. Let us organize a union of all good citizens to preserve our Government as the patriots founded it, to conduct it impartially for the benefit of all and to perpetuate for our children the independence, equality and opportunity which our fathers with devotion, sacrifice and heroism won for us."

Mr. Gompers, who followed Mr. Hearst, declared that the man of labor of the past with bent back and receding forehead, the man with the hoe, no longer typifies labor, particularly American labor. "The American workman stands erect, looking his fellow man squarely in the eye, insistent upon his just demands, as the equal of all his fellows, striving, aspiring to the highest development of justice among men."



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HONORABLE SAMUEL GOMPERS

Mr. Gompers discussed the abuse of the writ of injunction. He claimed that no lawyer would dispute that this writ should be exercised only for the protection of property rights and that:

"There must be no other adequate remedy at law. That:

It must never be used to curtail personal rights. That:

It must never be used in an effort to punish crime. That:

It must never be used as a means to deny freedom of speech. That:

It must never be used to deny the freedom of the press. That:

It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury."

We protest against the discrimination of the court against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before law. The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law to-day when there



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MR. GOMPERS SPEAKING

exists a dispute between workmen and their employers, but it is not good law, in fact it is not law at all, to-morrow or next day when no such dispute exists. The injunctions issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when those citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any wrong doing. It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when those men are working, engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their lawful rights and interests. The injunctions issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of law of State or Nation. The injunctions issued in labor disputes are not based on law, but are a species of judicial legislation—judicial usurpation in the interests of a money power against workmen, innocent of any unlawful or criminal act, the doing of the lawful acts rendering the workmen guilty of contempt of court.

Of the labor union, he said:

"Out of all the struggles of the past, the labor movement of our time represents the best expression of the aspiration for the future. It is an evolutionary, not a revolutionary movement. It aims to make to-day a freer and a better one than it was yesterday; to make to-morrow and to-morrow's to-morrow each a brighter day than the one it followed, to achieve the day and the time for which poets have sung and philosophers have dreamed, which it is the mission of labor to fulfill, to that day when

"'Man to man shall a brother be,
For a' that and a' that.'"

Company "F," Sixth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, arrived in the morning. This company is known as the "Davis Guards," taking their name from the body of minute men who fought in the battle of Lexington under Captain Isaac Davis. That officer lost his life in the battle and was the first American commissioned officer to be killed in the Revolutionary War. The organization has continued without any serious lapse from the battle of Lexington to the present time. It was a part of the famous "Old Sixth" which made the march through Baltimore in '61. The "Davis Guards" were the only military organization from Massachusetts which visited the Exposition. They were very handsomely entertained at the Massachusetts building while they were in camp. The commanding officer, Captain Franklin J. Taylor, was entertained by Colonel Philip Reade, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., and was highly complimented upon the personal appearance and discipline of his company. Few companies have a better record than the "Davis Guards." For years they have maintained their maximum strength and rarely fail to have one hundred per cent. present for duty at inspection. Their full quota was at the Exposition.

September 4.—One of the most successful of the city celebrations at the Exposition was *Kansas City Day*. Mayor H. M. Beardsley had appointed a strictly business committee to look after the celebration, and the committee, headed by W. A. McGowan, the Chairman, attended to their business. Thirty-three hundred people came from Kansas City and the adjacent territory for this specific occasion, and perhaps not less than three thousand others journeyed from various sections of the United States in order to be present. President Tucker and Mayor Riddick of Norfolk, welcomed the visitors who entered the Exposition shortly after two o'clock, headed by a band of music and numbering in the ranks more than a thousand marchers. To these speeches the Hon. H. M. Beardsley, the Chief Magistrate of Kansas City, feelingly responded. Captain John F.



MAYOR BEARDSLEY
Kansas City



COMMISSIONER WILSON
K. C. T. Bureau



COMPANY "F" SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS



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GOVERNOR FLOYD AND STAFF AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING

Pelletier, Chief of the Kansas City Fire Patrol, made an interesting address. The principal oration was delivered by H. G. Wilson, the Commissioner of the Kansas City Transportation Bureau. Of Kansas City which he eulogized, Mr. Wilson said:

"In the first place, it is the largest railway center in the United States, consequently in the world; it is at the practical head of navigation on the Missouri River. It is a manufacturing and distributing center for all classes of goods; located at the eastern edge of the great wheat and corn belt, it is a natural grain market; it has over ten million bushels elevator storage capacity and does fifty million dollars worth of grain business every year. It is the second largest flour milling center in the world. Its live stock and packing house business is only exceeded by one other city, and by none its stock and feeder trade.

"Coal and natural gas at its door, iron, cotton and lumber within a short day's journey, reasonably fair transportation rates, a location in practically the geographical center of the country and at the gateway to the great southwest, which will eventually teem with its millions of population, make Kansas City the logical manufacturing center, where the industries must locate, for these are the factors that will not be overlooked."

September 5.—*New Hampshire Day* was celebrated without any speech-making. Governor Floyd and his party went sight-seeing during the morning and the afternoon exercises did not occur until 5:30 P. M. They began with a parade and artillery drill. In the reviewing stand besides the Governor and his family, were Councillor J. J. Jouett, Major-General R. B. Chile, Brigadier-General William Sullivan, Brigadier-General George A. Kimball, Brigadier-General Alfred R. Evans, Colonel William Burpee, Colonel John H. Henry, Colonel Hertel Pariseau, Colonel William Wallace, Colonel R. K. Horn, all of whom were on the Governor's staff; Congressman John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee; Colonel José Manterola of the Mexican Commission, and most of the Exposition officials. The crack band of the Twenty-third Infantry, headed the column of troops passing before the Chief Executive of New Hampshire. After the Infantry had been reviewed the Twelfth Cavalry and Third Artillery passed the stand. Subsequently there was an Artillery drill. At the conclusion of the review, Colonel Philip Reade of the Twenty-third and his staff paid their respects to the Governor. A delightful reception was given in the evening at the New Hampshire Building. This was the first function in that State House. The interior was tastefully decorated with flags of New Hampshire, Virginia and the United States. In the receiving line were Governor Floyd, Mrs. and Miss Floyd; Mesdames Sullivan, Kimball, Evans, Burpee, Henry, Pariseau, Wallace, Horn and Moore.

September 6.—One of the most successful meets in the history of the *Amateur Athletic Union* began September 5. A number of the world's famous athletes contested for the honors and nine new championship records* were established in a two days' session at the Exposition.



H. J. HUFF
Chicago Athletic Association

* The records of the winners in these events have been taken from the official list prepared by James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, for Spalding's Athletic Almanac, and the records in these and all other cases refer to time or distance made in classes, not to world records.—Ed.



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Seated: Chas. J. Harvey, M. J. Sheridan, Dr. J. Caulfield, Thos. F. Riley, Bartow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan, E. C. Brown, E. E. Babb, T. E. Straus, W. H. Robertson

OFFICIALS AT NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, SEPTEMBER 6-7, 1907



M. W. Sheppard
I. A. A. C.

One hundred yard run—10 1-5 seconds, H. J. Huff, Chicago Athletic Association.

Two hundred and twenty yards run—22 1-5 seconds, H. J. Huff, Chicago Athletic Association—lowering previous best record by one-fifth of a second; R. L. Young of the Irish-American Athletic Club, covering the distance in 22 2-5 seconds at the 1906 meet.

One quarter mile run—51 seconds, J. B. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania.

Half-mile run, 1 minute, 55 1-5 seconds, M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Five mile run—26 minutes, 4 seconds, J. J. Daly, Irish-American Athletic Club. The previous record for this distance was 26 minutes, 20 3-5 seconds, made by William Nelson of Boston Athletic Club in 1906.



J. J. Daly
I. A. A. C.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle race—15 3-5 seconds, Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. A. Club. The previous record was 16 seconds, made by W. M. Armstrong, New York Athletic Club in 1906.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—25 1-5 seconds, J. J. Eller, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Running high jump—6 feet, 1 inch, Con Leahy, Cork, Ireland.

Running broad jump—23 feet, 11 inches, Dan Kelly, University of Oregon—a record in this competition. Meyer Prinstein established a record of 24 feet, 7½ inches, at Philadelphia, April 28, 1900, but that athlete's best performance at any of the Amateur Athletic Association games was 22 feet, 4 inches—a record made in 1906.



J. J. Eller
I. A. A. C.



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Con Leahy, Winning High Jump

Pole vault for height—12 feet, 3 inches, E. T. Cook, Jr., Irish-American Athletic Club. C. A. Allen of the same club, made the same vault. The bar was then raised 12 feet, 6 inches, at which distance both men failed, but Allen withdrew in favor of Cook. This was the best vault ever made at an annual meet, although W. R. Dray of New Haven, Conn., vaulted 12 feet, 5½ inches, May 18, 1907.



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Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. A. Club



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E. T. Cook, Jr., Vaulting 12 ft., 3 in.



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E. T. COOK, Jr.
New York Athletic Club

Putting the sixteen pound shot—49 feet, 6½ inches, Ralph Rose of the Olympic Club of California. This broke the record which had been made by Rose—46 feet, 10 inches, and two weeks later this remarkable athlete broke his own record at the games of Montreal, Canada, hurling the iron 49 feet, 7¼ inches.

Throwing the sixteen pound hammer—171 feet, ¾ inch, J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American Athletic Club. Previous record 166 feet, 6½ inches, made by the same athlete.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight for distance—38 feet, 8 inches, J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American Athletic Club—a record superseding his own previous best figures, 35 feet, 7 inches, made in 1906. This throw was made under the rule of a seven foot circle without follow.

Throwing the discus weighing 4½ lbs. from a seven foot circle without follow, 129 feet, 5¾ inches, M. J. Sheridan, Irish American Athletic Club.

Throwing the discus, Greek style—97 feet, 3½ inches, M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Ten mile run—55 minutes, 16 4-5 seconds, J. J. Daly, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Cross country run—33 minutes, 12 seconds, F. G. Bellars, New York Athletic Club.

One mile walk—7 minutes, 41 1-5 seconds, S. Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club.

Three mile walk—24 minutes, 56 seconds, S. Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club.

Standing high jump—5 feet, ⅞ inches, R. C. Ewry, New York Athletic Club.

Standing broad jump—10 feet, 8 inches, R. C. Ewry, New York Athletic Club.



RALPH ROSE
O. C. of Cal.



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FORREST SMITHSON, WINNING ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YARD HURDLE RACE



M. J. SHERIDAN
I. A. A. C.

Running hop, step and jump—44 feet, 9 inches, P. Adams, New York Athletic Club.

Pole leaping for distance—28 feet, M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight for height—15 feet, 3 inches, M. J. McGrath, New York Athletic Club.

Frequently the annual Senior and Junior Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are held cotemporaneously. This was the case in 1907.

One hundred yard run—10 2-5 seconds, P. C. Gehrardt, Olympic Club of California.

Two hundred and twenty yard run—22 1-5 seconds, W. J.



M. J. McGRATH
N. Y. A. C.



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P. C. GEHRARDT, WINNING 100-YARD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Keating, Irish-American Athletic Club. Previous record, 22 4-5 seconds.

Four hundred and forty yard run—51 2-5 seconds, G. B. Ford, New York Athletic Club.



G. B. FORD
N. Y. A. C.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run—1 minute, 56 2-5 seconds, F. C. Sheehan, South Boston, Mass. Previous record, 1 minute, 59 2-5 seconds.

One mile run—4 minutes, 30 4-5 seconds, J. J. Sullivan, Boston, Mass., clipping four seconds off of the previous record.

Five mile run—27 minutes, 10 1-5 seconds, A. R. Welton, Lawrence, Mass. Previous record, 27 minutes, 15 seconds.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle—16 1-5 seconds, C. Brinsmade, New York Athletic Club.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—25 2-5 seconds, W. S. Lee, New York Athletic Club. Previous record, 26 seconds flat.

Running high jump—5 feet, 9½ inches, F. F. Risley, Irish-American Athletic Club.



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JAMES E. SULLIVAN, Pres. A. A. U. — JAMES M. BARR, Dir.-Gen. Exposition — BARTOW S. WEEKS, Chair. Com. A. A. U.

Running broad jump—22 feet, 4½ inches, P. Adams, New York Athletic Club.



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F. C. SHEEHAN, WINNING 880-YARD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP



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MUMFORD, SEITZ, BELLARS, KEAR, FORD, ADAMS, PRICE, FIELDING, BRINSMADE, BURSCH, RODGERS, HORGAN, MAHONEY, McGRATH, DEARBORN, PEABODY, O'CONNELL, FARRELL, LYONS, PILGRIM, WALTHER, ZINK, BAILEY, SCHAFFER, HAUBOLD, SEDLEY, MOORE, McENTEE, McCULLOCH, HERTBERG

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM AT A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

Pole vault for height—12 feet, E. T. Cook, Jr., Irish-American Athletic Club.



W. J. KEATING
I. A. A. C.

Putting sixteen pound shot—43 feet, 11¼ inches, W. Gilmore, Olympic Club of California. Previous record, 43 feet, 4½ inches.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer — 161 feet, 2 inches, M. J. McGrath, New York Athletic Club.

Throwing fifty-six pound weight—37 feet, ¾ inch, P. McDonald, Irish-American Athletic Club. Previous record, 32 feet, 2½ inches.

Throwing the discus—113 feet, 6½ inches, L. J. Talbott, Irish-American Athletic Club.

Throwing the discus, Greek style—72 feet, 2¼ inches, W. W. Zeig, W. U. P.

The day's meet was marred by an unfortunate accident. Brawny John J. Flanagan was making his final throw in the hammer event when the iron slipped from his hands and struck the leg of Charles J. Walsh of New York. Mr. Walsh's sufferings were hardly greater than those of the giant athlete, who walked around with his hands nervously twitching and his face showing the agony which he was enduring. After a few minutes he put on his hat, picked up his coat



L. J. TALBOTT
I. A. A. C.



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1, McLEOD; 2, COLLINS; 3, BACON; 4, NORTHRIDGE; 5, ELLER; 6, NEWCOMB; 7, WEFERS; 8, FRANK; 9, KEATING; 10, BONHAG; 11, TAYLOR; 12, ARCHER; 13, LANGHAN; 14, ALLEN; 15, BROMILOW; 16, DALY; 17, SHEPPARD; 18, SULLIVAN; 19, SHERIDAN; 20, CONWAY; 21, FLANAGAN; 22, MEYER; 23, McDONALD; 24, TEEVAN; 25, RISLEY; 26, RILEY; 27, TALBOTT; 28, CLOUGHEN; 29, COOK

TRACK AND FIELD TEAM IRISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB, NEW YORK

and announced that he had thrown his last hammer.

These championship events indicated that the *Irish-American Athletic Club of New York* was the premier association of America. Of the sixteen events they were first in ten. In field trials they were invincible, but were beaten by other clubs on the track in the short distance runs. In the total number of points scored the *Olympic Club*, which had crossed the continent from San Francisco came in second and the *New York Athletic Club* third.

September 8.—Two baggage cars, a day coach, five tourist sleepers and a standard Pullman car formed the special train of the *Corps of Engineers, Ohio National Guard*, who arrived at the Exposition on that evening. The routine observed during the encampment included a morning drill at 7:30, guard mount at 9:15, and parade at 4:30 in the afternoon. The total strength of the battalion while in camp was thirteen officers and one hundred and seventy-eight enlisted men under the command of Major J. R. McQuigg. On Tuesday, September 10, the Governor of Ohio, accompanied by his staff, General John C. Speaks and other officers, visited the corps. The battalion had been formed and the Commander-in-Chief of the State troops was received with fitting honors. The officers of the corps attended a reception that evening given by the Governor of Virginia, Governor Harris of Ohio, and Governor Higgins of Rhode Island. Wednesday morning the battalion was inspected and mustered by Major Duffy of the Adjutant-General's Department. In the afternoon the corps participated in the military review which was a part of the ceremonies of Ohio Day. In the evening the officers attended a reception given by Governor and Mrs. Harris at the Ohio Building. On this occasion eight non-commissioned officers of the corps acted as ushers. Thursday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred C. Sharp of the General Staff, U. S. A., joined the command and remained with it in the capacity of government inspector until Columbus was reached on the return trip. Colonel Sharp observed the battalion drills in the morning and made numerous valuable suggestions as to the execution of the movements. After the drill the officers were assembled at headquarters for two hours. Colonel Sharp gave a most interesting and instructive talk on paper and record work and company and battalion administration and discipline. The last battalion parade of the encampment was held at 5:00 P. M. on Friday, and was viewed by a large number of people. The corps broke camp Saturday morning, September 14, at 7:30, and embarked at Deepwater Pier for Newport News where they boarded their private train.



MAJOR J. R. McQUIGG
Corps of Engineers O. N. G.

This Ohio Corps which was organized May 30, 1898, was mustered into the United States service July 7 of that year. After serving nine months in the Spanish-American War it was mustered out of the service and returned to take its place in the Guard. It is a distinct organization; is not a part of any regiment, nor in any way attached or connected with a regiment; complete in itself and subject only to the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of Ohio. All clothing, arms and equipments are furnished by the United States Government, and in appearance the corps exactly resembles the engineers of the Regular Army. To the uninitiated these men seemed like regulars and when they first appeared at the Exposition it was thought that another branch of the United States Army had joined the forces under General Grant. Major McQuigg and his fellow officers were the recipients of many compliments.

September 9.—Delegates from sixteen states



CORPS OF ENGINEERS OHIO NATIONAL GUARD AT DEEPWATER PIER

were present at the High Tent of the Independent Order Rechabites held at the Auditorium. It was their fifty-fifth annual meeting. This old English order in America chose the Jamestown Exposition for their convention place because the fair commemorated the first English settlement in the country. The historic facts of the order relate principally to the sailing of the early English to America. "Our British Order" was the subject of the address of Past High Chief Ruler S. W. Willis of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Crime Caused by Drink" was discussed at some length by J. T. Rolfe of the Washington police force. Colonel J. C. Lee of Washington delivered an address on "The Future of Our Order." The final speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Golden of the Soldiers and Sailors' Club at the Exposition. He told of the work being done for enlisted men at the Exposition and of the success which he had met in trying to inculcate the ideas of higher morality as taught by the Rechabites.

September 10.—*Rhode Island Day.* Celebrating their State day on the anniversary of the victory which the famous Rhode Islander, Commodore Perry, gained over the British fleet on Lake Erie in the War of 1812, Governor J. H. Higgins and a large party from "Little Rhody" gathered at the Exposition. Rhode Island had played an important part in the celebration. The Commissioners of that State were the first to visit the Exposition, they first broke ground for a building and they were among the first to install their exhibits. These facts had received full recognition and the Virginians were especially eager to welcome the Rhode Islanders. The exercises in the Auditorium began at 11:30. The Governor and his party were welcomed by President Tucker for the Exposition and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson for Virginia. Justice John Taggard Blodgett, the President of the Commission, occupied the chair. In his brief introductory speech he sketched some of the early history of the State and in presenting the speakers continued to weave a fabric of historic interest. When Governor Higgins was presented he received an enthusiastic ovation. Really young, he looked younger than he was, and he proved to be one of the most magnetic speakers who visited the Exposition. He said:

The friendship existing between Virginia and Rhode Island is of no recent origin. From the early stages of the civilized colonization of this hemisphere our interests, our sentiments and our tendencies have been very much along similar lines. Our march along the path of progress has been simultaneous and mutual. It was only a few years after the historic settlement of John Smith at Jamestown, which this Exposition is now commemorating, that our own Roger Williams, fleeing from the unprogressive spirit of intoleration, blazed his way through the wilderness of the Narragansett territory, and founded the settlement of Providence. Through the dark days of the succeeding century and a half, our trials and struggles were kindred in their nature. Both carried the torch of civilization with undying devotion in spite of adversities of every kind, including the attack of the Indian and the terror of disease.

In the stirring times preceding the Revolution our opposition to the tyranny of George III was no less marked than that of the Old Dominion. The thrilling tones of Patrick Henry, voicing the indignation of a wronged people in Virginia, were ably seconded by our Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward, our Browns and Ellerys and others of like vigorous patriotism.

In the great conflict for independence which followed, our boys fought hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. Second to your Washington only, in ability, tact and glory, was our own immortal Nathaniel Greene.

We meet to-day to celebrate Rhode Island Day at this Exposition under peculiarly auspicious circumstances. It is a day upon which history was made for America and eternal glory for Rhode Island. It is a day upon which the reputation and valor of the American sailor were placed upon an enduring and noble basis. In the consummation of these happy results Rhode Island played a leading role. Ninety-four years ago to-day the British fleet was soundly trounced on Lake Erie by the American forces, with Oliver Hazard Perry of Rhode Island in supreme command. We, therefore, take particular pride in every September 10th, and, with Virginia, we claim an honored place in the making of American history by furnishing the second greatest soldier of the Revolution and the greatest naval hero of the War of 1812, perhaps the greatest in all American history.

Concluding his speech the Governor said:

And now, sirs, our gratitude and appreciation to the Lieutenant-Governor of the old Dominion, who, speaking for his thousands of fellow citizens, has welcomed us here to-day: That your distinguished Commonwealth may continue to grow in wealth, numbers and patriotism, is our greeting of to-day, and the sincerest wish from your sister State of Little Rhody, which, although not like Virginia, the Mother of Presidents, is, nevertheless, like Virginia, the Mother of Patriots.

President, William H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL.D., of Brown University, was the orator



WM. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., LL.D.
President Brown University

of the occasion, and he made a distinctly brilliant address. Referring to pre-English attempts at civilization, Dr. Faunce said:

The Spaniards had previously colonized the Pacific slope and penetrated far into Mexico and South America. But their memorials to-day are names on the map, the crumbling ruins of the famous missions, and the thrillingly, heroic story of a light that failed. The French dominated at one time large sections of North America, and still the French language is the vernacular of millions in the United States and Canada. But the dominant temper of our civilization is not French or Spanish, not Latin or Celtic; it is the temper of the English-speaking race.

Dr. Faunce quoted the opinion of the Right Honorable James Bryce that Rhode Island was the most interesting corner in the Republic. He said that Rhode Island was in some respects far more closely related to Virginia than it was to the northern States which immediately adjoin it; and that Rhode Island had always had a life of its own with a flavor that was distinctly



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GOVERNOR HIGGINS AND OFFICIAL PARTY

individual. He recited as the principal defect of American life in general, from the viewpoint of Europeans, that it was monotonous, that dialects were similar and that costumes, modes of life, standards, ideals, currency, advertisements and architecture all were practically identical, and he claimed that we need in America more "provincialism"—more of a resolve to maintain historic traditions and landmarks, among the flood of meaningless novelties. He continued:

In any such attempt to conserve and compare traditions, we at once become conscious of the kinship of Rhode Island and Virginia. It is with no disrespect to the noble State of Massachusetts that we of Rhode Island acknowledge that even to-day our little State fronts southwards. It understands Washington and Jefferson far better than it understands Cotton Mather and John Winthrop. Our people visit New York and Philadelphia far more naturally and easily than they visit Boston and Springfield, and they do this not because they still cherish colonial grievances, but because they are dimly conscious of a sympathy with some ideals more fully expressed by the Cavaliers than by the Puritans. Twice has the English race found permanent expression on this continent—in 1607 at Jamestown, and in 1620 at Plymouth. It would take us far afield to attempt to elaborate the extraordinary contrast in those two settlements. Suffice it to say that Rhode Island, beyond any other section of New England, is by its history and tradition qualified to appreciate the temper and motives of the southern colony.

The speaker said that while it would be foolish to indulge in local Pharisaism, for every part of our broad land has produced men of unswerving principle and lofty character, Rhode Island had contributed to the national life in the exaltation of personal honor and integrity in private and public life, and the finest example of a moral and religious pioneer. As to the latter he instanced Roger Williams, whose claims to primacy it were hard to dispute. As to the former he said: "It has been remarked that what orthodoxy was for a century in Massachusetts, financial solvency was in Rhode Island. The fear of heresy in the one colony was paralleled by the scorn for dishonesty in the other." Referring to the fathers of the Nation, Dr. Faunce said:

The founders did not contemplate a sheer and unmitigated democracy. They fea ed on the one hand an individual military dictatorship and on the other hand they feared the power of the mob. They were as afraid of Demos as of Cæsar. Consequently they carefully balanced their governmental system, centralizing certain powers in a federal government, localizing certain powers in the various states, and reserving all other powers for the sovereign people. They established a mediate government through representatives, rather than the immediate government of pure democracy.

The speaker showed that these ideals were still potent in his State and that the restless desire for experience which characterizes some other commonwealths, is particularly unwelcome to Rhode Island. He did not unduly exalt tradition and frankly admitted that adherence to the past might become thoughtless and blind, but he said that loyalty to their traditions had been more beneficial. In conclusion he said a strong word for co-operation:

In the twentieth century the individual is helpless if he stands isolated. Only as we find our fellows do we find ourselves. Independence is a noble word, provided it conducts us to interdependence which is nobler still. To stand apart from one's fellows when they are wrong is the elementary courage of the reformer and the pioneer; to stand with one's fellows in order to set them right is the loftier courage and sounder philosophy and nobler citizenship to which we now aspire. If Rhode Island, true to its historic emphasis on the dignity and value of personality, shall perceive more and more clearly that only through social coherence and civic co-operation can personality be achieved and expressed, then the smallest State in our national territory may be the largest in the value of its message, and from our 'lively experiment' shall issue streams of living water for the refreshment and rejuvenation of the world.

Following a lunch which was tendered by the Exposition Company to the distinguished visitors there was a review of the troops, in which all the regulars participated, and subsequently an exhibition drill by the Twelfth Cavalry. A reception at the Rhode Island Building, given by the Commission to Governor Higgins and his party, took place in the afternoon, and in the evening Governor Swanson, who had just arrived from Richmond for the ceremonies, entertained with Mrs. Swanson at the Virginia Building.

In the Convention Hall of the Exposition the *Jamestown Dental Convention* was called to order by the chairman of the organization committee, Dr. Burton Lee Thorpe of St. Louis. In an opening address, Dr. Thorpe spoke of the good work which has been accomplished by Drs. F. W. Stiff, H. W. Campbell and R. H. Waller, representing the Virginia State Dental Association, in their efforts to secure a meeting of the national body at Jamestown. Dr. Thorpe represented the National Dental Association and Dr. Thomas R. Hinman represented the Southern Branch of that association on the committee which was composed also of the three gentlemen representing Virginia. President Mason of the Southern Branch, afterwards by request, added Dr. J. E. Chase of Ocala, Florida, and Dr. C. J. Grieves of Baltimore, to the committee. The speaker paid a tribute to the Virginia State Dental Association, who had emptied their treasury in financing the convention, to the Southern Branch which gave substantial aid, to the Maryland State Dental Association and the North Carolina State Dental Association, and to Drs. J. Y. Crawford, V. E. Turner, Charles L. Alexander, E. J. Tucker and C. A. Bland, who made personal donations to aid the work of organizing. Hon. Harry St. George Tucker followed the speaker and delivered an extremely cordial address of welcome. Among other things he said: "You know an exposition is useless unless it demonstrates the advance of the people in some directions. I want you, before your adjournment—and I have offered myself as a victim—to demonstrate to the world that a tooth may be extracted and that a nerve may be killed without pain. I have seen advertisements to that effect in newspapers, but I am not altogether willing to believe them, and I offer myself for the benefit of human ity." Dr. J. W. Eggleston of Richmond, addressed the convention on behalf of the profession in Virginia. He likened the welcome which the Virginians extended to their visitors to the greeting which the Arkansawyer extended to the visitor who could play the violin: "Git down, stranger, and come in. Boy, take the



Dr. Edward Eggleston
Pres. Va. State Dental Assn.

stranger's hoss and put him in the cornhouse and stop the door with a stack of fodder. Come right in, stranger, and set down. Take a cheer, take two cheers. Pull up to the table and pour out your coffee in two cups, sweeten it twice, and stir it with two spoons. Durn the expense." And he said, "That is the way we feel toward you." Dr. Edward Eggleston of Richmond, President of the Virginia State Dental Association, was next introduced, and was especially happy in his greeting. Dr. W. G. Mason, President of the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association, also welcomed the visitors, and Dr. J. Y. Crawford of Nashville, Tenn., delivered an eloquent and scholarly address brimful of historic facts and logical deductions from records. To the various addresses of welcome, Dr. J. D. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., responded. He said:

"We feel that our hearts warm to the South; to Virginia; to the Jamestown Exposition; to the organizers of the Dental Congress; to every association assisting, and to every individual who has brought his mite and his presence. Little they thought who first made their settlement on this shore that one day—our day—would see a congress of dentists here, but in the enrollment of the world's beneficences, dental surgery, by inherent right, occupies a prominent position as one of the professions which administer to the comfort and advancement of the individual and of the world. We are proud to be here at the opening exercises of the present great convocation."

Dr. V. E. Turner of Raleigh, N. C., the President of the Convention, next spoke. Among other things he said:

"We know that permanent advance in any science is incomplete, and to a certain extent ineffectual, without a record of the means and the men who have been factors in that advancement. As no country can progress in all that makes a nation great without keeping in mind the previously existing conditions and the means employed to improve these conditions, so it is necessary for a scientific calling like dentistry to record and preserve the various steps in its upbuilding. In this way the scientific gathering furnishes the opportunity for putting on record and preserving the new facts which have been ascertained, and all the verified steps which have been taken in the labor upon the yet unsolved problems of dental science."

Referring to the development of dentistry in this country, he said:

"With hardly more than a dozen practitioners a century ago, we have now in this country over forty-five thousand, and those men who spend their lives in the effort to ameliorate human suffering are ever on the alert for enlightenment and truth, and to such what can be more attractive than this historical and educational exposition, celebrating the birth of this the greatest of all nations."



OFFICERS JAMESTOWN DENTAL CONVENTION

Dr. Etcheparaborda of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, who came to the convention as a delegate from l'Ecole Dentaire, of Paris; Dr. A. J. Wright of Perth, Australia; Dr. Karol Jakubowski of Lemberg, Austria; Dr. Ernesto Paz of Mexico City, Mexico; and Dr. Robert N. LeCrone of London, England, were made honorary Vice-Presidents of the convention, and each of these gentlemen spoke briefly.

The convention was in session three days, holding two meetings each day, and after the first meeting subjects of scientific interest to the profession only were discussed.

In connection with the Dental Convention there was an exposition of dental goods which elicited the admiration and wonder not only of the visiting laymen but of hundreds of dentists. The main feature of the exhibit, which cost so much money and labor to assemble, was the United States Dental Exhibit, in charge of Naval Dental Surgeon, Richard Grady. As a part of this there were included hundreds of charts showing the teeth of young men, and indicating how the teeth were filled, crowned and treated, etc. The progress of recording was so perfect that a subject could be completely identified after death, no matter how mutilated otherwise his body might be so long as the jaws remained intact. Dr. William Bebb, the naturalist, brought from Los Angeles a most remarkable collection of comparative anatomy specimens, and Drs. V. H. Jackson, C. S. Case and Martin Dewey made a full



COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION
THE JAMESTOWN DENTAL CONVENTION

orthodontia exhibit demonstrating the advancement of dental science in regulating teeth and resetting jaws. The two casting outfits, new inventions which have revolutionized dentistry, used in the filling of teeth with gold, replacing the old method of using the mallet, were exhibited by Drs. Taggart and Jamieson. Other exhibits showed the latest models in dental machinery, material used in dentistry, medicines recommended by dentists for the preservation of the teeth, and powders, washes and tooth pastes. The commercial exhibit was particularly strong. While the dentists were in session clinical demonstrations were daily given.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the *American Veterans of Foreign Service* met at 10:00 A. M., Commander Charles H. Devereux presiding. T. B. Forster was appointed Acting Adjutant-General. Three meetings were held daily during the three days they were in session. As has been customary, following all wars in which the United States had a part, semi-military organizations have been formed. This association is one of the most important of those connected with the War with Spain. It was organized in Philadelphia and chartered under the State laws of Pennsylvania, with subordinate posts in almost every State east of



P. Clifton West, Quartermaster-Gen'l. D. T. Nevin, Nat'l. Commander. H. H. Walton, Adjutant-Gen'l.

the Mississippi River. The Veterans are all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who saw service either in Cuba, Porto Rico, China or the Philippine Islands during the period from April, 1898, to July 4, 1902. They have held annual conventions since the first in the fall of 1902; and the one at Jamestown was the most successful. D. T. Nevin of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected National Commander; Levi Huber, Senior Vice-Commander; T. B. Forster, Junior Vice-Commander; J. B. Teagarden, Judge Advocate General; Dr. A. B. Gloninger, General Surgeon; R. S. Hansbury, F. Herold and J. E. Thorne, Inspector-Generals; H. H. Walton, Adjutant-General; P. Clifton West, Quartermaster-General, and G. Kerslake, Chaplain.

The *Children's School Farm* entertained a number of the exhibitors from the Social Economy Building. More than thirty of them gathered under the awning which surrounded the farm house and were served with luscious vegetables picked from the farm and ice tea flavored with home grown mint. Mr. Parsons presided at the entertainment and was assisted by Miss King and Miss Pickett.

September 11.—*Ohio Day.* Honorable Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia, extended a hearty welcome to the delegation from the "Buckeye State." He expressed the pride that Virginia takes in the record of her great daughter whose pioneers and settlers were for the large part Virginians. He instanced among these venturesome spirits, George Rogers Clark, who was one of the really great heroic figures of America's heroic age. Briefly referring to the time when Virginia and Ohio had been divided in opinion and the sons of each had faced in bloody war the sons of the other, he declared that it was two sons of Ohio who had been most largely instrumental in bridging the bloody chasm carved by the Civil War—General U. S. Grant, the generous victor at Appomattox, and Major William McKinley, the kindly President of the United States, chief executive of no section.

For the Exposition, Mr. Tucker gave a greeting no less hearty. He complimented Ohio and Ohioans, and referred to the vastly disproportionately large number of important public men that Ohio was giving to the Nation.

Governor Harris, of Ohio, responded to these words of welcome and declared that he regretted that more Ohioans were not present to see the great Exposition and assist him and his party in telling the people at home what had been achieved here and how grossly the fair had been misrepresented.

The orator of the occasion was former Attorney-General, Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, who eulogizing his native State, paid a high compliment to Virginia whom he called the mother of Ohio. His speech, remarkable in many ways, was especially notable as an argument for State's rights. He reviewed Virginia's cession of the northwest territory and said:

> That there might be no question about the political future of the country she gave up, Virginia made and Congress accepted her grant on the express condition that "the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into states, not less than three nor more than five, to be distinct republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."
>
> The people of Ohio cherish still, as they always have done, the "rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence" as well as the membership in the Union, thus secured to them. They might have gained these otherwise, but are none the less grateful for the precaution taken by Virginia which assured them. And they have justified her by the use they have made of those rights.
>
> They realize that for a people who have set out to govern themselves to look to some one else, no matter whom, to help govern them, is a confession of unfitness. They are proud of the Governor who, when pleaded with to call for Federal troops, said Ohio could take care of herself, as she did.
>
> They know that authority once surrendered or qualified is never regained, no matter how bitter the regret. They have learned that encroaching power is sometimes well meant and always strews its path with attractive present benefits. And they have that sovereign virtue of a free people—patience to endure for a time, if need be, while they work out through their own agencies the difficulties which changing circumstances are ever presenting.
>
> And the people of Ohio have no excuse for lapsing from the virtue of self-reliance. They have shown that they know how to deal with trusts and combinations organized and conducted in defiance of the laws of trade and the rules of fair dealing. They are sure they better than others can control without crippling the corporations they create, and fix the conditions on which those created by other sovereignties may do business within their borders. And they are not willing to yield the right to do this to any other power, or to have it qualified save by the condition, to which they have given irrevocable consent that they must act justly with respect to rights lawfully acquired.

He concluded by saying:

> The people of each State can best decide for themselves, from time to time, what measures to adopt and judge their operation and effect. They can better and more promptly



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GOVERNOR HARRIS OF OHIO AND OFFICIAL PARTY



HONORABLE JUDSON HARMON

correct or change them to suit their case, as trial may suggest. And each State will have the benefit of the experience of the other States as well as its own. If a measure prove wise it will promptly be adopted wherever conditions require it. If it prove unwise the less scope it has the better.

What higher hope can I express, in conclusion, than that when Virginia and Ohio meet from century to century, as no doubt they will, to celebrate their origin on this spot, they may greet each other as they do to-day, as 'free, independent and sovereign;' States whose dignity is magnified and glorified, not reduced or obscured, by the Union to whose greatness they contribute and in whose glory they share.

At the close of Judge Harmon's address, Miss Martha Worthington, of Washington, D. C., a great granddaughter of the first Governor of Ohio, whose historic old home "Adena," at Chillicothe, was reproduced at the Exposition as the State Building, read an ode to the Old Mansion written by her sister, Miss Anne Worthington.

After luncheon Governor Harris reviewed the United States Troops, the Second Ohio Regiment and the Ohio State Corps of Engineers. Following the parade the Third Artillery, U. S. A., gave an exhibition drill. The day's ceremonies closed with a reception tendered by the Ohio Commissioners to the Governor and his party at the Ohio Building. Several hundred people were present.

The *Second Battalion of the Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard*, commanded by Major Harry C. Jones, left Baltimore on the morning of September 11, and went into camp at the Exposition grounds on the evening of that day. Next day they acted as escort to His Excellency, Governor Warfield of Maryland, receiving him at the Government wharf with military honors and heading the line of march to the Auditorium where the Maryland Day exercises took place. By express permission from Major General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., the battalion took part in the garrison review given at 4 P. M. on that day in honor of the Governor of Maryland. The regimental band of the Fourth, which had accompanied the battalion, furnished the music at the reception to the Governor of Virginia given at the Maryland Building. On Major Jones' staff were Second Lieutenant John J. Carlin, Acting Battalion Adjutant; Major W. Guy Townsend, Surgeon; First Lieutenant D. N. Rittenhouse, Acting Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, and Captain E. B. Gootee and First Lieutenant Henry E. Lupus, Aides. The Battalion returned to Baltimore September 14.

Food Products Day. This celebration was a great success. From nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening the Foods Building was crowded as never before in its history. About eleven o'clock the enclosure was packed and shortly after it became almost impossible for the crowd to move one way or another. For more than an hour this congestion was unrelieved. More than two thousand prizes were given away and after one o'clock each booth served as a free lunch samples of its products. It was one of the best attended days at the Exposition and the details of the various displays made in the building were subjects of exceedingly favorable comment.



OFFICERS OF SECOND BATTALION, FOURTH INFANTRY, MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD

September 11 to 20.—*Cup Races.* To add interest in the yacht races scheduled for the Exposition four fine loving cups were offered as prizes. The King's Cup donated by His Majesty, King Edward VII; the President's Cup donated by President Roosevelt; the Sir Thomas Lipton Cup donated by that distinguished sportsman, and the Jamestown Exposition Cup, were the tro-



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JAMESTOWN YACHTING TROPHIES

Donated By King Edward VII — By Sir Thomas Lipton — By President Roosevelt

phies. The races were held under rules adopted by the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1906, and measurements were according to the universal rule.

With ideal weather conditions, a smooth sea and a ten mile breeze the first of the yacht races was started just at noon, September 11. Two boats entered in competition for the President's Cup—the "Sue" and the "Regina." The former won. Half an hour later six yachts began their struggle for the King's Cup. The boats raced twice around a triangular course, each leg of which was about two and one-quarter miles and the total distance almost fifteen miles. They finished in the fol-



JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION YACHT RACING COMMISSION

J. F. Duncan — J. van B. Metts — Myron B. Vorce — R. H. Sexton

Chas. P. Tower — Dr. J. F. De Mund — Aemilius Jarvis — T. J. Herrmann

lowing order: "Manhasset," "Dorothy," "Little Rhody," "Elanor," "Capsicum," and "Dorothy Q." Under the rules governing these contests each boat that entered was entitled to one point and each received an additional point for every boat beaten. Thus the "Manhasset" which finished first, was credited with six points, the "Dorothy" five, the "Little Rhody" four, the "Elanor" three, the "Capsicum" two, and the "Dorothy Q." one.

The second and concluding race for the President's Cup occurred on September 13 and was won by the "Sue" owned by Edwin R. Luckenbach of New York. The same yachts which had competed two days previously for the King's Cup again raced. The "Capsicum" won, followed by the "Little Rhody," "Manhasset," "Elanor," "Dorothy," and "Dorothy Q." in the order named. Under the point system this race resulted in two ties, the "Capsicum" and "Manhasset," who had scored a total of ten points each, tied for first place, and the "Little Rhody," and "Dorothy," the score of each being seven points, tied for third position.

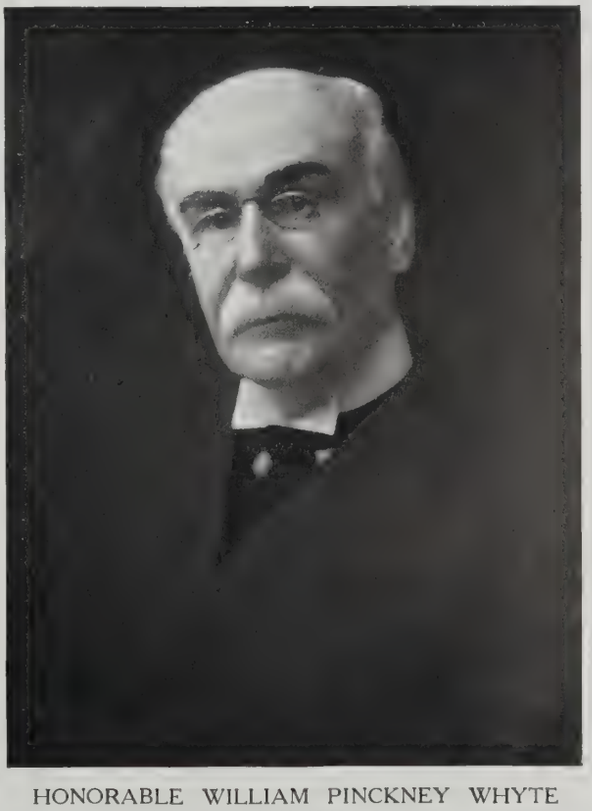
The third and deciding race for the King's Cup was run on September 16. The boats finished in the following order: "Elanor," "Manhasset," "Dorothy," "Capsicum," "Dorothy Q.," and "Little Rhody." This gave to the "Manhasset" owned by Clarence Robbins of the Manhasset Yacht Club of Long Island, first place and the trophy. The "Capsicum" was second in the totals and "Dorothy" third.

With the wind blowing fitfully, a free-for-all regatta for yachts of forty feet or less in length was conducted on September 17. The trophy was offered by the Jamestown Exposition Company. "Little Rhody" of Providence, Rhode Island, was the winner; "Capsicum" second, and "Dorothy Q." third. At the conclusion of this race the Regatta Committee announced that having failed to get any Class H. or Class K. Schooners to race for the Cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton, they had determined to offer the trophy to yachts of P. and Q. Classes; the course to be fifteen miles, three races, one of which would be to windward and return, one to leeward and return and the other over a triangle.

The first race for the Lipton Cup was run over the triangular course on September 18 and was won by "Dorothy Q.," "Dorothy" second, "Capsicum" third, "Elanor" fourth, and "Sue" fifth. On the following day the second race, seven and a half miles to windward and return, was won by the "Elanor," "Dorothy" second, "Dorothy Q." third, "Capsicum" fourth, and "Sue" fifth. Under the point system the result of these two races was that "Dorothy" and "Dorothy Q." tied with eight points; "Elanor" was third with seven, "Capsicum" fourth with five, and "Sue" last with only two. On September 20th the concluding race for the Lipton Cup resulted in a second victory for the "Elanor." This yacht was followed by the "Capsicum," "Dorothy Q.," "Dorothy" and "Sue." The "Elanor," owned by F. W. Fabyan of Boston won the trophy with twelve points, "Dorothy Q." second with eleven, "Dorothy" third with ten, "Capsicum" fourth with nine, and "Sue" last with only three—the points given for entering.

September 12.—*Maryland Day* was celebrated in a most dignified manner. The Governor of the State, Honorable Edwin Warfield, came to the Exposition and with him were a large number of distinguished Marylanders. Adjutant-General Clinton L. Riggs and Colonel Joseph L. Wicks of the Governor's Staff accompanied the State's Chief Executive on the journey from Baltimore. The official participants included all of the State Commissioners, a number of leading State officials, the mayors of many Maryland municipalities and in addition to General Riggs and Colonel Wicks the following members of the Governor's military staff who had preceded Governor Warfield to the Exposition: General N. Winslow Williams, Colonel John L. G. Lee, Colonel W. Hopper Gibson, Colonel E. A. Baughman, Colonel M. Gillette Gill, Jr., and Sergeant Robert McClellan.

The official party entering the Auditorium at eleven o'clock were greeted with "Maryland, My Maryland," played by Phinney's Band and the great Exposition organ. Captain Frederick M. Colston, Chairman of the Maryland Commission, presided at the meeting. President Tucker and Governor Swanson delivered characteristic addresses of welcome and Sena-



HONORABLE WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHYTE
Appointed U. S. Senator 1868-1869—Governor of Maryland 1871-1874—United States Senator 1875-1881—Mayor of Baltimore 1882-1883—Attorney-General of Maryland 1887-1891—City Solicitor of Baltimore 1900-1903—Appointed United States Senator January, 1908, to fill an unexpired term of Arthur Pue Gorman, deceased.



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GOVERNOR DENEEN AND OFFICIAL PARTY AT THE ILLINOIS BUILDING

JOSEPH DEFFEBAUGH, HON. NATHANIEL HOLDERBY, MRS. QUEEN
MRS. DIXON, MR. DIXON, MRS. DUEE, MISS NELLIE HOLDERBY, MRS. J. A. HUMPHREY
MRS. A. G. TUXHORN, MRS. CHAS. S. DENEEN, GOVERNOR DENEEN, DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, A. G. TUXHORN, J. A. HUMPHREY

tor William Pinckney Whyte, Maryland's "Grand Old Man," made the first speech for the visitors. He said:

The object of all these expositions, which have preceded this at Jamestown, has been to show the wonderful industrial advance our country has made; its capacity for growth and expansion in all the liberal arts and commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and scientific pursuits.

History and tradition have their part, but vision to mortality has some special charm. Our eyes behold proof, that, no matter in what climate of the country or in what soil of the land, the march of progress and the wheels of industry are constantly in motion. Here you can observe the achievements of the past; and here too, you can foretell to what marvelous size the work can be extended in the future. It needs no prophet to portray it.

The common mind can grasp the situation and realize that there is still in store for the people riches by far greater than any yet acquired in this land of promise. The Exposition before us seems to have surpassed all others in the discriminating selection of its exhibits and their orderly arrangement for inspection.

Senator Whyte, relating the points of contact between Virginia and Maryland, recited an incident:

It was my good fortune to be a Senator from Maryland in the Fortieth Congress, and to my sorrow Virginia, the mother of States, who had given to her country in the Revolutionary War the immortal Washington and in the civil conflict the peerless Lee, was absent from her home there. The Civil War was over, but Virginia had not been rehabilitated, according to the fashion of the times. It was my delight, when and how I could, to represent in that body her exiled citizens. I felt that I was only performing a duty which my own State would have laid upon me in her affection for her beloved sister Virginia.

Colonel James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland, my Maryland," was the next speaker. He was followed by Governor Edwin Warfield, who said that the greatness of a State depends not only upon agricultural sections, the products of her soil, her waters, her forests, her minerals and her mines, but upon the thrift, energy and progressive spirit of the dwellers within her cities, towns and villages. Therefore, he stated, that while the State, as a whole, was hailing her day at the Fair, the anniversary was so closely and sacredly associated with Baltimore City that he had concluded to use "Baltimore, the Gateway to the South" as a text. He referred to the September twelfth during the War of 1812 when the citizens of Baltimore repulsed Wellington's veterans of the Peninsula. He traced Baltimore's growth from the survey of 1730 and, claiming that it was a Virginia City, continued:



Col. J. R. Randall

By the census of 1900, Baltimore numbered among her citizens one-third as many native-born Virginians as dwell in Richmond, the historic capital of the Old Dominion; within ten thousand as many as are in the City of Norfolk, and more than there are in any other Virginia city.

He related the tale of Baltimore's commercial progress and standing, and concluded:

The great rule of success in modern business economy is to do bigger things to-morrow than to-day, and it is a plain proposition that the South must keep on increasing her transportation facilities and adding to her railroad mileage if she wishes to continue her commercial growth and prosperity. Baltimore has contributed of her capital and her enterprising men in this great development of the South and has invested more than two hundred million dollars in Southern railroads, Southern cotton mills, Southern street railways, Southern coal mines, timberlands and factories.

September 12th was chosen as Maryland Fête Day because it was the anniversary of the "Star Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key's stirring poem, that is now our National Anthem. A pleasing episode of the programme was the singing of this ode by the Honorable George Edward Smith, Mayor of Frederick, Maryland. The audience joined in the chorus and the band and organ accompanied the song.

Immediately after the Auditorium exercises a luncheon was served at the Maryland Building to Governor Warfield and the guests of the State. Then the Governor held a reception. In the afternoon Governor Warfield reviewed the troops. With him were Governor Swanson of Virginia, President Tucker of the Exposition, Rear-Admiral Harrington, Mayor Mahool of Baltimore, members of the Governor's Staff and the Maryland Commission. The review was an exceptionally fine one. After the military exercises most of the members of the Commission returned to Old Point Comfort, at which place they took the steamer "Virginia" for Baltimore. Many, however, remained over for the reception given to the Governor of Maryland by the Governor of Virginia and Mrs. Swanson that evening. Receiving with Governor and Mrs. Swanson were Governor Warfield, Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. J. Barry Mahool, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers and Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon.

September 14.—At 11:30 President A. C. Tuxhorn of the Illinois Commission opened the *Illinois Day* ceremonies. In the absence of Governor Swanson and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, President Tucker welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Exposition and the State of Virginia. Governor Deneen, a man of splendid appearance and personality, responding for Illinois, declared that his people were modest to a fault, that even Chicago was a distinctly modest city, that he, the Chief Executive of the State, was a modest man, and that he could not exploit his State or its people, but that he was glad to be at the Exposition, and he said:

We shall return to our homes and to our business refreshed by this contact with each other and with the place in which was forged the first link of the chain which has bound us into one mighty republic, a republic which, everywhere in the world to-day, is esteemed the highest achievement in human government, a government of equal opportunities, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Edward J. James, LL.D., Ph.D., President of the University of Illinois, was the principal speaker. During the hour in which he held the stand, he riveted the attention of every thoughtful man in the audience. He bravely asserted:

My proposition to-day is that we must have a new Federal Constitution adapted to the needs of the twentieth Century State before we can be sure that our industrial, social and political system may continue to advance peacefully along the pathway toward that marvelous development in things material, moral and intellectual which is opening before us.

He did not attempt to undervalue the present Constitution of the United States—to the contrary, he declared that it was among the most wonderful instruments ever framed by the mind of man; he maintained that our experiments in free government had so fixed the attention of the world that it had made the absolute government of the old type impossible, and that to-day, more than ever before, the example of

our great Republic was a living, moving force which was working in all European nations towards freer and better government, but he claimed that our Constitution would not permit us to reach the greatest heights. He asserted:

We have one of several choices. First, we may do nothing. Drifting along. Letting things slide. Leaving private initiative to absorb such portion of our national wealth as may endanger national welfare; letting private individuals seize the stragetic points in our industry and commerce from which they may bleed their fellow citizens to any desired extent; permitting them to lay under contribution their less fortunate competitors, building up monopolies to feed and fatten on the industry of the Nation.

Second, we may leave the matter to the States with the hope that they may undertake the task. This can only be a temporary solution—for they will fail in the task and all that we shall have done will be to postpone the earnest and real consideration of measures. Along this road we should be grasping at a shadow and in the meantime lose the substance.

Third, we may go on as we have been going. In this case, after long deliberation and many turnings and twistings, much discussing of constitutionality we shall pass tentative laws—weak and ineffective because of fear that the courts may upset them—and wait for the courts to uphold them as they surely will—if Congress is persistent enough—bringing them all under a few general clauses of the Constitution which were never intended to cover such subjects. This method will distort the Constitution out of all possibility of recognition; undermine popular belief in the possibility of constitutional guarantees.

* * * * * * * * *

Our political machinery is in many respects as unequal to the tasks we must require of it as would be the old-fashioned plow and cradle and flail, to the work of a modern Dakota wheat farm; or the stage-coach and prairie schooner to the work of the modern railway.

Our people can never solve the gigantic problems of commerce, industry, education and social welfare without using, to a larger extent than at present, the instrumentality of the Federal Government.



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FIREWORKS AT DEDICATION OF GOVERNMENT PIER

In the afternoon Governor Deneen reviewed the troops from the Grand Stand on Lee's Parade and in the evening there was a brilliant reception at the Illinois Building.



JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE

National Magazine Readers' Day. Under the auspices of Joe Mitchell Chapple, the distinguished Editor of the National Magazine, the readers from all sections of the country enjoyed a special day at the Exposition. Promptly at one o'clock the doors of the large committee room in the Auditorium opened and the guests of the editor sat at great tables laden with flowers and decorated with immense punch bowls holding iced tea and fruit punch. One hour was spent at luncheon then the crowd filed into the main hall of the Auditorium, where William Wall Whiddit, the Official Organist of the Exposition, played National airs. After speeches by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Chapple the latter announced that soon would be heard famous words which had echoed down the corridors of time and through the pages of history, and a Columbia phonograph repeated oratorically that great speech of Patrick Henry, which concluded with the immortal words: "Give me liberty or give me death."

The date selected for this reunion was the anniversary of President McKinley's death, and a notable feature of the ceremonies was a tribute to the martyred President. Phinney's Band played softly "Nearer My God to Thee," and a boy clad entirely in pink and carrying a large bouquet of pink carnations walked on the stage and drew from an easel a large flag that covered the portrait of William McKinley. On the opposite end of the platform Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenk sang "Lead Kindly Light." Mr. McKinley had named the National Magazine and was one of the editor's closest friends.

On this evening, with the end of the Exposition only two months and sixteen days distant, the *Government Pier* was dedicated. At seven o'clock the contractors, the engineers of the United States, and the Exposition officials gathered on the beautiful arch where the ceremonies of delivering the structure to the Exposition were conducted. C. W. Gaylord, representing the Scofield Company, transferred the property to Captain Wheeler, United States Engineering Corps, who formally delivered it to Mr. Tucker for the Exposition. Receiving the gift, Mr. Tucker said that this was the last great architectural triumph for the Exposition and that its completion would be joyful news to thousands of the Ter-Centennial's well wishers. His speech was brief and at its conclusion a powerful rocket was fired—a signal that the Pier was public property and that the crowds might take possession of it. Immediately following the discharge of the rocket a long shower of fireworks poured from the arch to the water line, and no sooner had this ceased than the lights for the first time circled Smith's Basin. The current was given gradually, the first light being faint with a delicate orange hue, then through the shades until all shone brilliantly, and fifteen minutes to eight o'clock the lights on the Pier were suddenly extinguished and a signal rocket an-

nounced that the fireworks would begin. This pyrotechnic display was the most elaborate which the Exposition gave. Among those who witnessed the ceremonies of the Pier were Governor Deneen and the other distinguished visitors from Illinois who had just come from the reviewing stand on Lee's Parade and who, later, went to the Illinois Building to attend a reception given by the Illinois Commissioners to the Governor and to President James.

It was unfortunate that the Pier had remained so long incomplete. This contribution of the United States Government was a magnificent gift and added wonderfully to the beauty of the Exposition. The plans of its construction were drawn by the Jamestown Exposition Board of Design and approved by the United States Engineers. More than thirteen thousand piles were driven; more than a mile of sea wall was built; about three hundred thousand yards of filling, and about four hundred and fifty thousand yards of dredging were demanded in the plans, three million, five hundred thousand feet of lumber were required. The Pier was double and enclosed an enormous water basin one million, two hundred and eighty thousand square feet in area, and the most exceptional feature of the entire construction was an arch at the outer ends of the piers connecting them. This arch was a veritable triumph of engineering skill. It measured one hundred and fifty feet between sides at the water line, was built entirely of reinforced concrete, and was the largest archway of this material that had ever been constructed. In order to place the great mass securely, two hundred and twenty piles were driven in the abutment on either side and concrete was placed in large cofferdams.



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NORFOLK YOUNG LADIES REPRESENTING THE NATIONS, MEXICO DAY

September 16.—The official exercises of *Mexico Day* began at 10:30 in the morning. President Tucker for the Exposition and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson for Virginia warmly greeted Mexico which was the first nation to celebrate a day at the Fair. Aside from the welcoming addresses the principal speeches were delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola, the President of the Mexican Military Commission to the Exposition and by Señor Don José F. Godoy, E.E. and M. P., Chargé d'Affaires ad interim during the absence of Señor Don Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican Ambassador. Miss Lee Eure of Norfolk recited an ode composed for the occasion by the Honorable Veloz-Goiticoa, eulogizing Mexico and President Diaz. Upon the stage were General Frederick Dent Grant, Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington and Señor Antonio Leon Grajeda, Vice Consul-General of Mexico at New York. Acting Ambassador Godoy briefly sketched the struggle of Mexico for life and liberty, and said:

> It is not my purpose to sound the praises of those in power; it is not my design to bring before your eyes a picture of the prosperity and advancement which my country has attained, but it is my privilege, it is my duty to state that for the past twenty years Mexico has forged forward in the pathway of progress and that the wonderful development of her resources is due to the foresight of her Chief Executive—to the able statesmanship of President Porfirio Diaz.
>
> President Diaz has considered that peace is the cornerstone upon which a nation's greatness must rest and has devoted all his energies to that end. One of your greatest generals, and one whose name is revered in my country, for he is classed among its best friends,* once said: 'Let us have peace,' and in those words there is more statesmanship and wisdom than can be imagined.

Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola who had expressed himself with great difficulty in English when he first arrived at the Exposition, made an interesting speech, every word of which was clear to the audience that was eager to hear the President of the Mexican Commission, for no one connected with the Exposition was unappreciative of Mexico's cordial friendship and aid, and at every mention of President Diaz's name the audience applauded and cheered just as if he had been an American instead of a Mexican Executive. Colonel Manterola told of the exhibit which Mexico was making and said that it showed the state of advancement attained by his country. "Expositions," he declared, "have no boundary lines and their visitors have no special national-

* Señor Godoy referred with reason to the Mexicans' friendship for General Ulysses S. Grant, who after the Civil War, strongly urged President Johnson to send him and an army to Mexico if the French would not leave that country. This incident also did much to add to the reverence with which General Grant was held in the South, for he suggested to the President that his army might well be composed largely of Southerners.—Ed.



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SENOR DON JOSE F. GODOY, MEXICAN MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, AND THE OTHER CELEBRANTS OF MEXICO DAY

ity. These are all brethren, tied by identical desire, that of getting acquainted with each other and loving each other. Referring to the two great North American Republics he said:

Besides the similar form of government by which Mexico and the United States are ruled, which is a powerful element of good will, our two Presidents have, as chief characteristic traits, their constant endeavor toward securing the well being of their fellow citizens and the enforcement of the laws which tend to such end, with serene purpose, honest conscience and indomitable will.

He brought the Audience to their feet by exclaiming:

May God Almighty preserve the lives of two beings so beloved by their fellow countrymen, Roosevelt and Diaz.

There was a luncheon after the Auditorium exercises and in the afternoon military parades and reviews. Immediately preceding the parade, automobiles carrying twenty young ladies typifying various nations passed in review before the representatives of Mexico and the United States. Miss Jean Cooke wore the tricolor of Mexico, Miss Lelia Hobson represented the United States; Miss Alice Hunt, Argentine; Miss Julia Veloz, Venezuela; Miss Louise Tucker, Chile; Miss Mary Sharp, Cuba; Miss Carolista Sanford, Salvador; Miss Lee Eure, France; Miss Cornelia McBlair, England; Miss Hannah Eure, Italy; Miss Mary Payne, Greece; Miss Guenllyan Morgan, Turkey; Miss Claire Wigg, Portugal; Miss Virginia Tucker, Spain; Miss Etta Sharp, Japan; Miss Mary Scherrer, Sweden; Miss Eloise Bohannan, Switzerland; Miss Louise Quimby, Russia; Miss Margaret Gill, Austria; and Miss Mary Booth, Germany. Following the review of the automobiles, the young ladies returned to the Grand Stand and were received in the President's box at the reviewing stand where they witnessed the march of the United States troops. After the review the Mexican Commission entertained at dinner at the Inside Inn and a formal ball closed the day. The Mexican National Band rendered the music at this function and it was as brilliant a social event as any of the great Exposition features. Exceeding in interest any cotillion figure was a march executed by these young ladies who had represented the various countries.

September 18.—The Green Mountain Boys with appropriate ceremonies celebrated *Vermont Day*. The visitors were cordially welcomed to the Exposition by President Tucker and to Virginia by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson. To these expressions of good will Governor Proctor of Vermont responded. The oration of the day was delivered by Honorable Joseph A. DeBoer, of Montpelier. His address was most scholarly, reviewing entertainingly and instructively the struggle which his State had made to preserve its identity in the fight which it had waged against New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, each of whom had wished to absorb the territory. He told of the final triumph which had come in 1794, when the district became a State, and declared:

Vermont is able to take care of itself, as of yore, upon the old doctrine of self-dependence and the new doctrine of self-development, asking for itself no other prerogative than its rights as a State and no other honor than that of its full share in the burdens of the Nation and in the opportunities to sustain its honor in the competitions of the world. It feels to-day the impulse of new thoughts and new ideas, but I am confident that it also yields filial affection to the days of the ancient, whose devoted, heroic, unselfish labors made the State. There comes to-day no sentiment from the Green Mountain save one of united affection for all of the States and no prayer more fervent than that God in His love may continue to bless the State of Vermont with honor and peace.

President Tucker entertained the Vermonters at luncheon; and the official party, after sight-seeing, returned to the reviewing stand where the regulars passed before Governor Proctor. The little Vermont house was crowded during the evening at a reception tendered by the Vermont Commission to the Governor of their State.

September 19.—Promptly at two o'clock the visitors began to crowd the headquarters of the *Ladies of the Maccabees of the World*, where Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, Supreme Commander of the order; Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Record Keeper; Mrs. Melva J. Caswell, Supreme Sentinel and State Commander for District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware; Miss Etta M. England, State Commander for Virginia; and Mrs. A. J. West, Sr., mother of Miss West, acted as hostesses. Luncheon was served to the guests at four



Miss Bina M. West
Supreme Record Keeper



Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister
Supreme Commander

o'clock and immediately thereafter the high officials repaired to the reviewing stand, where one of the most interesting drill contests of the Exposition occurred. Two sets of the Uniform Guards, one from the Richmond Hive of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and the other from the Mt. Vernon Hive at Washington competed in the drill contest. The evolutions performed by the young ladies, their precision of step and erect bearing, received much praise and through the most involved and difficult movements they passed with a precision and correctness showing careful training. The work was done without music and with no word of command. Lieutenants Bagby, Copp and Waddill of the United States Army were the judges and they awarded the first prize to the Richmond Hive, of which Mrs. Mary E. Robinson is Captain. The " Ladies of the Maccabees of the World " is perhaps the most important fraternal and beneficial order of women that exists. Under the name there are one hundred and fifty thousand women banded together. It was organized in October, 1892, and has branches in fifty-four states, territories and provinces.

An important city celebration took place in



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GOVERNOR PROCTOR AND OFFICIAL PARTY AT VERMONT BUILDING



D. E. Heineman
Pres. Com. Council
Detroit



B. F. Weadock
Asst. Corp. Counsel
Detroit



E. R. Schreiter, Jr.
Sec. Com. Council
Detroit

the Auditorium. A large delegation of officials from Detroit, Mich., and a number of citizens of that city celebrated *Detroit Day*. The feature of the occasion was the address of Assistant Corporation Counsel, Bernard F. Weadock of Detroit. Mayor William B. Thompson, who was unable to attend the ceremonies, delegated Mr. Weadock to act as his representative, and besides that gentleman there were Aldermen Weiber, Kingsley, Gutman and Rose, City Clerk Gaston, Deputy City Controller Nagle, City Accountant Griggler, Secretary Mabee of the Department of Public Works and Council Secretary Schreiter. Honorable H. E. Sargent of the Michigan Commission presided. Mr. Tucker welcomed the visitors and then Mr. Weadock spoke. In his speech he pictured early Detroit with its trading posts, pack sacks for transportation and other primitive customs, and contrasted it with the Detroit of to-day with its four hundred thousand people and its vast commerce. Honorable Edward L. Walbridge, Secretary of the Michigan Commission, also spoke. He reviewed the great advance which had been made in the northwest territory and added that Virginia was not only responsible for the State of Michigan, but for her first Governor, Stephen B. Mason.

September 20.—In order to attract visitors to the building of Mines and Metallurgy special inducements were offered for *Mines Building Day*, and so great was the enthusiasm of those in the building that they contributed many valuable premiums, among which were a beautiful blue beryl, a handsome piece of pottery, a marble statue, an oil painting, and a number of extremely attractive but less expensive souvenirs. The day's programme began with a lecture on radium and a demonstration of the generation of ozone; at 10:30 the Tyrolean singers entertained the crowd and an hour later the Fisk Jubilee singers occupied the stage. During the afternoon there was a band concert and again the Tyroleans sang and Miss d'Arville, the violinist, gave an interesting recital.

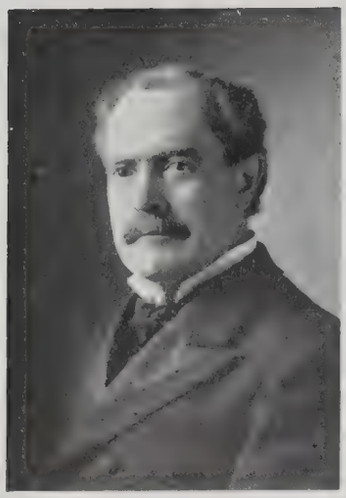
The flag on the Illinois Building was at half-mast as a tribute of respect to Thomas Nowers, the President of the Commission from that State. He had just died at his home in Atkinson as he was preparing to leave with his wife and daughter to visit the Exposition. He was succeeded by Dr. R. W. McInnes.

Senator T. B. Dunn, President of the New York State Commission, entertained over one hundred persons at an elaborate banquet given at the New York Building in the evening. It was purely an official function and only those connected with the Exposition, the Army and Navy Officers and the visiting State officials were present. Among those who responded to the toasts were Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia, First Vice-President Alvah H. Martin of the Exposition, and Rear-Admiral R. M. Berry, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Among the guests were Colonel D. C. Dupont of Wilmington, who had supplied in principal measure the deficit in Delaware's appropriation. Colonel Dupont, a Delaware Commissioner, was stopping at the Delaware State Building.

September 21.—The address of Governor Joseph W. Folk was the feature of *Missouri Day*. Several hundred members of the *League of American Municipalities*, which had been holding a three days' session in Norfolk, attended the Missouri exercises. They were headed by former President of the League,



GOVERNOR FOLK OF MISSOURI AND MRS. FOLK



HON. E. F. DUNNE
Mayor of Chicago

Mayor E. F. Dunne of Chicago. The *Insurance Commissioners' Association* which had been holding its sessions in Richmond was also represented at the exercises. At eleven o'clock the Governor and the official party arrived at the Auditorium. escorted by a detachment of Cavalry. Commissioner Kent of Missouri presided and the exercises were inaugurated by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who delivered a most impressive invocation. After the distinguished prelate had ceased and the audience were seated, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, extended the Old Dominion's welcome to Missouri. Mr. Tucker then expressed the appreciation of the Exposition for the opportunity which had been afforded to greet and entertain the notable visitors.

Governor Folk spoke extemporaneously and delivered a very strong political sermon covering the most important questions of the day. At the conclusion of the exercises the Governor held a public reception on the platform of the Auditorium. Luncheon was served to the visitors at 1:30 o'clock. Among the Exposition's guests on this occasion were Inspector-General J. L. Hanley of St. Louis and the Honorable George Creel of Kansas City, together with a number of State Commissioners. Promptly at 4:30 Governor Folk, Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson and Admiral Harrington arrived at the Grand Stand, where they reviewed the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Twelfth Cavalry and Third Artillery. After the parade the Artillery and Cavalry commands gave exhibition drills in honor of Missouri. At nine o'clock the doors of the Missouri Building were thrown open to the guests of the Commissioners who had tendered a reception to the Governor of their State and to Mrs. Folk.



MOST REVEREND JOHN IRELAND
Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.

September 23.—*Robert Fulton Day.* 1907 being the centennial of the invention of the steamboat, an effort which revolutionized the commerce of the world, the Robert Fulton Monument Association, organized for the purpose of providing a permanent memorial to the genius who first successfully applied steam to boat propulsion, resolved to celebrate at the Exposition and pay tribute to the memory of Fulton and his achievement. Though the debt which the Nation owes to Robert Fulton has generally been acknowledged, only recently has



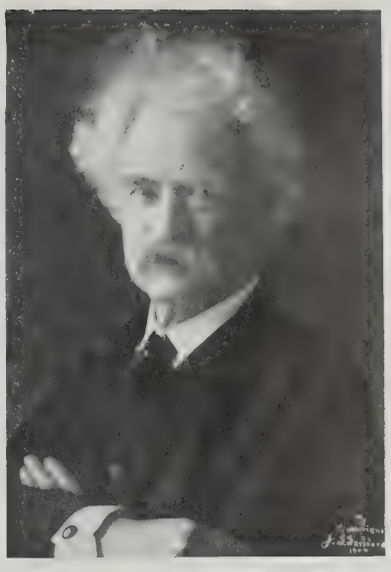
ROBERT FULTON DAY EXERCISES AT AUDITORIUM



WILLIAM H. FLETCHER
Secretary



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
President



DR. SAMUEL L. CLEMENS
Vice-President

there been any concerted action looking toward the erection of a suitable monument. Some prominent Americans became interested in the subject and they organized and elected temporary officers. Major-General Frederick Dent Grant was President; Dr. Samuel L. Clemens, Vice-President; Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman Auditing Committee; Hugh Gordon Miller, Secretary, and Richard Delafield, Treasurer. This organization was only temporary and later the following permanent organization was effected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, President; Dr. Samuel L. Clemens, Vice-President; Hugh Gordon Miller, Second Vice-President; Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman Auditing Committee; Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, Chairman Executive Committee; Walter Scott, Vice-Chairman Executive Committee, and H. W. Dearborn, Secretary. Mr. Dearborn later resigned and gave as his reason for such action his belief that a man more prominent in the ship building world should occupy the position of Secretary. William H. Fletcher of Hoboken was elected permanent Secretary and he accepted this office with the understanding that Mr. Dearborn should act as Assistant Secretary.

On the Executive Committee are some of the most distinguished men of the country, including among others, Colonel John Jacob Astor; Andrew Carnegie; Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D., President of Columbia University; William Bayard Cutting; Gerard Beekman; former Vice-President Levi P. Morton; former Ambassador to England Joseph H. Choate; John Claflin; Cleveland H. Dodge; the Most Reverend John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York; Thomas P. Fowler; Richard Watson Gilder; George Jay Gould; the Right Reverend David H. Greer; I. A. Hall; Charles R. Lamb; Goodhue Livingston; William A. Power; William Rhinelander Stewart, and S. M. Vauclain. The New York State Legislature gave to the Association a tract of land extending from 114th to 116th Street under water, in the North River at the foot of Riverside Drive, New York City, and the Association purposes to build up this land three hundred feet from the shore line and erect thereon a water gate to be used as a landing place for distinguished visitors, or as a reviewing stand for the Nation's high officials who may use it as a point of vantage as war vessels file by. Back of the water gate and at the top of the hill, the Association purposes to erect a tomb near the mausoleum in which lie the remains of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, for



RICHARD DELAFIELD
Treasurer



H. W. DEARBORN
Assistant Secretary



COL. H. O. S. HEISTAND, U. S. A.
Chairman Executive Committee



ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER
Chairman Finance Committee



I. A. HALL
Chairman of the Association



WALTER SCOTT
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee



WM. RHINELANDER STEWART
Chairman Committee on Site

at times a gale was blowing, a line of vessels three miles or more in length trailed over Hampton Roads in honor of Robert Fulton. In this long parade were craft of widely varying shapes, ancient and modern, large and small, and many prominent yachts were anchored in the Roads during the review. Among these were Cornelius Vanderbilt's "North Star" and the "Kanawha," Henry H. Rogers' great steam yacht. On board the former vessel were Colonel H. O. S. Heinstand, U. S. A., William H. Fletcher, Walter Scott and Mrs. Scott, Martin W. Littleton and Mrs. Littleton. The "Kanawha" was in charge of Dr. Samuel L. Clemens who had with him a number of distinguished guests. The exercises were announced for three o'clock in the Auditorium but the heavy weather delayed the landing of the launches from the "Kanawha" and the "North Star." The postponement was, however, overlooked or forgotten when the programme began.



HON. R. FULTON CUTTING
Chairman Celebration Com.



MOST REV. JOHN M. FARLEY
Chairman N. Y. City Com.

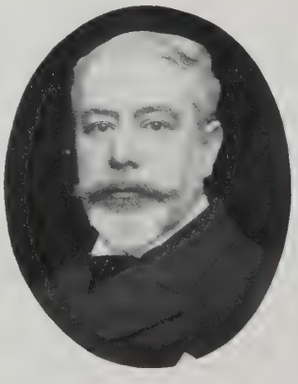
At a quarter to four in the afternoon the procession formed in the rotunda of the Auditorium and filed down the aisle to the platform. Robert Fulton Cutting of New York presided at the meeting. President Tucker and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson greeted the descendants of Fulton and the Association formed to honor his memory. Then Mark Twain entered the hall. The great crowd in the Auditorium arose and cheered while the distinguished hu-



COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR
Executive Committee



R. FULTON LUDLOW
Grandson of Fulton



WM. BAYARD CUTTING
Executive Committee



MAJOR W. H. WILEY
Executive Committee



REAR-ADM. G. W. MELVILLE
Executive Committee



JOHN CLAFLIN
Executive Committee



GEORGE L. RIVES
Executive Committee



EDW. T. BATES
Executive Committee



THOMAS T. FOWLER
Executive Committee

morist marched to the stage. Certainly no Exposition visitor had received such a welcome, and Mr. Clemens, though accustomed to enthusiastic greetings, was visibly touched. For almost a minute after the applause ceased he tried to speak and the audience rightly estimating the reasons for his hesitation, again began to cheer. His speech was ostensibly an introduction of Admiral Harrington. He said that the application of steam to sea navigation was peculiarly an American event and should be celebrated, and that there are not many American holidays. All the great efforts that led up to the Fourth of July were made by English subjects and not Americans, and subjects of the King did most of the fighting; but " It was an American who applied steam successfully. There are not many great world events but we have our full share. The telegraph, telephone and the application of steam navigation are American."

The humorist described Robert Fulton's boat:

You probably do not know a great deal about that boat. It was the most important steamboat in the world. I was there and saw it, and the Admiral was there at the time. It need not surprise you, for he is not as old as he looks. That little boat was interesting in every way. The size of it? The boat was (he consulted Admiral Harrington) ten feet long. The breadth of that boat (again he consulted Admiral Harrington) was, according to Admiral Harrington, two hundred feet. You see the most important detail is the length, then the breadth, then the depth. The depth—the Admiral says it was a flat boat. Then her tonnage—you know nothing about a boat until you know about two more things—her speed and her tonnage. We know the speed she made. She made four miles and sometimes five miles. It was on her initial trip when she went from Jersey City to Chicago by way of Albany. Now comes the tonnage of the boat. The tonnage of a boat means the amount of displacement; displacement means the amount of water a vessel can shove in a day. The tonnage of a man is estimated by the amount of whiskey he can displace in a day.

The Admiral and myself have held public office and have been also together a great deal in a friendly way since the time of Pocahontas. The incident where Pocahontas saves the life of Smith from her father, Powhattan's club, was gotten up by the Admiral and myself to advertise Jamestown.

Mark Twain said he did not care to compliment Admiral Harrington:

Because there is nothing you can say in answer to a compliment. I have been complimented myself many times and it always embarrasses me—I feel that they have not said enough. I have known Admiral Harrington in all kinds of situations, in public service, on the platform and now and then in the chain gang, but it was a mistake—a case of mistaken identity. I do not think it is at all necessary to tell you Admiral Harrington's public history. You know that it is in the histories. I am not here to tell you anything about his public life, but to expose his private life.

I am something of a poet. When the great poet laureate, Tennyson, died, and I found that the place was open, I tried to get it; but I did not get it. Anybody can write the first line of a poem, but it is a very difficult task to make the second line rhyme with the first. When I was down in Australia there were two towns, named Johnswood and Par-am. I made this rhyme:

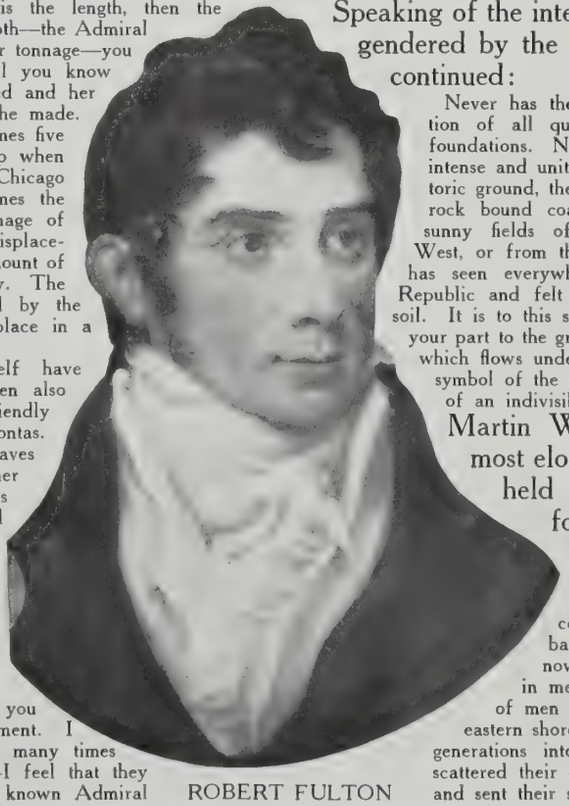
The people of Johnswood are pious and good;
The people of Par-am, they don't give a damn.

I do not want to compliment Admiral Harrington, but as long as such men as he devote their lives to the public service, the credit of the country will never cease. I will say that the same high qualities, the same moral and intellectual attainments, the same graciousness of manner, of conduct, of observation and expression have caused Admiral Harrington to be mistaken for me and I have been mistaken for him.

Admiral Harrington was the next speaker. He said:

For National purposes a navy is necessary, precisely in the nature of a State militia, the county constabulary and the metropolitan police. But more than those conservative bodies of the peace, a navy, which will insure the safety of a nation against foreign aggression and wrong, must be well built, fully equipped and thoroughly trained.

The work of Robert Fulton has to-day its fruits in the navy. With them go the invention of the turret by Ericsson and the devolopment of the naval gun. Of the latter it may be said that when the marine engine takes it to a suitable position, it is a most effective peacemaker with a potential energy of about forty-eight thousand foot-tons. One gun of the battleship Delaware as designed, could strike a blow whose force, suitably applied would lift the ship of twenty thousand tons about two feet and a half; and if the force of the whole gun battery of that ship was similarly employed it would raise the ship entirely out of the water.



ROBERT FULTON

Speaking of the intersectional friendships engendered by the Exposition, the Admiral continued:

Never has there been more hope in the solution of all questions upon just and enduring foundations. Never has there been shown a more intense and united patriotism. Here, on this historic ground, the visitor, whether coming from the rock bound coast of New England, from the sunny fields of the South, from the glowing West, or from the vine clad hills of the Pacific, has seen everywhere the glorious ensign of the Republic and felt that his foot was on his native soil. It is to this scene that you have come, to add your part to the great stream of unity and patriotism which flows under the Star Spangled Banner, the symbol of the power of the Nation, the emblem of an indivisible Union.

Martin W. Littleton, one of the most eloquent orators in America, held the audience spellbound for nearly an hour. Mr. Littleton said:

We meet under the auspices of a patriotic committee to celebrate a great event. Looking backward, the years that reach from now to then have worked a miracle in men and things. The swelling host of men and women forsook the fringe of eastern shore and poured their ever increasing generations into the valley of the Mississippi, scattered their children over the untouched plain and sent their stalwart sons to the Pacific slope;



MARTIN W. LITTLETON

and then the valleys became white and gold with the ripening harvest, the plains resounded with the tramp of countless herds, and mountains gave up their riches to the quest of the miner.

Beneath and behind advancing developments, was the powerful inspiration of a great free, constitutional government. And still behind and still beneath this government was the enkindling genius of a new civilization, which in its own good time was sure to shed its light wherever dwelt the sons of men; a civilization whose deep dynamic force, whose wide and widening energies, whose complex ambition required a government free enough for the play of all its forces, firm enough to hold in wholesome check its lawless elements, and broad enough to embrace within its freedom and stability, the certain growth and changing conditions which surely come with the development of a new Nation.

He spoke of Hamilton and Madison:

Not as philosophers and scholars, but as men whose practical genius construed conditions and interpreted events, rose above the constricting limitations of the Articles of Confederation, defied the fatal restraint of the written law and translated the resistless growth of the country into the vital language of its organic constitution.

Speaking of Fulton's achievement he said:

The United States conceived in the glorious genius of a righteous revolution, brought forth as the joint product of the chivalric Cavalier and the persevering Puritan, sprang into the arena of the world's conflict and the reach and range of her influence has touched and quickened the conscience of the world. Chief among those who gave her the position of undoubted supremacy in the world was Robert Fulton. Until his genius wrought its wondrous miracle over wind and wave, the commerce of the world was but a senseless slave of every storm and the idle drift of every tide. Until he fused the fragile heat and made it master of the insensate iron and made the two work together in tireless rhythm, the man upon the sea sought every shore where restless winds could blow. Until he turned the glistening blades of burnished wheels into the stubborn sea and held the elements captive in the cabin room, the clouds were masters of our ocean course and the storms dictated our destiny. Until he caught the idle wind within the swelling sail and smote its confused elements into orderly force, the world stood still in the midst of every calm and frightened fled in front of every storm.

On the stage in the Auditorium were a number of Robert Fulton's descendants: Mrs. H. H. Cammann, his only granddaughter; C. Franklin Crary, of Merrick, L. I.; Edward C. and H. Schuyler Cammann, and R. Fulton Ludlow, grandsons of the inventor, and the Misses Alice and Cornelia Fulton Crary, great granddaughters. On the rostrum there were also practically all of the officers of the Association, a large number of the Executive Committee, the principal officers of the Exposition and a distinguished representation of the army and navy officers.

Following the day made memorable by reason of the noted assembly and the remarkable speeches which had been delivered, the New York State Commissioners tendered to the representatives of the Robert Fulton Monument



HUGH GORDON MILLER, MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, LITT.D., MRS. HUGH GORDON MILLER



HENRY H. ROGERS' "KANAWHA"



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S "NORTH STAR"

Association a banquet at the New York State Building. Hugh Gordon Miller, a New York Commissioner, and Second Vice-President of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, acted as toastmaster. Mrs. Donald McLean, one of the New York Commissioners, and the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke briefly, as did Mr. Littleton; Henry C. Bayer, Special Commissioner in the United States of the International Maritime Association; John S. Wise, of New York, and Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, Chairman of the Robert Fulton Executive Committee. The guests of the occasion were, in addition to the members of the Robert Fulton Memorial Association, the most prominent United States and State representatives and Exposition officials with their wives.

The *Congress of Horticulture* was in session at the Exposition during the week beginning September 23. Warren H. Manning presided at the opening session. A number of affiliated organizations participated in this Congress, chief of which were the American Pomological Society, the Society of Horticultural Science and the Maryland Horticultural Society. Interesting papers were read during the meeting. Professor P. H. King, of Madison, Wis., dealt with "Soils;" Dr. A. F. Woods, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, read a paper on "Plant Pathology." "Insect Enemies" were described by A. L. Quaintance of the Bureau of Entomology. An essay on "Breeding and Propagating Florists' Flowers" was read by W. N. Rudd. Professor F. W. Rane of Boston talked on the subject of "Forest Trees," and showed that thousands of acres of land lying idle could be made extremely valuable in years to come if only seeds of pine trees were planted.

The *American Pomological Society* held its thirteenth biennial session in the Court of the States Exhibit Building. All the papers that were read treated of technical conditions or were reviews of fruit growing in various states. The officers of the previous terms were re-elected. President L. A. Goodman, Kansas City; Secretary, John Craig, Professor of Horticulture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Mich.; Assistant Secretary, L. B. Judson, Ithaca, N. Y. Colonel C. L. Watruss of Des Moines, Iowa, responded to the several addresses of welcome delivered by Mr. Tucker for the Exposition, by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson for Virginia, and by Samuel B. Woods on behalf of the Virginia State Horticultural Society. The sessions were successful and the exhibit of fruit was attractive and emphatically educational. The Society enjoyed a watermelon luncheon and later inspected the Garrett Wine Cellars. Then, as the guests of the Norfolk and Southern Railway, they visited the home of the Scuppernong grape.

September 24.—The *Maryland Horticultural Society* held its summer meeting. President Orlando Harrison occupied the chair. The Honorable W. McCullough Brown responded to Mr. Tucker's address of welcome and Captain R. W. Silvester, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, made the principal address. Eloquently and with convincing force he described the benefits which might be derived from annual meetings of associations such as the Horticultural Society, and expressed his conviction that societies similar to the Maryland Association should be organized in all the States. He cited the results which had been obtained by State societies in various parts of the country so far as related to secur-



L. A. GOODMAN
President



JOHN CRAIG
Secretary



L. R. TAFT
Treasurer



L. B. JUDSON
Assistant Secretary

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ing their just rights in the sale of their products, and he tellingly directed attention to the great work that the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing.

Julius J. Heinrich, Superintendent of the Exposition's Landscape Department, spoke on "The Troubles of a Landscape Gardener at an Exposition." Professor L. R. Taft of the Michigan Agricultural College discussed "The Possibilities of the Peach—Michigan versus Maryland." Professor H. E. Van Deman of Maryland spoke on "The Possibilities of Nut Growing in Maryland," and Professor C. P. Close described "Some of the Newer Strawberries in 1907." The Secretary of the Association, Professor T. B. Symons, of the Maryland Agricultural College, urged the Society to prepare for the succeeding winter session to be held in Baltimore during December.

Colonel Thomas J. Nottingham of the Seventy-first Regiment Virginia Volunteers, gave a dinner to Colonel Philip Reade, commanding the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., and to the members of his Staff on the eve of their departure. Speeches were made by Colonel Nottingham, Colonel Reade, Rear-Admiral Berry, Major J. E. Kuhn, U. S. Engineer in charge at Norfolk; Colonel Waller, U. S. M. C.; Paymaster W. W. Galt, of the Navy; Chaplain Sullivan of the Twenty-third Infantry, and Colonel L. C. Hudgins, Colonel of the old Fourth Virginia Regiment.

September 25.—Joseph Bryan of Richmond presided over a meeting of the *Society of Colonial Wars* and the gathering though small was enthusiastic and successful. The members met at the Massachusetts State Building and after their session enjoyed an informal lunch. The officers of the General Society were Arthur J. D. Sowdan of Boston, Governor-General; Howland Pell, of New York, Vice-Governor-General; Samuel F. Hoffman, of New York, Secretary-General; Guy Van Amringe of New York, Deputy Secretary-General; William McPherson Horner, of Byrn Mawr, Deputy Treasurer-General.

The representatives from *Kalamazoo, Mich.*, joined with the people of *Staunton, Va.*, and jointly celebrated. President Justin Muffley of the Kalamazoo City Council spoke briefly of his home city, and he extended to Virginians a welcome as cordial as that which had been tendered to the Michiganders by President Tucker and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson. Then Hon. William Alden Smith, a veteran newspaper man whom the people of Michigan had selected to represent them in the United States Senate, spoke for his progressive Commonwealth. He said that the country would be better and greater only as the citizenship became greater and better, and he urged more rigid qualifications for naturalization and stronger evidences of loyalty before a vote should be given to a foreigner.

Mayor Landes, of Staunton, talked about his little city which he termed the "Queen of the Valley," and Captain R. S. Parks, a well known orator and Confederate soldier, delivered an eloquent and poetic speech, eulogizing the Shenandoah Valley, whose beauty he described in the following words:

> When the great Architect first smote upon the anvil of creation, and flaming worlds took their places in space, were these mountains then formed, or are they the result of some great upheaval of nature or some volcanic action? Their sides are covered with virgin forests, and we watch the tiny leaf as it springs from the expanding twig, we see it change color from summer beauty to autumnal loveliness, and fall in withered worthlessness to the ground to teach man who treads upon it a lesson of his own destiny.

Captain Parks closed his address with an eloquent tribute to the Stars and Stripes.

Following the exercises at the Auditorium a luncheon was tendered to the prominent visitors. President Tucker acted as host at the Inside Inn. Later a review of the soldiers stationed at the Exposition formed a feature of the afternoon exercises.

Among the aides of Colonel Reade, the Grand Marshal, were Captain Henry W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., the Commandant of the Powhatan Guards, and Lieutenant H. N. Cootes, U. S. A., the Military Secretary of the Exposition, both of them natives of the Shenandoah Valley.

September 26.—The *Congress of Peanut Growers* was called to order by President C. W. Mitchell. Mr. Tucker welcomed the delegates. Messrs. Jones and Poole from the Tennessee Peanut Growers' Association were introduced and made speeches. J. E. Evans represented the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, and Mr. Sherman, of Greensburg, Ind., organizer of the American Society of Equity, addressed the meeting. The subject of establishing a great co-operative Peanut Cleaner was discussed but nothing definite was decided on the subject, which was referred to a future meeting. Professor L. C. Corbett, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, spoke on "Peanut Culture," and Professor W. F. Masse discussed "Crop Rotation." Colonel L. R. Edwards, of Franklin, Va., delivered an address on "The Uses of the Peanut." Honorable B. B. Winborne of Murfreesboro, N. C., also spoke. C. W. Mitchell was re-elected President and E. Stephenson Askew, of Windsor, N. C., was elected Permanent Secretary to succeed Gilbert T. Stevenson who had resigned.



E. Stephenson Askew
Secretary

The Sixth Annual Convention of the *National Nut Growers' Association* met at the Inside Inn. Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, spoke on the future of the nut industry. Dr. Van Duzee and Dr. Morris, of New York, Professor Close, of Maryland, and Professor Van Deman made able addresses. Francis Hiram Burnett, Professor of Horticulture at the Louisiana State University, and Chairman of the Louisiana State Committee of the American Pomological Society, was re-elected President of the Association, and Dr. J. F. Wilson,



DR. J. F. WILSON
Secretary



PROF. FRANCIS H. BURNETT
President

the Manager of the Piney Park Nursery of Poulan, Ga., was re-elected Secretary. Dr. Wilson advocated a system of nomenclature and standards, and said:

Something more is needed in order to register the name, protecting the originator in his claim for a name and giving full publicity to the fact. Incidentally other than a commercial standard of scoring varieties is needed for there will no doubt be varieties introduced, not of commercial value, that may be valuable for home use.

September 27.—Three battalions of the Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, under the command of Colonel Philip Reade, and the Third Squadron of the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Captain C. J. Symmonds, left Camp Captain John Smith to take part in the McKinley Memorial exercises at Canton, O. Before going it was announced that the entire Cavalry force and two of the Infantry battalions would return to the Exposition after the dedication of the mausoleum. The Third Battalion of Infantry was ordered to Annapolis for target practice.

October 1.—Several hundred of the *St. Andrew Brotherhood*, the largest organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church, visited the Exposition. The members of the Brotherhood came from Washington where the annual gathering of the organization had just been held. They had no official session at the Exposition but spent the greater part of the day in the History Building.

October 2.—*Japan Day.* Welcoming the Japanese, who were the second nation to celebrate at the Exposition, Mr. Tucker said that the Americans admired them for their triumphs in fine arts, for their intelligence and because "the people of this country always like a good scrapper." He proclaimed that the Japanese Constitution was a monument to the greatness of the nation. It made the Empire a monarchical republic with a constitution handed down from the throne—a constitution which guaranteed to the people of Japan civil and religious liberty, the two great principles incorporated in the Constitution of the United States.

Vice-Consul-General, S. Suzuki, was the next speaker. He said that the Consul-General, C. Kioke, could not be present on account of pressing official engagements but had sent a written speech which the Vice-Consul would read. This speech called attention to the great interest which Japan had taken in the Exposition as was shown by the fact that His Imperial Majesty had sent Field Marshal Kuroki and Vice-Admiral Ijuin to take part in the Ter-Centennial of Jamestown. Referring to General Kuroki, the Vice-Consul said:

His merits are known to everybody, and of his importance to Japan, it will suffice to say that he is holding the post of Military Councilor to His Majesty, the Emperor; and of the ships which Vice-Admiral Ijuin commands, I take pleasure in reminding you that these powerful boats represent a happy combination of American and Japanese industry. The Chitose, one of the cruisers, was framed with steel from the soil of the nation most friendly to us and riveted with the hands of sympathy of the people most friendly to Japan.

The feature of the ceremonies was the address of T. Fukushima, of Tokio Academy. An alumnus of Cornell, the Professor's manner of speaking was decidedly American and his pronunciation perfect. He said:

Fifty years ago, Japan was asleep and it was the American people who coming had found a great people and introduced them to civilization, and the friendship between the two powerful nations, which then began, has continued and will continue forever.

What other nations may be doing, may be called progress but what Japan is doing can only be called phenomenal. The schools of Japan are splendid and they teach obedience to the calls of the country and obedience to parents, and, American children may learn something along this latter line from the little Japs.

From a spectacular standpoint the Feast of Lanterns and the Water Carnival which took place on the Government Pier and the Grand Basin at 7:30 o'clock, was the greatest feature



JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND PARTY



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GOVERNOR STUART OF PENNSYLVANIA, HIS STAFF AND OFFICIAL PARTY, IN FRONT OF THE AUDITORIUM

of the day. The lights on the Pier were extinguished at seven o'clock and three thousand people carrying red lanterns marched around the arm of the structure and then across the arch. From there, headed by the band from the U. S. S. "Chicago" playing "Dixie," the lantern bearers wended their way to the Auditorium where they were checked by the signal for the fireworks display. During the parade eight motor boats decorated with scores of lanterns strung around their superstructure maneuvered over the basin. The reflection of the red upon the water was beautiful and the whole carnival was unsurpassed by any previous Exposition spectacle. A number of Norfolk girls dressed in Japanese costumes were seated in the boats but the basin was so large and the boats so far from shore that their identity was well hidden. In the pyrotechnic display the flags of Japan and the United States were outlined and then the photographs of President Roosevelt and the Mikado were shown in the same element. At 8:30 there was a reception at the Japanese Tea Garden and several hundred invited guests had tea and rice cakes served to them.

At various times throughout the day balloons were released and each of these carried some numbered coupon entitling the finder to a handsome prize. The premiums had been offered by the Japanese Industrial Commissioners and were vases, plaques and other art work in porcelain or bronze.

October 3.—The *Ninth Regiment Infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania* arrived at 10:30 in the evening, and after supper at the Swiss Alps went into camp. Everything was in readiness for the men. There were modern tent walls, cots and mattresses in profusion. The camp was astir early the next morning for *Wilkes-Barre Day*, and at noon a delightful reception was given by Harry St. George Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, a former Wilkes-Barre girl. Colonel Asher Minor was in command of the three hundred and eight enlisted men and thirty-four commissioned officers. The second day of their visit, October 4, was Pennsylvania Day at the Exposition and the regiment arrived at the Deep Water Pier at 10:15 A. M. to act as escort to Governor Edwin S. Stuart. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania forces was received with proper military honors. The regiment then moved in columns and squads, headed by their regimental band, and escorted the party to the Auditorium where the salute to the Governor was repeated and the regiment was dismissed. In the afternoon the Pennsylvania troops participated in the parade in honor of Governor Stuart. The regimental band under the direction of the principal musician, J. I. Alexander, gave a concert in the Virginia Building on the afternoon of the fifth and another the same evening to the Governor's party at the Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort. On the morning of the sixth the Regiment left the Exposition.

The members of the *Photographic Associations of Virginia and the Carolinas* who were holding their biennial session in Norfolk, visited the Exposition grounds in a body. No ceremonies attended their visit but they inspected all the buildings and looked at the principal attractions.

October 4.—Celebrating *Pennsylvania Day* at the Exposition and also the anniversary of the famous battle of Germantown, more than one hundred Pennsylvanians headed by Governor Stuart and his Staff, reached the Exposition in the forenoon and participated in the elaborate ceremonies which had been arranged for the occasion by the Pennsylvania Ter-Centennial Commission. The official party headed by the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard reached the Auditorium promptly at 11:30. Honorable Henry F. Walton, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate and a member of the State Commission, called the body to order and presented Governor Stuart who was received enthusiastically. He said



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERT F. MURPHY

that he had not come to deliver an address but as the Governor of one great State to show the people of another great State his feeling for them and to testify to the interest which Pennsylvanians felt for Virginia's great Exposition. The Governor paid an eloquent and sympathetic tribute to the memory of the late General Fitzhugh Lee.

Lieutenant-Governor Robert F. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, was the orator of the day. He paid a high compliment to Governor Swanson and Mr. Tucker, each of whom had delivered a salutatory address, and said that Pennsylvania was grateful for the welcome so eloquently extended.

To-day, we gratify our own hearts in complimenting the first of Virginians and the first of Americans—Washington, the patron saint of our country. Men of Pennsylvania and Virginia will ever recall with feelings of pride the memory of Germantown's battlefield, where, just one hundred and thirty years ago this day, the soldiers of the two Commonwealths, standing side by side, struck boldly for liberty, and where the immortal soul whom I have named, whose life and services are and will ever

be the most valued heritage of this Republic, stood in supreme command. Pennsylvanians and Virginians shoulder to shoulder then—Pennsylvanians and Virginians hand in hand now upon the anniversary of that eventful day. A representative State of the North glad to be the guest of a representative State of the South, and both proud and happy to recall what together they have wrought; and even more glad that day by day and hour by hour dissolves the imaginary line which would mark you as of one section and us of another.

The history of Virginia, its battlegrounds and its epic of Civil struggle, the lives of its great men and its historic scenes were vividly recalled. He pictured Pennsylvania and Virginia traveling with clasped hands along the high road of independence for many years, in peace, happiness and contentment, and described the time when the States were torn asunder by differences of opinion originating with the fundamental law. He paid tribute to the soldiers who had fought their way "to the admiration of a world, under a leadership typified in the immortal Lee and his great Lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson," and continued:

We of Pennsylvania recall with grateful hearts the great, gentle and masterful Meade, who stood crowned with the laurel of victory upon the Gettysburg hills of his native State. We are all alike thankful for that noble son who paid the price of devotion with his life upon that memorable occasion, the brave, chivalrous Reynolds—and we shall ever fondly cherish the deeds of that heroic figure, the incarnation of courage, who upon the field of battle was known as "Hancock, the Superb."

Of the history of Pennsylvania he said:

It is filled with materials that will ever delight the historian; that will arouse the ardor and courage of her people; that will ever stimulate her to higher and nobler endeavor along the lines cast by the men whose eyes with prophetic vision foresaw the future of a great people and rose equal to the opportunity to make them forever free. The hardships and difficulties, with the danger even of death, that was the legacy of the other Colonies, was also the part of Pennsylvania. Her valleys were fertile and her landscape beautiful, but to capture the fruits of the soil and to wring from the bosom of Mother Earth first a livelihood, then comfort, then a competence, under the circumstances and conditions of the times, subjected everyone to the strongest test of courage. In due time, however, changed conditions gave birth to new ideas, and there was distilled that spirit of independence so natural to a country of such illimitable size and so richly endowed with the blessings upon which mankind depends. The very character of the people was of an ardent and independent type. They believed in civil and religious liberty. They believed in the largest individual freedom consistent with the good of all. But to be ruled from abroad ever results in criticism, suspicion and impatience. Almost imperceptibly came the resultant irritation, and upon its heels traveled dissatisfaction, until a strong and growing desire for independence became apparent in Pennsylvania and her sister Colonies.

Leaving the Colonial times, he described the peace and progress ensuing after the Revolution. He spoke of Pennsylvania and the many able men, who served her:

The names of Morris, Mifflin, Dickinson, Franklin, Cadwalader, Rittenhouse, Wilson, and others equally distinguished decorate her pages. She gave to the Nation the best that was within her. She supported and advanced in every way the conception of government of which the realization is found in the present indissoluble Union. In maintaining it she has never hesitated for an instant and has been ready to defend it at any cost, in legislative hall, at the polls, or when sterner measures became necessary.

The speaker described the industrial growth and opportunities of Pennsylvania, the fertile soil of the district between the Delaware and the Ohio, the richness of her mineral resources, her primacy in the production of iron and steel, her vast coal treasures, her manufactures of silk, woolens and textiles—in all of which she led the Nation. He spoke of the enviable place occupied by Pennsylvania in the reproduction of leather, in the furnishing of lumber, in the refinement of petroleum, in the making of glass. He stated that in her railroad equipment, in cars, in armor plate and in locomotives, Pennsylvania was ahead of all other States, and the splendid vessels built in her yards sailed over every sea. He concluded:

When to this impressive testimony of wealth and achievement is added the statement that the chief of all industries of the State is agriculture, surely the greatness of the province of William Penn is splendidly illustrated.

In the afternoon the United States and Pennsylvania troops were reviewed by the Governor, and the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry gave an exhibition drill. Late in the afternoon there was a reception in the Pennsylvania Building and at night Governor and Mrs. Swanson entertained the visitors at a brilliant and well attended reception at the Virginia Building.

October 8—The *National Funeral Directors' Association* which had convened in the morning held their second session in the Auditorium at 3:00 P. M. President D. B. Quinlan presided and introduced the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker. Mr. Tucker made unquestionably the wittiest speech that he had delivered at the Exposition, and kept his auditors laughing from the moment he began. William J. Phelps of New York responded, and at the conclusion of his address by a rising vote the members of the Association thanked Mr. Tucker for his splendid welcome.



D. B. QUINLAN, President

Major Oliver B. Bridgeman of *Squadron "A," National Guard of New York*, com-



SQUADRON "A," NATIONAL GUARD NEW YORK

manded the portion of the squadron which had been designated by the Adjutant-General for duty as escort to Governor Hughes while he was attending the Jamestown Exposition. On the afternoon of October 8 the horses were loaded on cars and in the evening the men left Jersey City for Norfolk. The troopers arrived at Cape Charles early on the morning of the ninth and the horses and baggage were then transferred to the waiting boat. The Exposition was reached shortly after nine o'clock and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia made a very gracious address of welcome when the command landed at the Deepwater Pier. After disembarking the horses were led by the men in columns of twos directly to the camp assigned, the baggage and kits following in wagons. At four o'clock in the afternoon, in service uniform, the Squadron formed for review with the soldiers of the United States Army and took position on the left of the Twelfth U. S. Cavalry. On the following morning, October 10, New York Day, the squadron in full dress uniform, preceded by its mounted band, marched to the New York State Building and reported to the Adjutant-General at 11:45. At twelve it escorted Governor Hughes and party to the Auditorium where the exercises of the day were held. At four o'clock it again joined the United States Troops and the *Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.* for a review by Governor Hughes on Lee's Parade, afterwards escorting the Governor back to the New York Building. On the third and last day of the visit, early calls were sounded as on the preceding day, reveille at six o'clock and first call for mess at seven. At nine in the morning the Squadron formed in service uniform and proceeded to Lee's Parade where a drill of one and one-half hours was held, the commanding officer of the Twelfth United States Cavalry withdrawing his men in order that "A" might have the whole field. Then only did the men have a chance to see the Exposition as a whole and Major Bridgeman marched the Squadron at "Route Order" around the grounds and back to camp. At four o'clock in the afternoon camp was broken and Squadron formed for the march to the boat, which left the dock about 5:30 P. M. No militia troop that visited the Exposition made a more splendid impression than did this crack New York Cavalry command.

October 9.—Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, U. S. N. (Retired), Chairman of the Naval Board, was a conspicuous figure on *Delaware Day*. He is a native Delawarean and loves his State, and to him it was largely due that Delaware was represented at the Exposition. In full uniform he met Governor Lea and the other official guests upon their arrival to the grounds and escorted them in automobiles and carriages to the Auditorium where the opening exercises of Delaware Day took place. The Hon. John W. Causey, Vice-President of the Delaware Commission, presided. This gentleman had served in Congress both with Governor Swanson of Virginia and President Tucker of the Exposition. Unfortunately the Chief Executive of Virginia could not be present but Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson, in a most admirable way, acted as his substitute. In his address of welcome and also in the address delivered by President Tucker high tributes were paid to Admiral Harrington. When Governor Lea arose he was greeted with tumultuous applause. The Governor's review of the early history of Delaware was most instructive. He said in part:

> The Colonial period was marked by friendly relations and cordial interchange of interests and commerce between Virginia and Delaware. A large number of prominent early settlers of Delaware first landed in Virginia, then joined a movement northward seeking to settle the hospitable and inviting region along the Delaware River and Bay. They were met and welcomed by the sturdy Quakers from Pennsylvania; the Churchmen from Virginia and the quiet followers of Fox joined forces to subjugate the soil and establish a righteous and stable government. Dissimilar in thought and manner of life, at variance in beliefs and practices, these colonists were united in real purposes and aims. Tolerant of the beliefs and methods of worship of others, bigotry found no lodging place with them, and persecutions for religious opinions was unknown to our people.



HONORABLE JAMES PENNEWILL

The orator of the day was Hon. James Pennewill, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware. His speech was both eloquent and scholarly. He said:

> I have often thought that the religious persecutions of the Old World were the best things that could have happened for the New. Because of such persecutions untold numbers of the best blood of Europe left their native lands and came to this, where they hoped to worship according to their own belief and live according to their own faith. Intolerance and bigotry prevailed here for a time but the day of religious freedom had dawned, and the New World was the first to welcome the morning beams.

Urging respect and regard for the law the speaker declared:

> The greatest element of strength in the Japanese during their late war consisted in the absolute surrender of the individual will to an authority higher than self. You may call it obedience to the voice of the elder statesmen, worship of the Emperor, reverence for the spirits of their ancestors, patriotism or what you will. Nevertheless, it was something as sacred as law; something for which they had respect; something in which they believed; something which made splendid citizens, and soldiers and sailors as brave and true as the world has ever seen. And so I say in order that the law may be effective the body of the people must believe in and respect the law—the public mind must be assured that those who occupy



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GOVERNOR LEA OF DELAWARE, HIS STAFF AND OFFICIAL PARTY

the highest positions are no more above the law than the humblest citizen in the State.

* * * there is nothing more necessary in a constitutional government, and especially in our own, than an honest, capable and fearless bench. Men of Virginia! if your State had never done anything else it would be an everlasting honor that she furnished for the country and the world Chief Justice Marshall. * * * The fame of Marshall will be as enduring as the principles of law he interpreted. Let us trust that the Constitution he so ably expounded may live and be cherished as fondly and long as his illustrious name.

A pleasing feature not on the programme was a short talk by Admiral Harrington, who complimented his fellow Delawareans upon the success of their meeting and the creditable showing which had been made by the State.

The official party and a number of other guests were entertained by the Exposition at luncheon. Judge Pennewill, Judge R. T. Duke, Jr., of Charlottesville, Va., and Hon. John W. Causey made after luncheon speeches. At 2:30 o'clock Governor Lea and Lieutenant-Governor I. Thomas Parker, of Delaware, reviewed all the troops on the grounds, and the day's festivities ended with a delightful reception given in the evening by the Delaware Commissioners to Governor Lea at the Delaware Building.

The Eleventh State Conference of the *Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution* was called to order by Mrs. Samuel Jamieson, the State regent, at half past ten o'clock. President-General Mrs. Donald McLean occupied a seat on the stage. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Charles N. Nash, Fort Nelson Chapter, and Mrs. Edward W. Finch, the regent of Frances Bland Randolph Chapter responded. Mrs. Jamieson delivered the State regent's annual address and offered reports from State officers and secretaries of the Chapters.

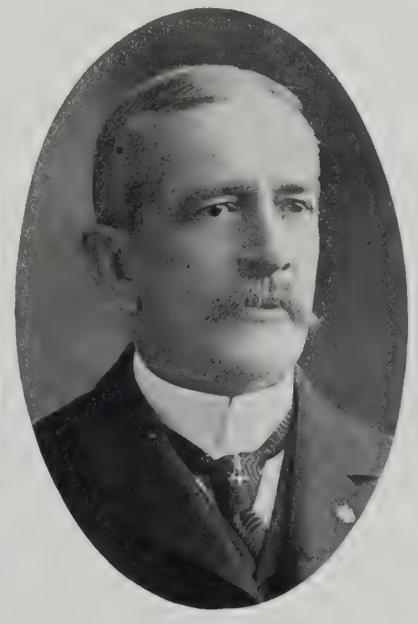
At the second day's session held October 10, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamieson was re-elected State regent, Mrs. William A. Smoot was elected Vice-President-General for Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Harper Vice-State regent, Mrs. James R. Shick re-elected Secretary, and Mrs. Frederick Effinger elected Treasurer. After the completion of the routine business Mrs. Jamieson presented to the Conference a silver mounted gavel made from four pieces of wood, each of which possessed rare sentimental interest. Two pieces were taken from trees which had been planted by George Washington and the Marquis de la Fayette at Mount Vernon shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, one piece came from Thomas Jefferson's desk and the last from a tree which shades the grave of Patrick Henry. Miss Alexander, of Roanoke, delivered a stirringly patriotic address urging regard for the Nation's flag and recommending that respect for the country's emblem be inculcated in the minds of the country's young people who as school children should be taught to reverence the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Charles R. Nash, of Portsmouth, successfully advanced a plea that the Virginia branch of the Society request the other State conferences to join in a petition to Congress that the Government provide a monument to the memory of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. Mrs. Donald McLean delivered a characteristically fine address in which she expressed officially the cordial feelings of the general Order toward the Virginia Conference.

At 8:30 in the morning the *Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia* met at the Masonic Temple in Norfolk and proceeded in a body to the Jamestown Exposition as the guests of Norfolk Chapter No. 1. W. H. Sargeant, Jr., introduced the speakers. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Hon. H. St. George Tucker, and Hon. James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk. Companion J. E. Thacker on behalf of the Norfolk United Royal Arch Chapter No. 1 also greeted the visitors. To these addresses the Grand High Priest of Virginia replied, and the oration of the day was delivered by R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Past Grand Master A. F. and A. M. of Virginia. Of his Order Mr. Duke said:

The Fraternity of Free Masons is of course known all the world over. It has given words to the language, ideas to humanity and its works are beheld, as well as mentioned by men. Master Masons are seen in public processions—now engaged in the last remnant of operative work—the laying of corner-stones—and now in solemn train accompanying the body of a deceased brother to his lasting resting place. The organ-



W. H. SARGEANT
Secretary of Committee



W. J. HUBBARD
Grand High Priest 1906-7



JOHN R. CHARLETON
Treasurer of Committee



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GOVERNOR HUGHES AND OFFICIAL PARTY AT THE AUDITORIUM

ization of Knights Templar, with its plumed and belted hosts, is no strange sight in our cities, and its uniformed, well-drilled commanderies give to the world an opportunity to become acquainted with the outward form and ceremony of Christian knighthood. But Capitulary Masonry, as it is called—the degrees under the control and rule of the Royal Arch Chapters, standing midway between the Blue Lodge and the Commandery—is never seen outside of its own temple. It has no work to do that the world may see; no procession to form; no drill to catch the eye. Unseen and quietly it goes on its way, and what it does is alone for the eyes of its own members and the eye of God. What reason it can give for its existence; why it has a right to exist, to do its work and to-day to gather its companions together to celebrate the end of a Century, is for itself alone. It has no apology to offer; no explanation to give. It is, because it is. It could not be where it is, between the Lodge and Knighthood, were not its aims noble, its intent for good. More secret in many ways than either its mother or its child, it stands accountable to no earthly master and asks no earthly applause.

The officers elected by the Grand Chapter for 1907-8 were, John S. Fisher, Grand High Priest; William B. Chesney, Grand King; E. L. Guy, Grand Scribe; James B. Blanks, Grand Secretary. This meeting celebrated the one hundreth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Arch Masonry in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The twenty-fourth convention of the *Association of Official Agricultural Chemists* was attended by about one hundred delegates. The Presidential address by John Philip Street, of New Haven, Conn., dealt especially with suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of the work of the association. A number of interesting papers were read at this meeting and later the delegates were the guests of the National Fertilizer Association, then holding its session in Norfolk. Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an interesting address, during the course of which, speaking of fertilizers, he said:

There is a general consensus of opinion which is shown alike by the farmers and manufacturers, that large crops can only be secured, in most cases, by properly feeding the soil. The growing plant takes certain nourishing elements from the soil and puts them into the ripened crop. No matter how large the store may be of these nutritious elements, if they be continually drawn upon the time will come when they are no longer available. * * * Many philosophers have looked with pessimistic doubt upon the future of the human race. Malthus who lived a hundred years ago was a philosopher of events and saw nothing but starvation for the increasing population. The very British Isles on which he lived and for which he saw so black a future, now stand in greater comfort than in his day and with more than twice the population which then existed. Why should we be longer pessimistic while expecting still greater development? Not so long as scientific agriculture and scientific manufacture of fertilizers exist need we fear the future in so far as the supply of food is concerned!

October 10.—At eleven o'clock the Twelfth New York Regiment drew up before the New York Building to escort the Governor to the Auditorium, and with the Infantry was the famous Squadron "A" of New York, whose men were clad in light blue with skin tight trousers and looked like Continental soldiers. It was *New York Day* and the New Yorkers owned the Exposition. Virginia and the whole South has always been grateful to the Empire State for the generous help which that great Commonwealth extended to the survivors of the Lost Cause when at the close of the Civil War the people of the South were impoverished, and both Governor Swanson and Mr. Tucker made a point of this tie in the addresses of welcome which they delivered. Governor Charles Evans Hughes received an ovation when he arose to reply. His speech was brief but interesting. Among other things he said concerning our country:

We turn from our eager searching of the future to gather confidence and to learn wisdom from the record of the past, and once again we scan the ever fascinating pages of the wonder-book of American history. In contrast to an old world ravaged by greed and unprincipled ambition, where for centuries the toil and blood of the people had been given to the service of privilege and of the rivalries of despotic rulers, lay this broad land of matchless resources, enshrouded by its vast and silent forests, awaiting the fulness of time when it should become the domain of a nation dedicated to freedom, and the scene of the greatest triumphs of humanity.

The Governor maintained that the Nation had largely fulfilled its promise and he claimed that New York State was in itself a world:

It presents the most conflicting problems of modern times. In striking contrast it has the greatest wealth and the most abject poverty. Side by side with thrift and education and virtue may be found the depths of squalor, ignorance and vice. While in rural communities and small cities may be found American life at its best, in the congested quarters of the great metropolis humanity huddles in poverty, distress and shame. Government, State and municipal, is put to the severest tests, and to the thoughtful mind the emotions of just pride and the thrill of pleasure at our material and moral advances must stimulate the sense of obligation and of the most serious responsibility.



JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, D.Sc., LL.D.

The address of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, was most instructive. He began:

To Virginia, the oldest of our States and the nursery of our great statesmen, honor and affectionate greeting from New York!

The people of New York rejoice to share with you in these celebrations of the three hundredth anniversary of the coming of your English ancestors. We cannot survey the scene of the first settlements of the English in the New World without pride and admiration for their enterprise, their heroism, and their sublime endurance of every hardship to which mortal man may be exposed. It was no accident that from this stock and from this soil should have sprung those illustrious Virginians, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who for thirty-two years guided so successfully the destinies of the young republic of the United States of America.

Dr. Schurman said that it was a dozen years after Madison withdrew before a son of New York became President, but that latterly the Empire State was imitating with more success the example of Virginia and that during the last twenty-six years the presidency had been held for eighteen years by citizens of New York; and

The only living ex-President is a New Yorker, and all

America delights to honor the good sense, the ardent patriotism, the sturdy independence, the fine courage and firm resolution, and the simple straightforward honor and integrity of Grover Cleveland.

Then the crowd went wild. Cheer after cheer rang out for the sage of Princeton who no longer regarded as a political factor in the country, was reverenced as perhaps no politician ever will be. Then the distinguished orator paid tribute to the present incumbent, Theodore Roosevelt, whose name was greeted with equal enthusiasm. The speaker told what had contributed most to the material growth of New York and said the figures which to-day represent the wealth of the State baffle comprehension and almost imagination. The estimated true value of all property in the United States was in 1904 one hundred and seven billion, one hundred and four million dollars. And of this unimaginable total between one-eighth and one-seventh belonged to the State of New York, namely, fourteen billion, seven hundred and sixty-nine millions. Of this wealth the larger portion—nine billion, one hundred and fifty-one millions—consisted of real property and improvements.

The Doctor spoke of the great farming wealth of the State and of the dairy interests, and gave the figure of the previous year's dairy output: Thirty-six million dollars for milk and nearly ten million for butter. He said that New York enjoyed an undisputed primacy in manufactures and gave as reasons for this eminence, the location of the State, its great harbor and its means for interior transportation. He declared that the State was now spending one hundred and one million dollars on an enlargement of the Erie Canal, and fifty million dollars for the macadamizing of highways. He showed that in finance also, New York was the first State in the Union and that after London New York City was the greatest financial center in the world, that the resources of its National banks amounted in 1900 to one billion, three hundred and twenty-two millions, and of the trust companies and saving banks to seven hundred and ninety-six million additional. Dr. Schurman continued:

I have been speaking of the marvelous wealth and prosperity of our State. Let me now turn to the people who create that wealth and for whose sake the wealth exists. As the differentiating features of our State on the physical side are its unsurpassed location, its Atlantic harbors, its interior waterways, its water-powers culminating in the irresistible might of Niagara, and its varied agricultural resources, so in the character of its population our State has always been distinguished by a great diversity of nationalities. I have already spoken of the Dutch, French and English in the early days. There is no time to trace the multiplication of foreign streams which now compose the volume of our population. But it will be instructive to take the figures as we have them in the last census. Of a total population in the United States, New York has a population of 7,268,000—nearly one-tenth of the whole. No other state has so large a population. Now of these 7,268,000 more than one-fourth were born in foreign countries. If we should add to them the children born in New York of parents one or both of whom were born in foreign countries the combination would make more than one-half the population of the State of New York. Of the 1,900,000 persons in New York State who were born in foreign countries 602,000 came from the United Kingdom, 425,000 of them being from Ireland, Germany sent 480,000 of them, Italy 182,000, Russia 165,000, Canada 117,000, Austria 78,000, the Scandinavian countries 64,000, Poland 47,000, Hungary 37,000, Roumania 10,000, and many other countries still smaller numbers.

The speaker gave the reasons for the magnetism of New York; the attractions it offered; its wealth; its business opportunities; its social enjoyments; its literary, artistic and professional pre-eminence. He said that a result of the mixed population was its spirit of cosmopolitanism which bred catholicity of sympathy and independence of judgment. The orator continued:

We respect individuality, with all its idiosynscrasies; and nothing human is so outlandish as to escape the reach of our sympathy. And this is true not only in religion, but in politics. Hence political organizations are constantly arising in our State which are unknown to the "regular" parties. They assert some right, they voice some aspiration, they demand some good. Between Niagara and the Atlantic we feel we have room enough for them, even though they roar as loud as the one and rage as furiously as the other. Nor is this all. Our State is the home of the mugwump—the man who has no party, the man who votes solely with reference to the good of the country whichever party may promote it. And these independent voters, unattached to party, are now so numerous in our State that the "regular" parties are obliged to take account of them in writing their platforms and nominating their candidates.

* * * New York stands not only for individualism in politics but for individualism in business. We give our business men a free hand, not hampering them by unnecessary legislative restrictions, and we see them making the most of their opportunities and demonstrating the wisdom of the policy of individual freedom. We recognize that politics is one thing and business is another and we have a profound conviction that if politics is injected into business the result will be either corruption or bankruptcy or probably both. We make no attempt, therefore, to appropriate for public uses, by means of exorbitant taxes, the vast fortunes which our merchants and financiers accumulate. We give them freedom to make their fortunes and freedom to dispose of them. And in spite of many discouraging phenomena, on the whole, no fair-minded judge can doubt that experience justifies our procedure.

Following the exercises a public reception was tendered to Governor Hughes and probably three thousand people passed across the stage and shook hands with the distinguished reformer. Subsequently a buffet luncheon was given by the management and then the New York militia escorted the official party back to the New York Building where they remained until four o'clock when the military feature began. The United States troops and New York soldiers were reviewed by Governor Hughes and his party. The famous Squadron "A" attracted most attention. The men were well attired, splendidly mounted and rode their horses as easily as the troopers of any of the



HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF
Lieut.-Gov. of New York 1896; re-elected 1898 and 1900

world's best cavalry corps. In the evening President Thomas B. Dunn of the New York Commission and his fellow Commissioners gave a reception in honor of the Governor and the other distinguished New Yorkers. Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, former Lieutenant-Governor of New York, stood in the receiving line with Governor Hughes on this occasion when more than a thousand guests came to greet the visitors.

The seventeenth anniversary of the *National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* was celebrated at the Exposition with a birthday feast made notable by a characteristically sparkling speech brimming with humor delivered by President Tucker of the Exposition and eloquent addresses by Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia and Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York. Mrs. Donald McLean, the President-General of the Order, whom Mr. Tucker designated as the most eloquent woman in America, made a splendid address. Her speech was intensely patriotic and kept her audience on keen edge. Interspersing periods of fervid national sentiment, Mrs. McLean interjected bits of humor which convulsed her audience. The Exposition entertained the ladies with a luncheon, at which Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page and Mrs. J. L. Hubbard acted as hostesses for the Exposition.

The *Disciples of Christ*, who had been meeting in Norfolk, convened during the afternoon in the Auditorium and J. H. Garrison, the Editor of the Christian Evangelist, published in St. Louis, delivered a most impressive address in which he showed the parallel between the founders of Jamestown and the establishers of the Disciples and a similar harmony between the Declaration of Independence and the "Declaration and Address" by the Campbells. It was a distinctly fine speech which was received enthusiastically. A great many of the audience were not affiliated with the religious order and knew little or nothing about the principles and objects of the movement, yet they listened attentively and seemed to be impressed. R. E. Steed, City Clerk of Norfolk, and a prominent Disciple, presided at the meeting.

The *National Congress of Mothers*, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, President, held a convention in the Auditorium Building and effected plans for the organization of the Virginia Congress. Mrs. Edward C. Bryce, the National Secretary, was secretary of the meeting. Mrs. Schoff called attention to the fact that the Indian child, Pocahontas, was the first to give a kindly welcome to the weary wanderers from foreign shores, and it was "fitting that the Ter-Centennial of the settlement of Jamestown should include in its celebration the promotion of organized effort throughout the Nation to surround the children with the influence of environment which would develop their highest possibilities." She deemed it especially proper that Virginia women should take a part of this work which the National Congress of Mothers had begun.

October 11.—About twenty members of the "Windy City Brain Trust," whose alias is the *Chicago Press Club*, were entertained by the Jamestown Press Club. They were guided by Colonel Humphrey, Secretary of the Illinois Commission, and were also entertained at the Illinois Building. While in the vicinity the Virginia Pilots' Association took the members on a yachting trip out through the Capes. On their way back to Chicago they stopped off at Richmond where the freedom of the city was tendered to them.

October 14 to 17.—The annual meeting of the *Association of Military Surgeons of the United States* convened at eight o'clock in the evening. Thursday, October 15, was *Military Surgeons' Day* and at 9:00 A. M. the doctors gathered to hear the reports of the Executive Council, of the various officers and the Chairmen of Committees. A public meeting was held in the Auditorium at eight o'clock in the evening. Surgeon Charles Poindexter Wertenbaker, P. H. and M. H. S., was in the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Tucker, to which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert H.



ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS



ASST. SURG.-GEN. VAUGHAN
President 1907-8



COL. VALERY HAVARD, U.S.A.
President 1906-7



REAR-ADM. RIXEY, U. S. N.
First Vice-President 1906-7



MAJOR PILCHER, U. S. A.
Secretary

Briggs, N. G. N. Y., responded. The annual address of the President of the Association, dealing with the "Ideal Medical Department in the Field," was delivered by Colonel Valery Havard, U. S. A. Next came the installation of Foreign Delegates as corresponding members by Major James Evelyn Pilcher, Secretary, and responses by the several representatives of foreign nations who were present. Music was interspersed between the speeches. There were about one hundred prominent surgeons present, and among them a number of foreigners. Surgeon W. B. Leishmann, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Army Medical Corps represented England; Surgeon Arthur Morehead, Major in the Indian Medical Service, and Surgeon MacLean MacLarren, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian Medical Corps, represented English colonies; S. Y. Ho, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Imperial Japanese-Chinese Army, represented China. At 9:00 A. M., October 16, the Surgeons again convened and a number of extremely interesting papers were read:

"Notes from the Summer Encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," by Major Herbert A. Arnold, N. G. Pa. "An Efficient Method of Disposing of Garbage and Kitchen Refuse by Incineration Under the Camp Spider," by Major Herbert A. Arnold, N. G. Pa. "The Sanitation of Modern Military Camps," by Major Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A. "Sanitation Requirements for the Navy, Ashore and Afloat," by Medical Director Manly H. Simons, U. S. N. "Camp Sanitation," by Captain Percy L. Jones, U. S. A., and Passed Assistant Surgeon William Colby Rucker, P. H. and M. H. S. "The Purification of Drinking Water in the Field," by Captain Carl R. Darnall, U. S. A. "The Sanitation of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition," Passed Assistant Surgeon Rupert Blue, P. H. and M. H. S., and Passed Assistant Surgeon William Colby Rucker, P. H. and M. H. S. "The United States Naval Station at Olongapo, Philippine Islands; Its Location, Climate and Diseases," by Surgeon Charles Poor Kindleberger, U. S. N. "The Disabled Foot in the Military Service," by George H. Richardson, U. S. A. "The Etiology of Inguinal Hernia and its Relation to the Question of Line of Duty," by Surgeon George Rothganger, U. S. N. "Observations on the Standard of Vision for Recruits," by Major Henry A. Shaw, U. S. A. "The Prevention of Disease in the Army and the Best Method of Accomplishing That Result," by Major Frederick Smith, R. A. M. C., D. S. O.



LIEUT.-COL. A. H. BRIGGS
Former President

At eight o'clock in the evening of the sixteenth a second session was held and the following papers were read:

"The Effects of the Sun and Artificial Heat," by Dr. Harold D. Corbusier, late U. S. A. "The Psychic Phenomena of Intestinal Toxemias and Their Treatment," by Captain Joseph Carlisle De Vries, N. G. N. Y. "Plague in India—Sketch of its Cause and Spread; Methods Adopted to Combat the Disease by Officers of the Indian Medical Service," by Major Arthur Henry Moorhead, I. M. S. "The Conquests of Preventive Medicine," by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, U. S. V. E. "Notes on the Epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Iloilo," by Lieutenant Earl H. Burns, U. S. A. "Heat Exhaustion on Men-of-War," by Surgeon Middleton Stuart Elliott, U. S. N. "A History of the Typhoid Cases Occurring on Board the U. S. S. Connecticut," by Passed Assistant Surgeon Paul E. McDonnold, U. S. N. "Typhoid Fever in the Philippines," by Lieutenant Henry J. Nichols, U. S. A. "A Study of Tuberculosis in the United States Navy," by Surgeon General Presley Marion Rixey, U. S. N. "Relation of Immigration to Insanity," by Assistant Surgeon Thomas W. Salmon, P. H. and M. H. S.

Thursday, October 17, the first session was as usual at nine o'clock. The papers read on the occasion were:

"Some Facts About the Army Canteen," by Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, late U. S. A. "Amebic Dysentery (Chronic) a Surgical Disease," by Passed Assistant Surgeon John Milton Holt, P. H. and M. H. S. "Atropine as a Hemostatic," by Dr. William Francis Waugh, formerly U. S. N. "Ethyl Chloride as a General Anesthetic in Minor Surgery," by Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Maurice Blackwell, U. S. N. "Smokeless Powder Burns," by Surgeon Rand Percy Crandall, U. S. N. "A New Operation for Varicocele," by Passed Assistant Surgeon George Franklin Freeman, U. S. N. "Inflammation of the Tendo-Achilles as a Military Affection," by Major James Evelyn Pilcher, U. S. V., Captain U. S. A. "A Report of Four Operations on the Stomach," by Surgeon L. L. Williams, P. H. and M. H. S.

Thursday evening at eight o'clock the last session was held and the doctors listened to other papers:

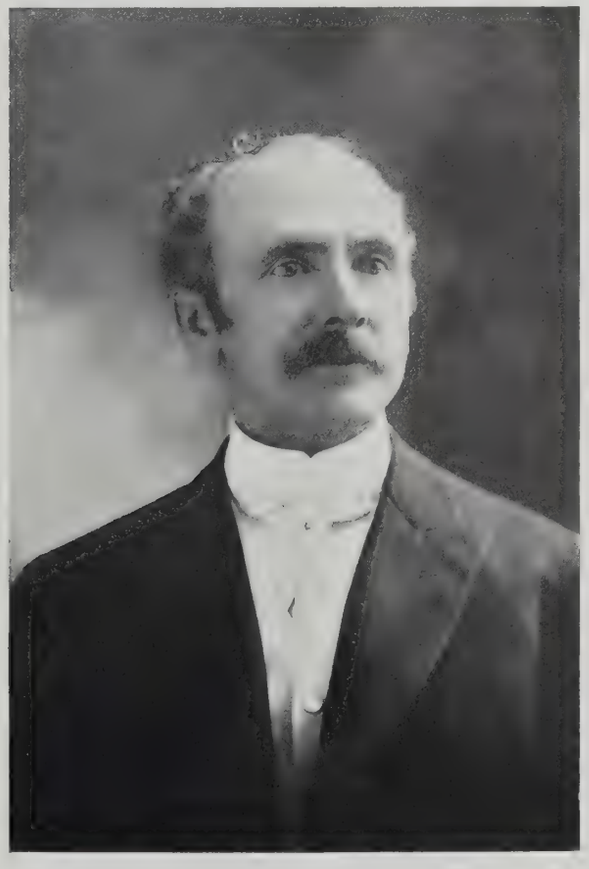
"The Correspondence School as a Means of Instruction for Medical Officers of the State Forces," by Lieutenant-Colonel Homer I. Jones, N. G. Indiana. "The Hospital Ship—The Only Adequate Solution of Properly Caring for the Sick and Wounded of the Fleet," by Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N. "The Work of the Medical Corps in the Care of the Wounded at Gettysburg," by Captain Edwin L. Bebee, N. G. N. Y. "The Medical Service of the United States Marine Corps—A Sketch of its History, Organization and Work," by Surgeon Frederick Leslie Benton, U. S. N. "The Organization and Instruction of the Medical Department of the State Forces," by Major C. T. Dulin, Utah, N. G. "Proposal for a National Medical Service or Department of Public Health," by Surgeon Sheldon Guthrie Evans, U. S. N. "The Organization of the Medical Department of the State Forces with Special Reference to the State of New York," by Captain S. J. Kopetzky, N. G. N. Y. "The First Aid Packets of the Armies of the World," by Major Edouard Laval, French Army. "A Method of Transporting Disabled Soldiers in the Field," by Captain George P. Peed, U. S. A. "The Training of Medical Officers of the State Forces, from a Regular Army Standpoint," by Major Frederick P. Reynolds, U. S. A. "The Military-Medical Service of the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta in the Austro-Hungarian Army," by Stabsarzt Dr. Johann Steiner, Austro-Hungarian Army. "The New German Army Sanitary Regulations," by Major Paul F. Straub, U. S. A. "An Improvised Horse-Litter for Two Patients," by Captain Gideon McD. Van Poole, U. S. A. "A Method of Instruction in the Physiology of the Circulation," by Major Robert S. Woodson, U. S. A. "Tropical Diseases as They Exist in the Philippine Islands," by the Army Medical Research Board. "The United States Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases as They Occur in the Philippine Islands," by Captain Percy M. Ashburn, U. S. A. "Observations Upon Treponema Perteunis (Castellani) of Yaws and the Experimental Production of the Disease in Monkeys," by Captain Percy M. Ashburn, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Charles F. Craig, U. S. A. "The Hono-

lulu School of Tropical Medicine—The Life History of an Idea," by Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Goodhue, P. H. and M. H. S. "The Teaching of Tropical Medicine, as Exemplified by the London School of Tropical Medicine," by Captain James M. Phalen, U. S. A. "Ipecacuanha in Amebic Dysentery," by Major Henry I. Raymond, U. S. A. "The Treatment of Amebic Dysentery," by Captain Robert M. Thornburgh, U. S. A. "The Effects of Tropical Climate on the White Race," by Lieutenant William A. Wickline, U. S. A.

While at the Exposition several side trips were taken. Fortress Monroe was visited one afternoon and the next day launches carried the surgeons to visit the vessels which were anchored in Hampton Roads.

The officers of the Association were Colonel Valery Havard, U. S. A., President; Rear-Admiral Presley N. Rixey, U. S. N., First Vice-President; Major James Evelyn Pilcher, U. S. A., Secretary. Dr. George Tulley Vaughan, Assistant Surgeon-General, P. H. and M. H. S., was elected President for 1907-8, and Major Pilcher re-elected Secretary of the Association.

October 15.—Nearly three thousand miles across the continent came the official party from the State of Utah, headed by Governor John C. Cutler, and the addresses of the Virginians at the ceremonies attending *Utah Day* reflected forcibly how thoroughly the hosts appreciated the distinguished courtesy which had been paid to the Old Dominion by the visitors who had come so far to do her honor. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson who welcomed them for Virginia and Director-General Martin who delivered the greeting for the Exposition, did not fail to emphasize this sentiment. Governor Cutler spoke for more than an hour and discussed the various questions with which his State had to deal. He told of her resources, her wealth and her promise for the future. Once only did he speak of Mormonism and then proclaimed that Mormons were good citizens—just as good as could be found in the country. He said:



HONORABLE JOHN C. CUTLER
Governor of Utah

I am impressed with the parallel existing between Virginia and Utah, the State which I am proud to represent here to-day. Virginia was the pioneer among the colonies, the first in which a permanent settlement was formed. The success of this settlement, the ter-centenary of which we are celebrating, led other adventurous spirits to brave the dangers of the sea and the rigors of the shore in search of a new home. The effect of success here achieved was that others sought places of settlement and rest along the Atlantic coast. If failure had attended the attempt at colonizing Jamestown, we have no assurance that the colonization of other places would not have been long delayed.

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Utah has received a large portion of its population from the strong independent middle classes of America and central and northern Europe. Coming from the farms and work shops, from the professional and business pursuits of the best countries, they are a peculiarly sturdy, intelligent, industrious, self-reliant people, well fitted for the work of conquering the desert and making a new country. Nearly all the people of Utah are as desirable citizens from the standpoint of industry, intelligence, uprightness, morality and religious and social integrity as one will find anywhere. The line between Mormons and non-Mormons is rather sharply drawn by certain people who have an object to gain by so doing; but so far as business, and political and social matters are concerned the tendency is gradually to depart from this classification. We think the distinction really needs to be made only in a religious sense, and we deplore the application of it in other directions.

Utah's first Governor, Honorable Arthur L. Thomas, was the last speaker of the day. He said:

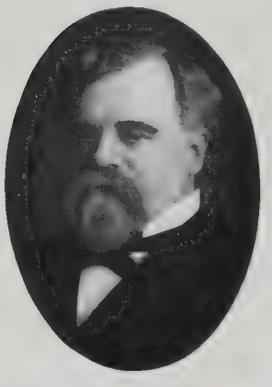
It is interesting to read that not even the great men of the early days of our country could realize the greatness of the national development that was to come. In the Senate of the United States, Daniel Webster referred to that portion of our national territory known as the Far West as a desert land fitted only to be the home of the wild beasts, where there would never be settlements established and as a territory which was unattractive and unnecessary to have. He regarded it as a menace and not as a factor in our national development. In the face of the marvelous history of our country during the three hundred years since the Jamestown settlement, it is almost incredible to believe that such a statement could have been sincerely made on the floor of the United States Senate less than eighty years ago and not have been challenged by some observing man who could with prophetic vision unfold the magnificent panorama of the future. The State which is celebrating this day at this Exposition is situated in the heart of the section which was characterized as forbidden territory—forever to be uninhabitable to man.

It is said that the philosopher of old had a crystal which, when placed to the eye, revealed the treasures of the earth. If one of the settlers of the early days of our nation could have looked through such a crystal upon the future national development which was to make the forbidden western land the most inviting of our country, and had related to his fellowmen what he had seen, it is a question whether he would have been believed. Our western country is a land of clear atmosphere, fertile soil and unrivaled climate, holding within its bosom in untold measure mineral riches to give dignity, power and glory to an empire. It is a notable fact that the first Anglo-Saxon cultivation of the soil by irrigation in this western land was made at Salt Lake City, the capital of the State of Utah, and upon the success or failure of this first irrigating experiment on American soil depended the life or death of this supposedly desert country as a place of human habitation. While Jamestown will forever be famous as the place of the first permanent English-speaking settlement in America, Salt Lake City, Utah, will forever be famous as the place of the first permanent English-speaking settlement in the arid west, where it was demonstrated that the desert region could be made habitable and productive.

Accompanying the party as the guests of Governor Cutler and the Utah Commission were two artists regarded in the West as the leaders in their particular lines, Professor John J. McClellan, the organist of the Mormon Temple, and Professor William Weihe, violinist. During the ceremonies these artists played. Following the exercises the party were escorted to the Army and Navy Club where a delightful luncheon was served. On the following day they were the guests of the Connecticut Commissioners and on the third and last day of their visit they were entertained by the New Jersey Commissioners. In the Governor's party were former Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Judge



HON. WESLEY K. WALTON
State Senator, Utah



HON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS
First Governor of Utah

Henry B. Henderson, Senator Wesley K. Walton and Mrs. Walton, Representative Edward H. Tolton, John C. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp.

Brooklyn Day was also celebrated. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia welcomed the Brooklyn delegation and Chairman St. Clair McKelway, LL.D., Edward M. Bassett, Frank Harvey Field, William Berri and Edward C. Blum, spoke briefly for the visitors. Hon. William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, a member of the Supreme Court of New York, delivered a logical and oratorical masterpiece. He said in part:

We are on the soil of the South, where government is pure, where statesmanship is high, where greed and corruption are not and never were uppermost, where politics and government have never been debauched by the use of money and the greed of private interest. Nowhere is the American stronger and more patriotic than here in the new South. The new problems before the country it is meeting in that high spirit and with that high aim which alone in government as in religion, in science and in all that goes to human advancement, can achieve good results, however slowly and gradually.

Judge Gaynor spoke of the commerce of the country typified in the Exposition and how it had been shackled by tariff and centered in monopolies by favoritism in freight rates. He declared:

We cannot too often talk about this. Our commerce should be absolutely free; competition in it must be free and not destroyed by privilege or favoritism.

He showed how advantages in transportation throttled competition and said that this rebating and discriminating had been done for many years and it was being done now. The speaker continued:

Some think that because a penal law was passed against this practice that it was stopped. They did not know the immeasurable distance between the passing of the laws and their enforcement.

Judge Gaynor praised the President in his efforts to stop the rebate evil and said:

In my part of the country, which is under the eaves of Wall Street and partly debased and debauched by the gambling of that place, there are many, some wickedly and falsely, some stupidly, as mere parrots, denouncing President Roosevelt for bending the energies of the government to stop this great evil. They call his course a general attack on corporations and on business. Yet, this effort to make the railroad companies obey the law and charge the same rate to every one, is called an attack on corporations and on business. It is pitiful to see some stockholders join in this false cry. A monopoly is a curse, both immoral and law-abhorrent and no free people will submit to it. It is the means of depression and debasement of many for the aggrandizement of the few. It enables private fortunes to be accumulated, so vast and so dishonest that they provoke general discontent and moral protest.



DR. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY
Chairman Brooklyn Day



HON. WM. J. GAYNOR
Orator of Brooklyn Day

The exercises were held in the New York State Building and were markedly successful. After the formal ceremonies the Brooklyn delegates were the guests of the New York Commission and the rest of the day was spent by the Brooklynites going through the various State buildings and viewing the War Path attractions.

The *Supreme Grand Commandery, Ancient and Illustrious Knights of Malta*, held their twenty-fourth Convocation beginning on the fifteenth and continuing on the sixteenth and seventeenth of October. The Supreme Commander, Sir Robert Keenan in his report stated that the year which had passed had been a prosperous one for the Order and a most harmonious one, but notwithstanding all opposition on the part of the schismatists, who had, in former years, used their best exertions to disrupt the Order, it had withstood every assault and its jurisdiction reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico. The report of the Supreme Recorder, Sir Frank Gray, P. S. M. covered in detail the minutes of the Supreme Commander for the fiscal year ending 1907, and showed that the total number of Commanderies was two hundred and fifty-five with a total membership of twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and one. Reports of all the Committees were read, including a report of the Senodacia Dames of Malta.

The principal officers elected for the year 1907-1908 were Supreme Commander, Sir George W. Welsh, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Generalissimo, Sir Benjamin M. Bartilson, of Philadelphia; Supreme Captain-General, Sir W. M. Macomber, of Massachusetts; Supreme Prelate, Sir David I. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Supreme Recorder, Past Supreme Commander Sir Frank Gray, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Treasurer, Past Supreme Commander Sir W. J. Rugh, of Pennsylvania.

October 16.—Occupying a position similar to no other military organizations of the United States, the Guards of the Governor of Connecticut form no part of the military system of the State but are attached personally to the Chief Executive. There are two battalions of these, Horse and Foot and both accompanied the Governor to the Exposition. The cavalry were commanded by Major Gilbert P. Hurd and with him were Captain H. M. Barton, Lieutenant William A. Hinds, Cornet F. L. Purrinton, Quartermaster L. J. Sylvester, Captains Joseph Hopper and Gideon C. Segur; Lieutenants Alfred M. Greenbaum, Herbert L. Switzer, Charles H. Whiting, Charles H. Dillings, George H. Wells and William Sand-

land, and forty-five men. The *Horse Guards* arrived at the Exposition several days in advance of the Connecticut ceremonies and encamped on the grounds. The uniforms of the men were "a helmet with yellow plume, coat of dark blue trimmed with yellow, dark blue pants with yellow stripes, gauntlets, black belt and breast plate." The officers wore "a chapeau with black and yellow feathers, coats trimmed with white, buff breeches with high topped boots." The *Governor's Foot Guards* were commanded by Major Louis R. Cheeny and under this officer were eighteen commissioned officers, twenty-five non-commissioned officers and sixty-five men. Their uniforms were of the Continental period with high fur helmets, red coats and yellow trousers. The "Feeters," as they are called in Connecticut, stopped at the Pine Beach Hotel while visiting the Exposition and did not encamp with the cavalry.

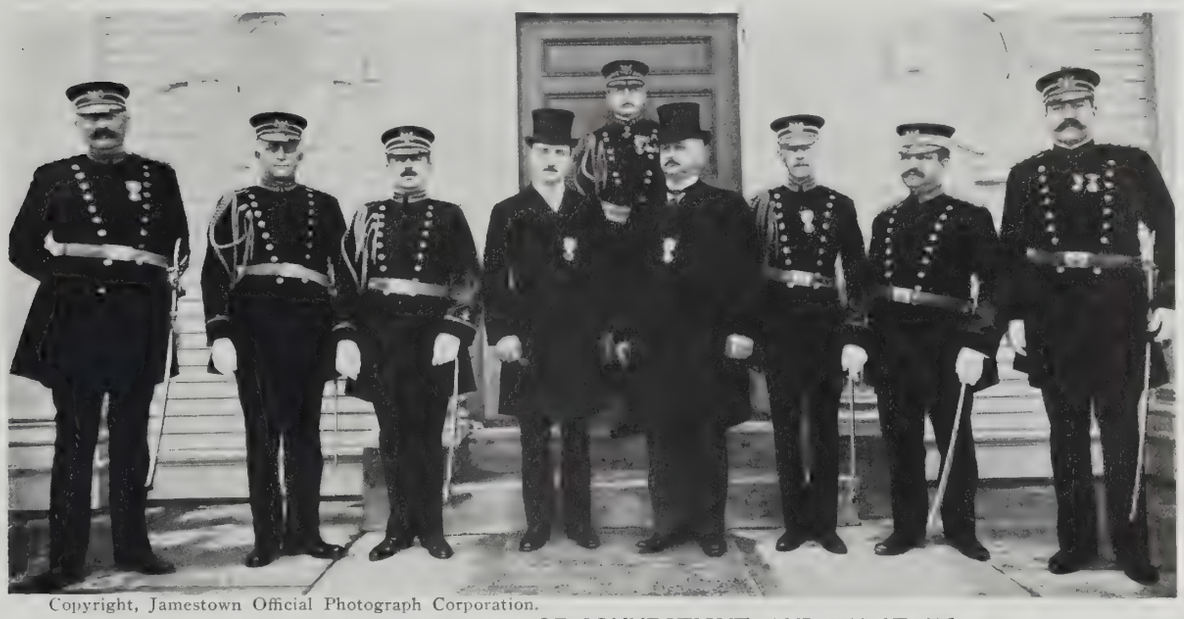
Connecticut Day. Escorted by his Guards, the Governor of Connecticut, Honorable Rollin S. Woodruff, paid an official visit to Governor Swanson at 9:30 in the morning. A little later the Governor of Virginia returned the call and accompanied the Connecticut party to the Auditorium where the exercises of the day began. On the stage with the visiting Governor and his staff were Governor Swanson and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia; Governor Cutler and former Governor Thomas of Utah; President Tucker of the Exposition and Director-General Alvah H. Martin. Seated before the platform were the Governor's Guards in full dress and they lent a picturesque color to the scene.

President Samuel A. Eddy of the Connecticut Commission, chairman of the meeting, presented Chaplain Watson L. Philips of the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards and the clergyman delivered an invocation. Mr. Tucker then made an address of welcome on behalf of the Exposition and was followed by Governor Swanson for Virginia. The latter stated that the infusion of New England blood had produced in the South a very thrifty race of people and he said that the Connecticut woman was one of the finest types of Americans, and her good sense was illustrated when she wrote to her mother that her husband was dead. She said "Dear John died last night—but the loss is fully covered by insurance." Governor Woodruff, when he arose to reply, received an ovation. He exclaimed:

> What a mighty civilization have the Americans achieved out of the little settlement of Jamestown—a composite population of eighty millions of people made out of the blended nations of the world, governing themselves and working out their own destiny! The germ of the Constitution came out of Connecticut. It was one of her earliest inventions. And that law has been made by the people of our country ever since they determined to be free, and in making the law we have learned the value of power and self-reliance.

The feature of the day was the address of President Flaval S. Luther of Trinity College, Hartford. He began:

> There are many places on our continent where romance and history meet together, many annals which read like the chronicles of knighthood or the tales of mythical chivalry. Till these later days men read the records of the remote past when they would be thrilled by hearing of adventures; possible it was supposed, only when the world was a child. The period of settlement on these shores changed all that. Only ten generations ago young and old met in what was to be America. Maturity rejoiced in a new and splendid youth. Opportunity came again. Mankind turned over a new leaf. No wonder, then, that romance blossomed and that here and there on our fair new earth were gathered memories of special heroism, of hours that were big with fate, of racial movements determinative of future civilization.



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GOVERNOR WOODRUFF, OF CONNECTICUT, AND HIS STAFF

The orator spoke of the by-path through Massachusetts, the mountain road in the valley of the Ohio, the Plains of Abraham, the Santa Fé trail, the Rock of the Pilgrims, and how all of those names thrilled; but more suggestive than all was the Virginia region where the first settlement was effected, and he said:

> We come here thinking of Captain John Smith and of the stories of him that we read when we were children. We look for the Indian maid and old Powhatan, her father. We call to mind the many brave men and braver women who knew this place and unconsciously gave up their lives in building the foundation of a nation. We also remember that it was here nearly two centuries later that was reached the final decision as to our political independence. Here a mother nation, forgetful that children grow and that a young nation would be its own master, found that parting was sure to be.

Dr. Luther said that our forefathers did not, nor could they, feel the tremendous sense of responsibility to posterity which was so marked a feature of the best political thought and action in America to-day; that John Smith and



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THE "GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS," CONNECTICUT DAY

Thomas Hooker and their companions were too busily engaged in the actual struggle for maintenance; but, he said "it is the great glory and unceasing boast of us Connecticut men that our fathers came nearer to a vision of the future than did most others." And he recalled that the State of Vermont, through its general assembly, once voted: "Resolved, That the laws of God and Connecticut be adopted until we have time to frame better ones." The speaker said that the past could not be taken as in all respects a pattern for present copying; that even if it had been wholly good it was the product of conditions which are now largely superseded; that what we could learn from the history of our three hundred years was not political dogma, nor mercantile methods, nor national policy, but that we might profitably learn what sort of men they are who count in the growth of a people toward a higher destiny and what principles are safe-guides among the changing policies dictated by varying needs and ambitions. He continued:

Questions change, human tendencies take on new forms, men alter the very environments that have helped to make them what they are. They build electric roads and several communities are bound into one community. They string wires and the business methods of centuries are thrown into the waste basket. Some of them work together and individual isolation becomes the mark of failure. They stop to look at themselves in the cosmic mirror and self-dissatisfaction breeds reformation. This is what is happening now in this great country into which we have grown. We have somehow caught a glimpse of our real selves, perhaps not a complete reflection but enough to set us thinking. We see ourselves rich, powerful and progressive. Do we see ourselves sordid with low ideals, with false ambitions? No; this last is too severe, we are not that surely. Look again in the mirror. It is perplexity that is marked on the national countenance. We are troubled because some things are going wrong. We are surprised and some of us are angry because old ways will no longer answer. Some of us are resentful because our pet doctrines are becoming evidently unworkable. We see great evils and are uncertain how to correct them.

In no vague way and without hesitation the speaker gave his idea of State activities:

Beyond the occasional election of a senator what political question, in the larger sense, does any State legislature discuss or vote upon? The legislatures are busy, or ought to be, in providing for the education of the children, the maintenance of good order, the protection of the weak, the control of the strong. Now these problems are substantially the same in every State, though the means for dealing with them vary widely. Hence our need to learn from each other, to copy good laws from each other, and if we would do both, we would achieve the highest good. Among the chief rights of the States is the adoption of uniform laws to fit like conditions. And yet we hesitate and proceed along our forty different ways because long ago, knowing little of each other, we were obliged to work separately and independently. We of Connecticut need to learn this lesson of the wisdom of the people. We may fairly claim to have done more than our sister States in devising a practical scheme for a constitutional democracy. We have not excelled others in building a statutory scheme, based upon the principles which we were first to formulate.

Further he said:

A great step toward economy and efficiency would have been taken if the several States would endeavor to work together in matters of legislation. And this way lies the preservation of much that is historic and very dear to the citizens of every State. This way lies the preservation of State autonomy and original State rights. Believe me; it is not because State governments are weak but because they are discordant that demand has arisen for a larger measure of national control than has hitherto been thought desirable. And if legislatures continue to conduct their affairs as if independence were nonexistent, except when demonstrated by laws differing in each State from those of other States, then indeed will national weakness set in, unless radical constitutional amendments work fundamental changes in our relations to the national government.

Illustrating the close association between the States, he said:

Did John Smith dominate your first settlement? He also named New England and mapped its coast-line. Did you take a leading part in establishing the great republic? We, also. Is Virginia the mother of Presidents? Connecticut is the mother of a goodly array of sons of presidential size and attributes. Are you proud of your history? So are we. Do you mean to press forward to further triumphs, loyal to Virginia, greatly loyal to the great republic? Our purpose is not less than yours. So, together, march we toward the unknown future that lies beyond the horizon's utmost verge.

The Connecticut Commission entertained the visitors later at a luncheon which was one of the most elaborate ever served at the Exposition. The military exercises followed this function, the party going immediately from the Swiss Village to the Reviewing Stand, where three Governors occupied the President's box: Governor Woodruff of Connecticut, Governor Cutler of Utah and Governor Swanson of Virginia. Following the United States troops came the soldiers from the Nutmeg State, looking gorgeous in their bright uniforms and shining epaulets. Both the Foot and Horse Guards brought their bands with them and the Putnam Phalanx brought a drum corps. Following the parade, the Third Artillery gave an exhibition drill. The day's official functions closed with a brilliant reception at the Connecticut State Building given in honor of Governor Woodruff and his party. Four Governors were present in the evening, Governor Stokes of New Jersey, having arrived late in the afternoon.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts Day. Representatives of firms whose exhibits were classified under the title of Manufactures and Liberal Arts had formed a strong association at the Exposition, and this was their day. In order to arouse interest in the occasion a large number of prizes were offered as premiums. To the sum total of these practically every exhibitor contributed, some of them giving single prizes of considerable value and others a number of small pieces, altogether about four thousand premiums were offered: Sewing machines, typewriters, fountain pens, cutlery, statuary, books, jewelry, shoes, corsets, laces and furs. Each admission ticket sold at the gates had a detachable coupon which was numbered. The exhibitors who donated prizes displayed conspicuously in front of their several booths a chart containing numbers to correspond with the prizes which they had offered. They were not posted until after three o'clock and no exhibitor knew what number would draw his prize. The day was successful and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was thronged during the afternoon by holders of coupons searching for a number to correspond with the one which they held. Curiously enough it was found more than a week later that less than half the prizes had been demanded, a condition due perhaps to the fact that many of the tickets were held by visitors who were strangers and who kept the coupons as souvenirs of their visit.

October 17.—*New Jersey Day.* Replying to the welcome extended by Governor Swanson and President Tucker, Governor Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey made a very happy speech, in which, mentioning Woodrow Wilson, he declared that if Virginia had any more sons of this type to send North, New Jersey would gladly assimilate them. He remarked that New Jersey had never produced a native



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GOVERNOR STOKES OF NEW JERSEY, AND OFFICIAL PARTY, AT THE NEW JERSEY BUILDING

President, but that if by his moving to Virginia she could gain such a distinction he personally would gladly emigrate and he promised to bring a large part of the colony of New Jersey with him. He spoke of the laws of New Jersey, especially those relating to corporations, and declared that the corporation tax netted the State so many million dollars yearly, that it paid all the expenses of the government and then turned back to the tax payers five million dollars annually as a dividend, assisting municipalities and counties in their local government and improvements.

The appearance of United States Senator John Kean was a pleasurable surprise. He had not been expected and had prepared no speech, but talked briefly and most entertainingly. Among other things he said:

The success of the Revolution made it necessary during the first century of the country to make the generalities of the Declaration of Independence living realities on every part of American soil and under one flag. The discordant views of Hamilton and Jefferson in the first generation, of Webster and Calhoun in the second, and of Lincoln and Davis in the third, led to the controversies as to the civil rights of individuals and to the extent of the power of the Federal Government. For seventy years the people were inclined to put away war and rely on the ballot as the means of political grace.

Their experiment culminated in the convulsions of the Civil War, and no part of that struggle was more creditable to both sides than the disbanding of both armies after Appomattox, and the return of the veterans to the arts of peace.

The course of civilization is a perpetual controversy. We can now see quite clearly that the supposed rights of individuals, even in a republic, cannot be fully delivered to them by any plan of government yet devised; that zealous efforts to do so tend strongly, and perhaps certainly, to destroy civilization itself, and we are beginning to see that a consolidated national government tends to degrade the States to the position of municipalities, and to minimize the political influence of the individual.

Virginia and New Jersey have not always agreed in all respects in the years that have gone, but conservative citizens of both States are more harmonious in our day than at any time in the past. They keep step to the music of the Union. They proudly remember that Washington, of Virginia, won his brilliant victories on the soil of New Jersey. They are glad that the Federal Government which he founded is able and willing to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people anywhere under the flag. It is that government, with all its power and all its limitations, which they wish to preserve.

It is said that hard cases make bad law that in the form of precedent plagues the future. When the people are excited or angry they struggle at the restraints of government and ascribe new meanings to old principles. I believe there is virtue and power enough in the Constitution and laws as they stand, and have stood for many years, to cure the evils under which the people have been exasperated, inciting action that threatens the guilty and innocent alike with vast disaster. In no period of our history has there been more urgent necessity for the exercise of conservative good sense than now. Let us all, as our forefathers did in the early days of the republic, not fail to exercise a wholesome influence in the solution of the problems of the present and the future.

W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., President of Rutgers College, was the orator of the day. This fine type of the American college president was one of a distinguished line of orators selected by their several commonwealths to deliver State addresses, and he well upheld the reputation of New Jersey as well as the credit of his class. He said:

Amid the display of modern achievement, the erections of a most recent art and industry around us, the central display and the central theme of the year's celebration is the kernel of history that through three hundred years has grown into ever larger harvest, the grain of mustard seed that has become the great tree of spreading branches. New Jersey, with its ancient origin, its distinguished history and its present-day values, may also well pay her share of praise to Virginia's makers of the State. It may also well be that our hosts on this occasion, the administrators of this great Exposition, in creating New Jersey Day, have had it in mind to recognize and display the glories of our State as part of the latter glory of the house in which the pioneers rejoice, if the privilege of witnessing it is now vouchsafed to them. Beyond this the occasion naturally suggests that we take thought not simply of the past and present but of the future as well, that we remind ourselves of truth that lies in history and achievement and which must underlie all true and noble progress.



W. H. S. DEMAREST, D.D.

Speaking of Colonial Virginia the speaker continued:

The study of origins is fascinating. A discovery of origins must be an unspeakable joy. Just to look at the remnant tower of Jamestown Church stirs the springs of the soul; to read a monument standing thus out of the past, decaying, deserted through the many years, but telling of early faith and zeal. Still more to look at the outline of the Government house, to think of voices sounding there where so long has been but the stillness—and more, to think that until but half a decade ago even those lines lay hid—What a treasure hid in a field! I envy the engineer whose Providence led him to the field and moved him to discovery. So the more than remnant survivals of early, though not so early, time at Williamsburg. They are monuments of life, of personality; of society and of learning and statecraft; of simplicity and of courtesy in a virgin commonwealth. Memories of brave men and fair women throng our souls, and names to conjure with troop past in high parade. But that day of vigor even of courtly custom, was born of the men and movement which this year especially exalts. The picture in strong lines stands before us of the pioneers indeed, sailing up the James in 1607, of them and their swift successors in the storm and travail of the primal settlement, in the endurance and energy of a dauntless ambition.

Of New Jersey, Dr. Demarest remarked:

It was not very long after 1607 that her soil was first settled, since which day her people have never stayed their steady growth. How different the earliest days there from the days here! No awful story of famine and pestilence and massacre comes down to us. A very peaceful, promptly prosperous community is born beside the Hudson, and in the valley of the Hackensack, of the Passaic and of the Raritan and beside the Delaware. Life from the first forms itself and goes its way in strangely facile sort for the ready, hardy settlers. There was the Englishman indeed ere many years with his pervading, dominant strength. There before him was the Dutchman, the Hollander, with his cleverness to till the soil or make a trade. There was the Frenchman, the Huguenot, with his fineness of spirit and alertness of mind. There was the Scotch-Irishman with his eager brain and aggressive step. There were the German and the Swede with their virtues to blend in the new-rising race. If anywhere there be a State that singularly displays in its original and enduring character the nature of our national commonwealth, it surely is New Jersey within her narrow borders. She seems in her springs of life to be at the very heart of the Union.

The speaker reviewed the history of New Jersey and told of her resources, the adaptability of her soil, the variety of her products, her efforts in the line of the cause of education, and her contribution to the public life of the nation, and said:

It is in no boasting spirit that so much of New Jersey's history and value is displayed; it is in the spirit simply of an honest self-respect and of a deep desire to make our word of congratulation to others to-day mean as much as it may.

The speaker emphasized the instinct for law which marked the early times and how the Colonists all magnified at once law and its sanctions, and declared that liberty must be best secured in allegiance to law—law that will direct and really protect the welfare of communal life against the ill of individual license. And he marked the zeal for education that had individualized our nation from its very start, how schools and colleges had from the earliest times been a hope and pride of the people. And with the instinct for law and the zeal for education he emphasized the spirit of religion which had been a part of the colonies, and how in all the colonies the zeal of God's house was the first zeal of the people, and how with devoted reverence early shrines had been established, and concluded:

> Are we to preserve just government, are we to keep men and classes of men at peace with one another, are we to stay the sweep of a brazen and wasteful luxury, are we to save the family from uncertainty and wreck, are we to uplift society, are we to keep the American man clean and honest? Then let us not forsake the old land-marks nor count the fear of God an idle or needless thing. The great sanction of a divine sovereignty lies in an inspired word and in a sacred day and in a holy house and in a heavenly Lord; and well for us if we be not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

The official party from New Jersey was exceptionally representative. The Governor was accompanied by his entire staff: Generals, R. Heber Breintnall, John D. McGill, Joseph W. Congdon, Q. O. M. Gillmore, P. Farmer Wanser, Edward A. Campbell; Major Leon Manton; Captains, George T. Vickers, H. C. Kramer, Walter E. Edge, Mahlon Margerum; United States Senator John Kean; former Governor George T. Werts; President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College; Congressmen W. Wayne Parker, Ira W. Wood and William Hughes; State Senators Bloomfield Minch, Edward S. Lee, John Hincliffe, O. H. Brown, Samuel K. Robbins, William Plummer, Jacob C. Price and Edmund W. Wakelee; Assemblymen, J. Willard Morgan, Robert H. McCarter, Nelson B. Gaskill, David O. Watkins, Charles J. Baxter, Winton C. Garrison, Henry B. Kummel, E. C. Hutchinson, Charles R. Bacon, Henry J. Irick, Eckard P. Budd, Stephen J. Meeker, Reverend George B. Wight, William Cloke, John C. Payne, Michael F. McLaughlin, Robert Williams, Colonel Charles W. Filler, John H. Capstick, William H. Chew, Dr. Frederick C. Jacobson, H. M. Herbert, John W. Weseman, Francis B. Lee, Edward Burke and E. M. Applegate; and the following members of the New Jersey State Commission: Lewis T. Bryant, C. E. Breckenridge, D. Harry Chandler, Alfred Cooper, Richard W. Herbert, A. B. Leach, Harry W. Leeds, James T. MacMurray, Wallace M. Scudder and Dr. E. L. Stevenson. Besides this official party there were a half hundred prominent New Jerseymen in attendance. A parade of the troops in the afternoon and a well attended reception tendered by the New Jersey Commissioners in the evening, concluded the features of the day.

October 18.—The *Virginia Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society* observed a day at the Exposition. The convention had been holding its meeting at Newport News and the delegates crossed the Roads for the public ceremonies. Reverend E. T. Wellford, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newport News, and President of the Virginia Christian Endeavor Union, presided. President Tucker and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson welcomed the delegates. Reverend J. E. Thacker, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, responded. The orator of the day was the Rev. J. McPherson Hunter, of New York. This speaker had done magnificent work among the sailors of the country and his address was almost entirely along the line of his chosen pursuit. The eloquent divine praised the worth of the American sailor, referring to his record in the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, in the Civil War and in the War with Spain, which last, he said, was a sailors' war, and from it the sailor had reaped his just glory. Dr. Hunter declared that there could be no great city which was not a port and for this reason the sailor was a great economic factor, and so long as sailors left their homes and families to go to sea and engage in a hazardous pursuit, just so long would the world associate them with romance. But he denied the popular conception that the sailor is always a prisoner with a single privilege—that of being drowned, and he described the life of the modern sailor and how different it was from the haphazard conduct of the seamen in the past.

October 19.—*Yorktown Day* was celebrated under the joint auspices of the *Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association* and the *Association of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*. It was the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. Secretary McKean of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association presided. Mr. Tucker welcomed the celebrants, and read a letter written by Arthur St. Clair to the Hon. James Wilson, of Philadelphia, and carried to that gentleman by Colonel Tilghman, the officer who bore also the articles of capitulation to Congress. This letter dated October 19, 1781, began: "Dear Sir:—I have just time to inform you that the business with Lord Cornwallis is over," etc., etc. Following the reading of this letter Mr. Tucker presented Dr. Thomas Nelson Page as "the great grandson of Yorktown," since he was the great grandson of Thomas Nelson, a Governor of Virginia, whose house was, during the siege, occupied by Lord Cornwallis. Dr. Page eulogized the victor of Yorktown. He said:

> The military genius of Washington has probably never had justice wholly done to it. Shallow criticism of late, gauging his abilities largely by the smallness of the forces which he commanded have been given to belittling that genius because his armies were so small as compared with the vast aggregation of men who within our time have met and clashed upon the same ground. Be this said, that it is not the numbers of an army which display a captain's ability, but the manner in which he handles the forces at his disposition, whether they be many or few. Had Washington had a great army, it is inconceivable that he would not have handled it with the same supreme ability which he displayed in handling his ragged continentals, and yet more ragged militia. His gifts were not those of the mere soldier of the battlefield, but were rather those of the great Captain who compelled men, created forces and dealt with the grand strategy as a master.



HONORABLE JOHN E. REYBURN

The Honorable John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia, spoke briefly, but most patriotically. He said that to be a citizen of the United States was a greater privilege than to be a citizen of any other country on the face of the earth. He praised the Exposition that was being held and said that the event it celebrated, just as their celebration of the Yorktown victory, should serve to teach the coming generation to revere the memory of the men who made this country, who established it as a land of liberty and dedicated it to the freedom of mankind. Of his own city Mayor Reyburn said that Philadelphia was the greatest municipality in the Union and that he was glad to bring greetings from her people to those of Virginia, whom Philadelphians knew and loved.

October 21.—At ten o'clock A. M. Supreme Washington, Charles H. Morrow, called together the Fifty-seventh Annual Session of the *Supreme Circle, Brotherhood of America.* Reverend Brother J. W. Porter, D.D., delivered the address of welcome. In this address the reverend gentleman urging his brothers to be loyal to the principles of their order, said:

> The foes that you combat are secret ones, therefore the most dangerous. The eagle gives its scream before it seizes the little lamb; the tiger gives its growl before it pounces upon its prey; the rattlesnake gives its deadly rattle before it places its venom in its victim; but the foes with which you have to do, work without warning in their attempt to destroy the foundations of this government. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and deathless devotion and ceaseless effort the only security for our heritage.
>
> The heathen nations made gods of their idols, but America makes her idols of gold, and let us beware lest we soon worship at the shrine of the god of gold. We are fast commercializing Christ, and making the dollar-mark the index of character.

G. E. W., Charles M. Bacon, spoke briefly, thanking Dr. Porter for his address. The report of the Supreme Washington was read. Then followed the report of the Supreme Trustees. Sessions were held also on the twenty-second and twenty-third. The principal officers for 1907-8 elected at the convention, were:

> Past Supreme Washington, Charles H. Morrow, Wilmington, Del.; Supreme Washington, George W. Dannenhauer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Jefferson, Julius Viebahn, Houtzdale, Pa.; Supreme Franklin, William J. Schafer, Atlantic City, N. J.; Supreme Scroll Keeper, H. B. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa., and Supreme Treasurer, H. T. Sergeant, Wilmington, Del.

A large crowd witnessed the *Flower Carnival* at the Exposition, and the vehicles which paraded were most artistically decorated. For three hours the judges debated the merits of the various contestants, and even then were unable to agree upon a definite first choice. When they made their announcement at the Flower Ball in the evening, it was to the effect that Miss Adelaide Williams of Berkley, Mrs. Charles H. Consolvo and Mrs. J. R. Speight of Norfolk had made equally fine displays and were entitled to receive the first prize. Lieutenant H. N. Cootes, U. S. A., driving with Miss Cooke, won the second prize and Miss Sarah Frances Bonner with Miss Cornelia McBlair, won third. The judges were E. Leslie Reynolds of Washington, D. C., William Shields McKean of Washington, D. C., Mrs. C. A. Everhart of Fargo, N. D., E. L. Walbridge of Michigan, and Miss Edith Little of New Jersey. It was half past three in the afternoon before the line of decorated carriages moved



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MRS. CHARLES H. CONSOLVO, OF NORFOLK, FIRST PRIZE FLOWER CARNIVAL



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MRS. J. R. SPEIGHT, OF NORFOLK, FIRST PRIZE FLOWER CARNIVAL

from the Auditorium to Lee's Parade. The Exposition Band and Grand Marshal, Lieutenant Bagby, headed the line. The fine array of gorgeously decorated vehicles passed before the grand stand and each carriage was carefully examined by the jury until a big water wagon bearing the sign of " Press Club " was reached. This entry was declared by the judges to be entitled to the booby prize and promptly a half score of newspaper men fell off the " water wagon."



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FIRST LIEUT. H. N. COOTES, U. S. A.
Second Prize Flower Carnival

In the early evening a Venetian Water Carnival was successfully held and later there was a Flower Ball at the Inside Inn. A hundred young ladies dressed in fantastic costumes, each representing a different flower, or similar flowers of different styles, made the scene in the huge ball room unique and exceptionally brilliant. There were poppies, carnations, American Beauties, violets, pansies, sun flowers, heliotropes, chrysanthemums, lilies, daisies, dahlias and morning glories among the scores of blossoms represented on the floor. A prize was offered for the most convincingly dressed girl and Miss Ethel Hardy, of Norfolk, clad as a morning glory, won the trophy. Miss Serpell representing a lily, Miss Mary Simmons



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MISS SARAH FRANCES BONNER
Third Prize Flower Carnival



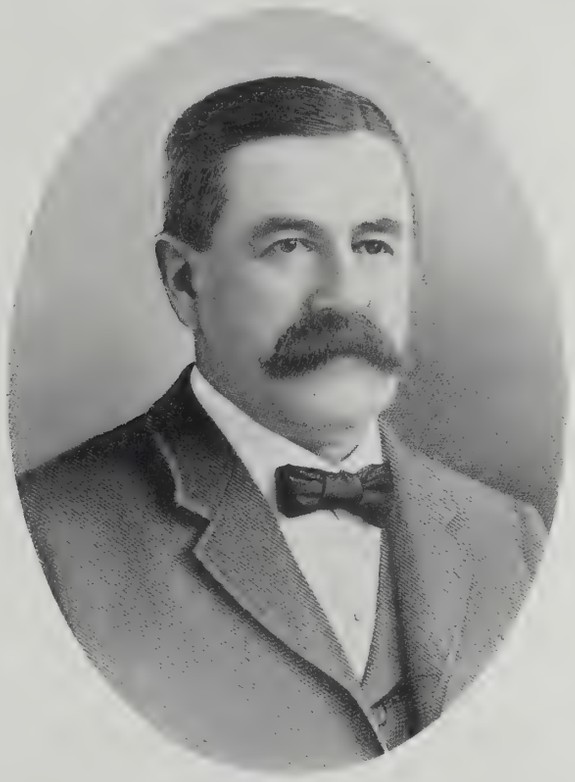
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MISS ADELAIDE WILLIAMS, OF BERKLEY, VA., FIRST PRIZE FLOWER CARNIVAL

a poppy and Miss Laura Kirk a pink rose, received special mention.

October 22.—The chief event of *Southwest Virginia Day* was a speech delivered by L. E. Johnson, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Mr. Tucker welcomed the visitors and a first class musical programme was arranged. Mr. Johnson had always been a loyal, consistent and valuable friend of the Exposition, and whatever support the undertaking had received from the railways was in large measure due to his sympathetic attitude. He was an especially welcome guest and he made an exceptionally fine speech. He said:

Everything desirable in life is the lawful inheritance of Virginians, and if proper use is made of this inheritance this State will never be a laggard in industrial progress or in intellectual and political leadership. For my part, I feel that, in all these matters of personal counsel with Virginia people, I may speak as one to the 'manor born,' for, although born and reared in that giant State of the West, Illinois, I always remember that my native soil was once a part of the Old Dominion and was, by the unselfish generosity and self-sacrifice for the interests of the general welfare of the Union, surrendered to form five of the largest and most densely populated States of this Union. Even if this were not so, still I am a convert, an adopted Virginian, if I may be permitted to say so, and all the world knows that a convert is frequently of firmer faith than one born to a creed.



L. E. JOHNSON
President Norfolk & Western Railway

Ten years ago, while in the vigor of mature manhood, I accepted a post which required me to become a citizen of this commonwealth, and I did not feel that I was coming among strangers, but rather felt that I was, in fact, coming back to the old homestead to enjoy with others the common inheritance. The cordial welcome which I received from this community has so endeared to me the people of Virginia that I have felt it a privilege and duty to devote as much of my time as the exacting responsibilities of my position will permit to aid in every way in my power in upbuilding this State—a State with such a background of splendid history and the opportunity for such expanding and ever-increasing prosperity. In this work, I only ask the privilege of working with you in a common effort to the end that the commonwealth as a whole may enter into a full enjoyment of its perhaps unexampled resources, and that this generation may witness a career of vigorous but conservative progress, with no backward step. Nor should we be content until we have put in motion forces for progress and development which will once more put Virginia in her natural place of industrial, intellectual and political leadership among her sister States.

Then reviewing the history since Jamestown, he continued:

The early settlers were drawn from all classes in Great Britain, and on the whole were, as I believe, better than representatives of each class. To the virtues of each class many of these settlers added the adventurous spirit which made them of particular value in developing the new country.

At the end of the first one hundred years of our history, the work of these men had been accomplished. Their possession of the land was undisputed. Civilization had followed the waterways of the new territory and a prosperous and contented colony had spread over a large portion of what is now Virginia, peacefully engaged in agriculture and manufacture, and with the professions highly developed, all the conditions and difficulties considered.

A second century had hardly begun before the prosperity of the colonies in America seemed to excite the cupidity of the government in England, and oppressive exactions soon brought home to the colonies the fact that, unless they resisted aggression, they would lose many of those benefits which had come to them as the result of the struggles and labor expended by them and their fathers in founding and building up a new civilization in a newly discovered land.

Under these circumstances this people addressed themselves to the study and solution of this new political problem with which they were confronted. They did not approach the subject with the nervous haste or excitement or hysteria which is too common nowadays in movements for reform, but they thought over and studied the situation and came to conclusions which were wise and far-reaching. When neither petition nor protest availed they did not shrink from asserting their rights with arms and on the field of battle. The world knows the result, and the United States of America became a separate nation toward the close of the second century after the settlement at Jamestown.

The third century, said the speaker, marked the building of a great republic, and during its years the people were confronted with the grave questions of the relation of the States to the Union, involving the question of secession, of the existence of slavery as an institution, of the acquisition of vast areas of new territory and many other perplexing questions, but that all those great problems, some of them jeopardizing the very life of the Republic, had been met and solved; that we were now entering on the fourth century of our existence as a people and would have to face new problems and bear new burdens peculiar to the times. And he concluded:

In the solution of these problems it is my hope and firm belief that the people of Virginia will assume an important place. The character of this people for reasonableness and conservatism, recognized through the generations gone by, is a part of our inheritance, and these are the qualities now most needed in the regulation of the affairs of this government and people.

The Jamestown Poultry Show, which opened on the twenty-second of October and continued until November 1 inclusive, was conceded to be the greatest quality exhibition ever held in America. Winning in the Exposition was recognized to mean primacy, and this significant fact induced poultry fanciers and breeders from all over the United States to send their birds to the show. Thirty-three different States were represented in the exhibition and the competition for honors was very keen. John A. Murkin of Nashville, Tenn., had charge of the exhibit as Superintendent and was assisted by Theodore Hewes of Indianapolis and E. L. Doal of Nashville. The judges, each a prominent and representative fancier, were: W. C. Denny of Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Devenstedt of Red Bank, N. J.; R. E. Jones of Nashville, Tenn.; F. J. Marshall of Atlanta, Ga.; A. F. Kummer of Butler, Pa.; George Ewald of Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Reed Parish of Nashville, Tenn., and W. S. Russell of Ottumwa, Iowa.

In connection with the exhibition an institute was held under the auspices of the American Poultry Association, and daily lectures were given by competent authorities. Visiting poul-



OFFICIALS OF JAMESTOWN POULTRY SHOW AND THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS

trymen were in attendance from nearly every State in the Union and a large quota of the American Poultry Association were present during the entire period of the show. Certainly no exhibit of this kind ever held in the country resulted in more strongly cementing the friendly relations between breeders, and to all the participants the results were gratifying.

Prizes were awarded for single specimens of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets and for breeding pens, which consisted of one male and four females, age not to count. Mr. Murkin, the Superintendent, arranged the official premium list according to the American Standard of Perfection.

Specimens of the following varieties were exhibited:

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Black Langshans, White Langshans, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Buff Leghorns, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Single Comb Black Orpingtons, Single Comb White Orpingtons, Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb White Orpingtons, Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Houdans, Cornish Indian Games, Blue Andalusians, White Faced Black Spanish, Mottled Anconas, Frizzles, Lakenvelders, Black Sumatras, English Salmon Faverolles, Rhode Island Blues, Buckeyes, Pit Games, Sherwoods, Grey, Spangle, White Pyle, Red Pyle, Black Pyle, W. C. Black Polish, Non-Bearded Polish Bantams, Black Tail Japanese, White Japanese, Rose Comb White Bantams, Rose Comb Black Bantams, White Cochin Bantams, Partridge Cochin Bantams, Buff Cochin Bantams, Silver Sebright Bantams, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams.

Among the miscellaneous exhibits were Pekin, Rouen, Gray, Indian Runner and White Muscovy Ducks; Bronze, White Holland, Buff and Wild Turkeys, and White Guineas.

October 24.—The feature of *Nova Scotia Day* was the address of Honorable Duncan C. Fraser, Governor of Nova Scotia. The Chief Executive of the Canadian Province expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended by Mr. Tucker and said that while the exhibit made by Nova Scotia was small, yet in the character of the material shown by the Province as well as in the abundant resources of that land, they did not fear generous competition. He said:

I do not feel I am among strangers in coming to Virginia. My native Province was settled two years earlier than "Old Virginia," but you had a representative government before us. Our first Parliament met in 1758, and to you we are indebted for many of our statutes, which, despite any law of copyright, we appropriated. The high character and learning of your first settlers were a guarantee to our forefathers that any legislation you enacted would be of such a high character as to make its adoption by other countries safe and advantageous. There was another thing that endeared you to us. The French in 1605 made a permanent settlement at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Your first settler reached your shores in 1607. Seven years afterward they sent ships and men and drove out the French at Port Royal under the claim that as Cabot had previously landed in Nova Scotia the country belonged to Britain. How sad that the Motherland should by unwise legislation have driven away the noble children of such gallant ancestry!

But since coming here, through the courtesy and personal attentions of the President of this Exposition, who is such a noble type of the Southern gentleman, I have learned that not only have we historically much in common but that socially you are able to win men's hearts and confirm the belief that the brotherhood of man is highly exhibited in the bearing and actions of the good people of your commonwealth.

Speaking of Nova Scotia, he declared:

Our Province is rich in minerals of all kinds, varied in forest wealth, highly suited for raising fruits, particularly apples, as also in other farm products, unsurpassed in fisheries, and as a summer resort, we are not afraid of competition with any part of the world. Our bracing winter is followed by what you would call a cool summer. A sea coast of nearly one thousand miles with numerous harbors and inlets, most of them accessible by railways and steamboats, where travelers can enjoy the luxury of bathing, cheap fare and abundant fishing and hunting, furnish excellent opportunities for health to those who desire a summer outing.

Feelingly, Governor Fraser continued:

I see in the happy relations now existing between Great



HONORABLE DUNCAN C. FRASER
Governor of Nova Scotia

Britain and the United States, the guarantee of the future peace of the world. Old animosities, too long continued, are fast passing away. I see in the complete harmony of the boys in gray and the boys in blue, a lesson of the advanced progress of the great races from whom we both sprang. If you can do so between brave men who fought honestly, however mistaken, cannot two great nations the more easily cultivate the grace of forgiveness and the virtue of concord?

I shall return to Canada with broader views and kindlier sympathy toward this mighty land. You have been narrow in your trade relations and we unfortunately retaliated. You looked at us away in the frozen north with rather a cynical glance, and felt our trade unimportant and our presence as unworthy of notice. We, in turn, look at you as a big blustering brother and we determined we would work our destiny on different lines. Cannot we now calmly and wisely look over the ground lost, and the opportunities disregarded, as people with a mission for the world's betterment and humanity's uplifting, learn that the future under God has unlimited opportunities for us both to combine our energies in helping the less fortunate of all lands in enjoying the blessings of freedom in life, trade and moral worth, with which we in part at least have been originally endowed?

The distinguished representative of the Canadian Province received an ovation when he concluded his speech, and it was doubtful if the governor of any American state made a more lastingly pleasing impression, or did more to interest people in his Commonwealth.

October 25.—*Greater Norfolk Day.* From early in the morning until long after dark crowds poured through the Exposition gates. Though this was peculiarly a local celebration the visitors came from all sections of the State attracted by the numerous features which had been advertised and the large number of prizes which had been offered. From a standpoint of total attendance Greater Norfolk Day ranked seventh in the Exposition's records and it held sixth place in the column of the days showing the greatest number of paid admissions. 24,226 bought tickets to the grounds and only 7,146 entered on passes. In other words more than 77 per cent. of all those on the grounds paid their way at the gates. This showing contrasted most favorably with most of the other big days, notably Virginia Day when there were 18,338 paid admissions to



EUGENE D'AVIGNEAU
Exposition Commissioner

20,153 passes. On Georgia Day, the principal event of the Exposition and the one most largely attended, 26,049 paid admissions were recorded against 20,488 free entrances The immense number of prizes offered for the occasion probably contributed to this result but the most influencing factor undoubtedly was the general comprehension that the Exposition needed every dollar it could secure in order to continue until closing day.

William T. Anderson, President of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association of Norfolk, was Chairman of a strong committee who worked assiduously and most intelligently to create local enthusiasm and create conditions which would insure success. Serving with Mr. Anderson were Miss Virginia Gatewood, Mrs. Inman H. Payne, Mrs. James Y. Leigh, Mrs. J. Leighton Hubard and Mrs. D. E. Levy, representing the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Citizens' Commission of Norfolk; John R. Walker, R. A. Wainwright, Dr. Southgate Leigh, J. E. Hough and E. H. Hyman, from the 200,000 League; P. Morgan Fussell, S. B. Stanfield, Louis Drewry, J. Victor Abramson and J. C. Gorsuch from the Retail Merchants' Association; J. A. Hall, J. F. O'Connell, E. B. Hodges and B. R. Bunting from the Board of Trade. To cooperate with this Citizens Committee the Exposition appointed Eugene d'Avigneau and C. R. Keiley as Special Commissioners.

The day offered a continuous succession of features. Band concerts beginning soon after the gates opened were repeated at frequent intervals until the gates closed. Drills and reviews were executed in the morning and in the afternoon. All of the military forces stationed at the Exposition accompanied the Confederate Veterans when they marched past the reviewing stand. Each concessionaire on the War



WM. T. ANDERSON
President Norfolk Board of Trade and General Chairman of Norfolk Day



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CROWD IN FRONT OF AUDITORIUM, NORFOLK DAY

Path gave several hundred free tickets to his show. Hundreds of prizes were offered by exhibitors in the various buildings, notably in the Food Products Palace. The 200,000 League offered a cash prize of $500.00. As usual on such occasions each admission ticket carried a detachable numbered coupon and the prizes were awarded by numbers on a schedule which had been arranged in advance but not displayed until long after the gates opened. The cash prize of $500.00 was the sole exception. This was a lottery, all of the tickets having been placed in a receptacle and after these were well shaken one was withdrawn. Through the efforts of Mr. Anderson and his associates the schools of Norfolk were closed for the day, the street railway company conveyed children at half rates and the Virginia Railway and the Norfolk & Southern Railroad jointly ran excursion trains from the city to the Exposition. To induce a large attendance of the little folk the Exposition Company reduced the price of children's tickets to fifteen cents and a parade of these children organized by Miss Gatewood was by no means the least interesting event of the occasion. At four o'clock in the afternoon formal exercises were held in the Auditorium. Judge Theodore S. Garnett presided and Mr. Tucker delivered a very feeling address of welcome to which the Honorable James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk, responded with a most optimistic speech declaring that the Exposition was Norfolk, for soon the city limits would comprehend the site; and he predicted that Norfolk after shaking off the lethargy of years would grow until its bounds would reach from Virginia Beach to Ocean View. Judge Garnett, who was to have been the orator of the day yielded to His Excellency, Duncan J. Fraser, Governor of Nova Scotia, who said among other things:

> For your greater Norfolk, if a stranger may so quickly form an opinion, I see a great and glorious future, since Nature has bestowed upon her priceless gifts, which no other city that I know can challenge. I have heard of the sunny South from the lips of sons and daughters of the Southland and I have heard of the indolent South from those who were prejudiced, but I now have seen your land and it is all that the poets have described and more, but I have failed to find the indolent Southerner, and if I may be allowed to judge, indolence is not a characteristic of your people. We may never meet again but at some future time I am sure some of you will be seated around a festive board celebrating the wonderful advancement of your greater Norfolk, and when you have shown the world your marvelous advantages over other harbors and other sections I would ask you to think of me and remember that you have my best wishes.



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CROWD ON LEE'S PARADE, NORFOLK DAY

John R. Walker made an address on behalf of the 200,000 League, explaining the purposes of the organization and describing the efforts that it was making to cause Norfolk to reach that coveted mark in population which was blazoned in the title of the League. The meeting closed with an address delivered by Honorable E. W. Gaines, a member of the State Legislature who told of the great good which had been accomplished by organized labor and pointed with pride to the building of the Exposition as an evidence of labor's sincere desire to co-operate with friendly capital. An excellent musical programme was rendered in connection with the speeches. Vocal solos, piano solos and quartette singing entertained the audience. Two football games were played in the afternoon. Shortly after sunset there was a fine display of fireworks, immediately after which all of the War Path attrac-



HONORABLE JAMES G. RIDDICK
Mayor of Norfolk

tions joined in a monster parade which drew the crowd toward the amusement section where the drawing for the grand prize was held. Later at the Inside Inn there was a beautiful Colonial ball. To insure the success of this feature President Anderson had appointed Miss Virginia Gatewood as Chairman of a committee of chaperones and patronesses with authority to choose her associates and she selected most able assistants. He also appointed a men's committee with Alvah H. Martin as Chairman. Both of these bodies worked effectively, but naturally the larger share of the burden was borne by the ladies and the ball was an unqualified success. Matrons and maids with powdered hair and puffs, with patches on their faces and gowns of old embroidery made the big ball room beautiful and the brilliant uniforms of the army and navy officers who attended lent dashes of color which offset the gloomy black of the civilian dress suit.

The *Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia* celebrated their day contemporaneously with the Greater Norfolk celebration. The Veterans being members of the Grand Camp of Virginia, Pickett's Camp, A. P. Hill Camp, Stonewall Camp, Thomas Smith Camp, Neimeyer-Shaw Camp, Pickett-Buchanan Camp, and Veterans from various other Camps throughout the State. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Hope-Maury Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Confederate Choir of the Hope-Maury Chapter were in the parade. The Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Nottingham, was in line and all were under the command of Colonel O. H. Perry, the Marshal of the Day. . This line formed at Deep Water Pier and after reaching the Auditorium were joined by an escort of United States Troops composed of three Companies of the Twenty-third Infantry, a detachment each from the Twelfth Cavalry and from the Third Artillery. The line continued its march to Lee's Parade and passed in review before the Grand Commander of the Grand Camp and the officials of the Exposition who occupied the grand stand. The Veterans then marched to the Auditorium where they were addressed by Grand Commander Stewart, President Tucker and Admiral Harrington. The Committee of Arrangements from Pickett-Buchanan Camp consisted of D. H. Burroughs, R. A. Dobie and W. R. Drummond, and admirably they planned and executed the work which they had in charge. The gray-haired Veterans who haltingly dragged across Lee's Parade were almost the entire remnant of that great Virginia Army that followed Lee and Jackson. A striking feature of the march was the number of women who were in the line. Not as personal participants did these daughters of the South follow the troop of soldiers but they were there to aid their tottering, aged and weary fathers who unassisted, could not have gone the course. It certainly was the last review on this earth for many of the veterans and to help them enjoy it and make their march easier, the young women folk trooped with them, some half carrying the feeble survivors of the great legions.

Before the date of the Norfolk celebration was set, October 25 had been officially designated as *Fuel and Alcohol Day*, and so far as that affair formed part of the day's events, the real feature of the occasion was the meeting of the Government Advisory Board of Engineers and the members of the American Peat Association at the Fuel Testing Plant. During the day thousands passed through the structure, being attracted by prizes which had been offered by the Alcohol people, and it was probable that the attendance in the building that day was as great as it had been during any month of the Exposition. The Government Board was headed by Prof. J. A. Holmes, of Washington, and in the party were mining, electrical, civil, army and navy

engineers, many of them of international fame.

October 26.—*Free School Day.* Commemorating the anniversary of the establishment of the first free school on the American continent, President E. A. Alderman of the University of Virginia and President Charles W. Needham of the George Washington University, made addresses. J. A. C. Chandler, LL.D., presided temporarily and introduced Mr. Tucker as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Tucker's address reviewed the results upon civilization of the establishment of free schools in Henrico County, Virginia, and he then introduced Dr. Needham who selected as his themes, Environment, Enrichment and Refinement, and said:

The great underlying foundation of truth is, that in the general education of all people there is found the way—the only way, to virtue, happiness, security, and liberty. There are no exceptions or provisos in this law. Religion, race, material, social and political conditions do not lessen its importance or vary its operation, or impose any conditions. The presence of a large body of ignorant people renders a nation weak and less-



CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM, LL.D.

ens its influence among the nations of the earth. To be highly civilized requires power to observe actual conditions and to compare these conditions with ideals; and to have ideals there must be knowledge, reflection and imagination.

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The laws controlling the development of life are divine. We cannot change them, we can only obey and adapt ourselves to them. The men and women who are intellectually and spiritually ill-fitted, who have no true ideals toward which they are aiming and struggling, must ultimately go down in the battle. The man who is conscious that he cannot support himself, who feels that he is dependent upon some other person for daily bread and clothes and shelter, is miserably in bondage. He is not and cannot be free.

* * * * * * * * *

Of environment, John Stuart Mills said, "Whatever helps to shape the human being—to make the individual what he is, or hinder him from being what he is not—is a part of his education." Our environment is of prime importance in the process of mental and spiritual training. Our associates, the modes of social life, the form of government and municipal laws under which we live; the commercial and industrial life and the fine arts with which we are surrounded—are both soil and climate out of which and by which we are consciously or unconsciously influenced and formed. Many of these are beyond our power to change, but in the patience with which we bear them and the extent to which we absorb or become absorbed by them, we determine our characters; while the triumphal spirit with which we overcome the adverse tendencies around us determines our capacity to make a better environment. This power to change an environment which is poorly adapted to produce good results is not wholly dependent upon ability to remove to another and better association.

On the subject of "Enrichment" the speaker said:

Knowledge is the mind's nutriment. It grows upon it by transforming it, through the process of assimilation, into mind and character; into the power to choose, to resist; to act in obedience to truth, and not from mere animal impulse or desire. Our knowledge determines our power. You cannot build large structures upon weak or narrow foundations; and as the design in the mind is, so will the structure be. Strength and beauty in outward forms and conduct are the product of sound knowledge and beautiful thinking.

Everywhere, in every activity, man is trying to discover the causes of things, and to put himself in right relation with natural laws, that he may have greater power. There is no more important science than that which determines conduct; the knowledge of those principles of life out of which has sprung all that is best in our present civilization. A knowledge of human actions and relations; of successes and failures, are the facts out of which we develop a science of conduct. The weakness which yesterday caused men to fail will repeat failures to-morrow. The elements of success in individual life, and the things which make for peace in the community, are the same for all time. Whatever have proven to be fundamental factors in the progress of the individual and of nations in the generations gone will be the necessary factors for future progress and growth. To know these forces, and the laws governing them, and to put oneself in right relation to them, is to multiply a hundred fold one's power for good action and enjoyment.

Concerning "Refinement," Dr. Needham declared:

The refining process is pruning, cutting off excrescences and useless growths, thereby turning the purple flood of life into the channels most valued, and developing a few fine flowers and fruits. It is polishing, rubbing away some marble and gold to give finish and beauty to the statue and the ornament. One of the greatest artists of France was called upon to examine the drawings of a young artist. The old man was noted for his absolute truthfulness when speaking of art. Looking at the drawing he said: "Yes, he knows what he *wants* to do; he has talent; the only question is, will he endure training." That is the great difference after all in people. There are great numbers who have talent. That's a gift; the question is whether they have enough of the precious ore to amount to anything after the digging and refining is done. It will not do to carve veneered wood. Rubbing soon wears away gold plate. To stand refinement one must be genuine and the rich materials must be solid all through. The refinement of the mind is perfected by the control of its activities. If there is one thing more than another which seems self-evident it is that the will counts for much in determining the course of events.

Dr. Alderman was the next speaker. His topic was "The Growth of Public Education in America." He said:

If attempt were made to make an enumeration of the heroic men and the sagacious States, which saw the necessary connection between republicanism and free education, we should have to compile a glossary of the thoughtful men of the eighteenth century; and if we were to attempt to enumerate those who saw that education was co-extensive with sovereignty, we should have to go back a thousand years and mention Charlemagne, and following the ages, single out John Nassau, William the Silent, Gustavus Adolphus, John Knox and John Calvin. Indeed parts of Plato's Republic and Laws would seem almost as modern in our ears as a recent school report.

The large point in the matter, however, is this: The American colonies were builded by rare men, who were the heirs of the best thought of the world, whether they were Churchmen and Cavaliers in Virginia, or Puritans in Massachusetts, or Dutchmen in New York. They had all been to school in the vigorous air of the seventeenth century. Their spirits had been tempered in the fire of revolutionary feeling, and they had an almost equal conception of the value of political liberty and its relation to universal enlightenment.

Conceding a certain pre-eminence to Massachusetts in the actual establishment of the common school, the speaker declared:

A search of the colonial records and the constitutional happenings of the Southern States, exhibits as sincere and determined an effort for general education as the thought of that age could express. Now and then, as in the constitutions of Georgia and North Carolina, ringing statements issue, which have stood as incentives to generations; and among the writings of the founders of the Southern States, and in their local and state records, are found noble expressions of insight into the supreme need of universal training.

It was in accordance with the genius of its life that New England should first actually build and develop a working system of public education. I see a certain philosophical fitness in the fact that Virginia and the South should produce at the close of the eighteenth century the most philosophic and far-seeing educator of his country. Thomas Jefferson was the first authoritative world voice to divorce education from particularism

and localism and religious motive, and to think of it as a great elemental force, moulding the character and destiny of nations. His conception of a perfectly correlated educational system, free to all, stretching from the primary school to the university, enunciated in 1779, is still the goal of all educational effort in America.

* * * * * * * * *

In a general way, the steps in the evolution of the perfectly free public school conducted by the State may be enumerated as having passed through the following phases:

First. Schools were encouraged and public funds might be contributed to their support. In other words, taxation was permissive;

Second. Schools were supported here and there from public funds;

Third. Schools were made common schools supported by taxation on the property of everybody and managed by the representatives of everybody.

It is interesting to recall that the Constitutional Convention did not discuss education, nor did the Declaration mention it. Six out of the thirteen States referred to it in their constitutions. The democratic mind simply had not expanded to the belief that it was a function of the State to maintain at public cost, and manage by public officers, schools for all the people. This is simply another way of saying that great institutions unfold slowly and gather strength as need for them appears to the eyes of those who aspire and reflect. The resolve to establish schools for distinct social and national ends, under the control of government and the development of a great system of education by the people, in their separate States and not national in its results, is the work of the latter half of the nineteenth century; and even then it did not immediately become the common school for every rank and class of the people. There were still people, and there are still people who think of the public school as a free school for poor children.

* * * * * * * * *

The common school has made the newspaper, for good or for ill, perhaps the greatest single power in the land, by making of the American people a reading people. It has helped to displace ugliness in the homes of men, and to set up ideals of civic cleanliness and beauty. It has somehow managed to put into forty millions of foreign-born people, a conception of the meaning of Americanism.

What the American scene, as Henry James has called it, will be at the close of the century no man can tell. The massing of millions of men in a few square miles; the immigration of whole peoples of foreign birth to our shores; our own age—old racial troubles; the social changes still to be wrought by natural forces—all these we may be sure will remake this Republic in the century before us, as they have done in the half century past.

He pleaded for the teacher who can teach, and asked "How many of these are trained for their work in college and normal schools: How many of them hold first grade certificates, and how many of them second and third grade certificates? How many of them lack sufficient training?" And concluded:

The most pathetic and tragic misuse of money is afforded by the spectacle of a room full of children under the guidance of a teacher who can't teach. If I could control the educational destiny of any great State, striving to develop a school system adequate for the needs of democracy; if there were given to me the vast sums of money as necessary for the building of such a system, the first use I would make of such power would be to plant in every county an ideal county supervisor at any cost in the world; for there lies the practical heart of this question.

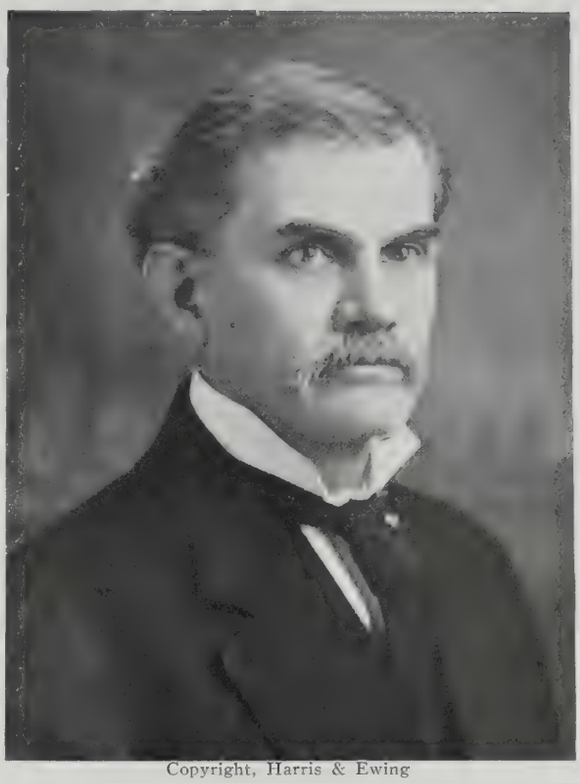
Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, Democratic leader of Congress, also spoke. He said:

It is not our vast domain which constitutes our greatness. It is not the number of our people nor our mines holding rich treasures of gold, silver, copper and iron, nor our soil, potentially holding vastly more valuable treasures. The sun has risen and set and now rises and sets on empires as vast and on populations as great and on wealth per capita greater. And this being "Education Day," it is perhaps well to say it is not to our educational system that we owe our greatness. There are other people with better educational systems than ours. All these are factors, but they are results, not causes.

It is the character of our population—in a word, the race itself and the institutions evolved out of the inherent and inherited ideals and purposes of that race. The great central cause of our greatness lies in the policy and sentiment of our branch of the white race—in the proud semi-conscious instinct of its mission, which has made it preserve its purity and racial integrity—scorning as no other division of the white race ever has scorned:

"To herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains,
Like a beast with lower pleasures, like a beast with lower pains."

He dilated upon the Messianic mission of the white race which, he averred, was the obvious instrument that would bring a period when there could be "peace on earth to men of good will," an era of brotherhood when men neither would shiver nor starve, yet a time when men would not accept raiment or food that was unearned.



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HONORABLE JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

Delegate National Democratic Convention 1892-1894—Temporary Chairman St. Louis Convention 1904—Member Congress from Fifth Mississippi District 1893-1903—from Eighth Mississippi District 1903-1909—Recognized as Minority leader of the House—Democratic Candidate for Speaker 58th and 59th Congresses—Democratic Nominee for United States Senator 1907—Elected by Legislature January 21, 1908 to succeed Honorable H. D. Money—Term expires 1911

Of international peace, he said:

It is not a dream. After fifty years of present growth the English-speaking peoples will be strong enough to impose it on the world, if they but will. The number of people who speak the English language has increased in one hundred years—from A. D. 1800 to A. D. 1900—by five hundred and seventy-five per cent., the number speaking one or another of the dialects of Russia by two hundred per cent., of German one hundred per cent., of Spanish fifty per cent., of French forty per cent. When they do, if they do, impose peace on earth, then men can be, for the first time, really "free to regulate the pursuit of their own industry, improvement and happiness, free, with slightest governmental handicap to earn comfort and culture, and for the first time in a condition of heart and mind to learn that luxury is a crime against man and a sin against God."

October 29.—The opening feature of *Michigan Day* was the exercises in the Auditorium, over which former Governor John T. Rich, President of the Michigan State Commission, presided. Mr. Tucker welcomed the citizens of Michigan most cordially and during his address, just as he was emphasizing the thorough reunion of the country, Judge James A. Marshall, a Confederate Veteran, formerly a member of Congress, walked down the aisle and noticing him Mr. Tucker said, "And there is a veteran of the 'Lost Cause' who seconds my hearty welcome to you people of Michigan." Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson delivered an address on behalf of the State, and then Governor Fred M. Warner, of Michigan, spoke:

From that early day now nearly three-quarters of a century ago, when the budding commonwealth chose as its first chief executive that brilliant young Virginian, Stevens Thompson Mason, to this year of grace, the history of Michigan has been one of progress and development in all those things which make for material betterment and the improvement of mankind.

Since that early day when Virginia gave to Michigan a

Governor whose name and fame are a part of the sacred possessions of our people, the Peninsular State has witnessed many wonderful changes. From a sparsely settled territory of forests and prairies, manifesting very few signs of human industry, with its few wagon roads, scarcely worthy of the name, and with not a single completed line of railroad, with such crude postal facilities that correspondence was a decidedly expensive luxury, without a city within its borders, and with widely scattered and struggling schools and churches, the sturdy pioneers who braved and endured the hardships and privations of those days, and their energetic successors, have wrought so wondrously, that Michigan now boasts a population of nearly three million people.

Speaking of the opportunities that Michigan offers to its citizens, her Chief Executive said:

In the work that Michigan has done for higher education through its great universities, its normal schools, which are excelled by no other institution of their kind, in its agricultural college, the pioneer in this field of education, in its school for the blind and the deaf, in the superior provision it has made for its grievously afflicted ones, in its asylums and charitable institutions, in its splendid soldiers' home, and in its institutions for the care of its homeless and helpless children, Michigan is not equaled by any other State.

Honorable Henry C. Smith, of Adrian, Mich., who followed Governor Warner, received an ovation. He was one of the most popular State Commissioners at the Exposition. He called himself half Virginian because he had married a Virginia girl. After Senator Smith had spoken, Chairman Rich called upon Judge Marshall for a few remarks: He said:

It is a pleasing surprise to be permitted to welcome you people of Michigan to sunny Virginia, but nevertheless I assure you that it is an honor of which I am justly proud. I am going to welcome you in a little different manner, though, than some forty years ago, and my welcome is none the less cordial, only not quite so hot. I welcome you as a citizen of the Old Dominion, most heartily, and as a Confederate Veteran I second that thought in welcoming to this great commonwealth our foes of forty years ago who are our brothers of to-day.

General James H. Kidd, of Michigan, formerly an officer of the Union Army, responded to Judge Marshall, and declared that he had never failed to pay a tribute of admiration to the noble soldiers of Virginia. It was distinctly a love feast for the veterans of both sides. General O. L. Spalding, of Michigan, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was the last speaker of the day. He referred to Virginia's cession of Michigan territory to the Union and expressed his hope that "the mother is as proud of her daughter as the daughter is proud of the mother." Many of those in the Michigan party were veterans of the Civil War and often there was brought before the audience the name of some famous leader. With equal fervor General Robert E. Lee and General U. S. Grant were cheered, and no less hearty enthusiasm was evoked at the mention of Fitzhugh Lee than was caused when the name of George A. Custer was pronounced.

Upon the platform were Governor Warner, former Governor Rich, Colonel Walter G. Rogers, Brigadier-General Charles W. Harrah, Major Joseph Walsh, Colonel Thomas G. Morgan, Brigadier-General Carl A. Wagner, Commander Frederick D. Standish, Brigadier-General James H. Kidd, Major William H. G. Hardy, Brigadier-General William T. McGurrin, Colonel Watson, Colonel Cox, Colonel Holmes and Majors Chapman and Leach, and the entire Michigan Commission, together with Admiral Harrington, President Tucker, Judge Marshall and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson.



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GOVERNOR WARNER, OF MICHIGAN, STAFF AND PARTY AT MICHIGAN BUILDING

Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon Governor Warner and his staff assembled in front of the Auditorium and reviewed a parade of all the troops then stationed at the Exposition. In the afternoon there was a very brilliant reception at the Michigan Building and the house was crowded by those who wished to pay honor to the Wolverine Chief Executive.



EDWARD C. BALZHISER
National Chairman



JOHN GLENN COLLINS
National Secretary

National Ice Carnival. The national meeting of *Ice Producers* was held at the Exposition for four days beginning October 29. Their special day was Wednesday, October 30. At 11:30 A. M. the National Chairman, Edward C. Balzhiser, of Cleveland, O., called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Tucker. The scene of the exercises was the Assembly Hall at the Inside Inn. Mr. Tucker delivered a very hearty welcome, reviewing the history of Virginia and telling the visitors what they might see at the Exposition and in the territory contiguous thereto. The principal address of the day was delivered by Mr. Balzhiser, who, after responding to Mr. Tucker's greetings, spoke of the benefits for humanity traceable to modern ice making, and said:

The incomparable development of the great American cities, established in southern latitudes and low altitudes, would have been impossible but for the sustaining virtues of the principles of ice and refrigeration; and the commissarying of a New York City, a Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg or New Orleans of to-day, all depending upon local supplies, would have been out of the question in 1850. Previous to the introduction of ice and refrigeration, Mississippi valley land was valued at from nothing to fifteen dollars per acre. With the introduction of these agencies, however, came a period of development never before equaled, principally through the establishment of the dressed beef and live stock industries, together with cold storage, and refrigerated transportation facilities for the transmission of perishable supplies to the markets of the world.

Speaking of the work of the "Reclamation Bureau" Mr. Balzhiser said:

Now that the great lowlands of the West have been reclaimed, and since irrigation of the western plateaus is well under way, it has recently occurred to us that we have in the United States more than seventy-five million acres of the most fertile soil in all the world, distributed in thirty-nine States of the Union, lying in the nature of vast swamps. When we understand the startling fact that the average cost per acre of all land reclaimed by process of irrigation has been thirty dollars, and since we know from United States surveys that seventy-five million acres of swamp land can be effectively reclaimed by process of drainage at an average cost of from five to six dollars per acre, and that the land so reclaimed will support ten million inhabitants profitably, we gather some ideas of the vast possibilities placed within reach of our people through the instrumentality of ice and refrigeration.

John E. Starr read a paper on "The Influence of Refrigeration on the World's Work." He defined refrigeration as "the useful application of temperatures below those in which we ordinarily live and move and have our being." He traced the process of refrigeration from the days when the snows from the Alps and Pyrenees were carried down to Rome and Pompeii to cool the wines that graced the banquets of the ancient aristocracy. About the Christian Era he stated that crude ice houses were built in ancient Rome. Later on came the storage of natural ice in northern localities and its subsequent use as a luxury, and he carried the subject down to the present time when ice is regarded as a necessity.

Thomas A. Shipley read a paper on the "Compression Ice Plants Using Ammonia as a Refrigerant," and Heywood Cochran discussed "The Absorption Ice Plant." After the reading of these papers the chairman introduced J. F. Nickerson, of Chicago, American Secretary of the International Congress, to be held in Paris, June, 1908, and Mr. Nickerson gave an outline of the general plans for the International Congress of Refrigerating Industries.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the Ice Carnival began. The first contest was team work for two men who had to take a 300-pound block of ice from the ground, place it on shoulder, carry it twenty-five feet and deposit on the platform—tongs only to be used. John Davis and W. H. Wingart performed the trick in five and one-half seconds. On account of the ease and neatness with which A. H. Laippley and A. G. Robinson accomplished the feat in six seconds, the prize money was evenly divided.



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ICE CONTEST ON LEE'S PARADE

The second contest consisted of taking five pieces of ice from the ground, without cutting, carrying them thirty feet and depositing them on a platform five feet from the ground, the pieces to weigh 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 pounds, respectively. A. G. Robinson won in forty-five seconds; John Doelcher was second in sixty-five seconds.

The third contest was to cut a 300-pound block of ice into twenty equal parts and a 100-pound block into ten equal parts. The contestants were permitted to use their favorite tools. A. H. Laippley won in one minute, forty-four seconds.

Fourth contest.—Three tons of ice to be taken from a covered wagon and stored in another covered wagon twenty-five feet away, ice to be loaded in the first covered wagon in 300-pound blocks, but contestants in transferring same had the privilege of cutting it to any size they saw fit. Three teams entered and the prize went to A. H. Laippley and C. L. Chavanka. Their time was six minutes and twenty-three seconds.

Fifth Contest.—A 300-pound piece of ice was to be taken from an ice wagon, carried three hundred feet and deposited on a platform—a one man contest. C. L. Chavanka won. Time twenty-three and one-fourth seconds. John Davis was second in twenty-three and one-half seconds, and A. H. Laippley third in twenty-three and three-fourths seconds. This contest was extremely exciting.

Sixth contest.—To take 300 pounds of ice from a wagon, carry it thirty-five feet and deposit it on a platform about ten feet above the ground, using a step-ladder for the purpose. A. H. Laippley and C. L. Chavanka won in ten and three-fourths seconds.

Seventh contest.—Taking the heaviest piece of ice from a platform five feet above ground and carrying it one hundred and fifty feet and replacing it on the platform. C. L. Chavanka won in twenty-two seconds.

Eighth contest.—Placing 1,050 pounds of ice in a cooler 45 x 23 x 40 inches inside, the bottom of the box to be five feet above ground, ice to be taken from a wagon twenty-five feet away and weighed on the wagon scales. John Davis and L. M. Bradley won in two minutes and three seconds.

The National Ice Carnival Day was fittingly brought to a close by what was probably one of the most enjoyable functions held at the Exposition. Through the hearty co-operation of the Norfolk Board of Trade and its President W. A. Anderson, together with a local ladies' committee and a local men's committee headed by Nimmo Old, the ball at the Inside Inn was a notable success, and the dancing continued far into the morning. For those who did not dance, a card contest with prizes was provided.



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MEMBERS OF VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

October 30.—After having tried vainly to secure an over-water flight with his aeroplane, Israel Ludlow made a trial on Lee's Parade. A team of Artillery horses from Battery "D," under the direction of Captain Horn, provided the motive power. The aeroplane was manned by Captain T. T. Lovelace. Two attempts were made by the aeronaut and the result of each was discouraging. At the first trial the machine rose several feet, then deflected and fell. The damage was slight as the perfectly

trained horses immediately halted. The second venture was, however, disastrous. The aeroplane arose much higher but the aeronaut seemed unable to maintain an equilibrium and when the machine fell it was totally wrecked.

The *Virginia Conference of Charities and Corrections* met in the lecture room at the Social Economy Building at 10:00 A. M., and again at 8:45 P. M. Burnett Lewis, President of the Ex-Prisoners' Aid Society with headquarters at Richmond, was Chairman of the meeting and the addresses which were delivered by local and national authorities dealt with subjects affecting reformation or reclamation of ex-convicts, or the betterment of the convict's condition while in prison.

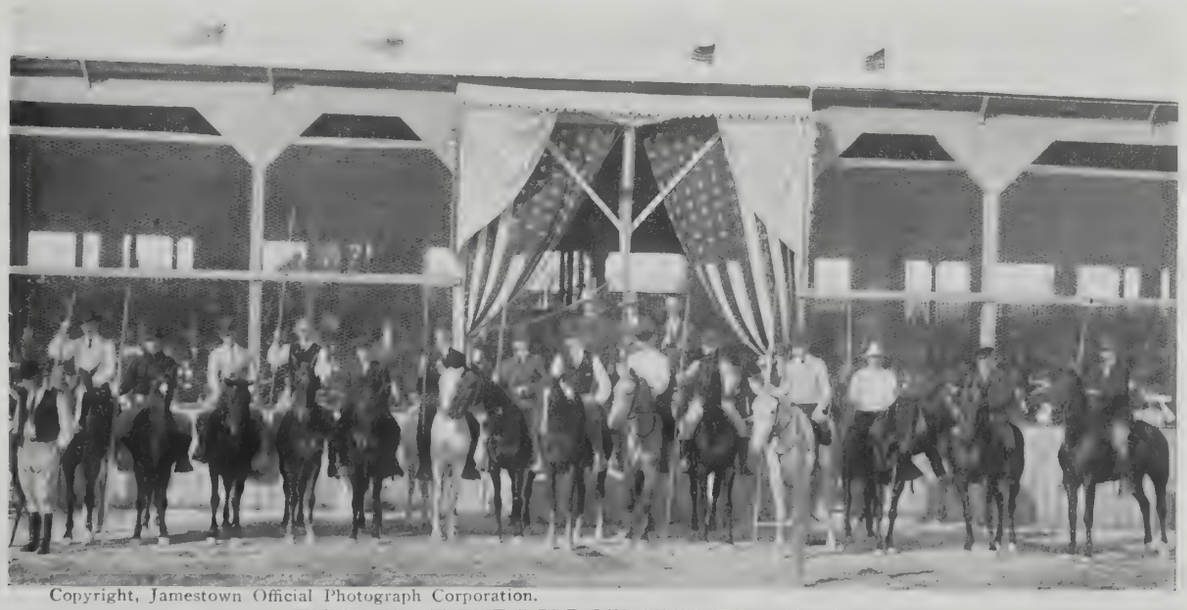
November 1.—*Norfolk County Day.* Judge W. N. Portlock of the Norfolk County Court, presided at the exercises. The feature of the day was a big tournament of the old Virginia type in which twenty knights met and tilted for the honor of crowning the "Queen of Love and Beauty." The tournament was held on Lee's Parade and was won by R. C. Sinclair of Hampton after a very close struggle with H. S. Sinclair and William C. Smith, all of whom had tied for first honor in the capture of the larger rings and later had to contest for primacy with the smaller ones. The successful knight crowned Miss Bessie Curtis of Hampton as Queen.

For two hours or more people crowded into the Auditorium in the evening for the purpose of bidding farewell to the "Mexican National Band." The Exposition officials and the people of Norfolk took advantage of this opportunity to show their appreciation of the band which had been sent as a personal and national compliment by President Diaz. At the conclusion of several of the numbers the applause was almost deafening. Not content with hand clapping and waving of handkerchiefs men and women cheered the musicians. The Secretary of the Exposition presided at the exercises, during the course of which commemorative medals were given to the leader and to each member of the band. Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola, the President of Mexico's Military Commission, presented the medals to the musicians in turn. In addition to his gold medal the leader received a baton.

November 4.—The *National Council of Jewish Women* was a development of the attendance at the Jewish Women's Congress of the Parliament of Religions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. During the fourteen years intervening between 1893 and 1907, the Council had been engaged in a wide sphere of activities, principally dealing with philanthropy of a preventive sort. Establishment of vacation schools; summer playgrounds; juvenile courts; social settlements; homes for wayward and delinquent girls; employment classes; anti-tuberculosis measures; tenement house reforms; civic regulations affecting health and decency; child labor regulations; homes for working girls, and other measures generally of a protective nature or co-operative with movements made for the betterment of humanity, engaged the attention of this Order.

The officers were: President, Pauline H. Rosenberg (Mrs. Hugo), Pittsburg, Pa.; Honorary President, Hannah G. Solomon (Mrs. Henry), Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lizzie T. Barbe (Mrs. Martin), Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, Melida Pappe (Mrs. Julius), Sioux City, Ia.; Executive Secretary, Miss Sadie American, New York City; Recording Secretary, Hennie Strouse (Mrs. Eli), Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Rebecca Judah (Mrs. J. B.), Louisville, Ky.; Auditor, Marion L. Misch (Mrs. Caesar), Providence, R. I.

The record of the New York Section read at the meeting is fairly typical of what the sections generally were doing. In their spheres of activity they showed that in 1894 they had one religious school with one hundred pupils; in 1907 four schools with three hundred and fifty pupils. In 1894 they had one girls' club, which was their only philanthropic establishment. In 1907 they had a girls' club; three



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KNIGHTS AT THE "OLD VIRGINIA TOURNAMENT"



Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg
President



Miss Sadie American
Secretary

home libraries; a compilation of directories of Jewish charities; they employed a visiting teacher who weekly went to the Children's Hospital at Randall's Island, and another to the House of Refuge at the same place; a probation officer for the care of girls; a woman agent at Ellis Island for the protection of immigrant girls and women; a board of visitors to the New York Almshouse; a visiting teacher for the Bedford Women's Reformatory, and active workers attending to the proper regulation of tenement houses, child labor and employment agencies. They had established a home for wayward girls and unmarried mothers; they had a teacher in the Hudson Training School for Girls; they cared for the indigent Jewish blind and were represented on the Visiting Committee to Bellevue Hospital of the State Charities Aid Society. During 1895 they spent about one hundred and fifty dollars on philanthropy; in 1906-7 they spent nearly eight thousand. Miss Sadie American was President of the New York Section.

Responding to the cordial welcome extended by the Norfolk Council, Mrs. Rosenberg, the National President, said:

America has ever been the trusted home of Jewish citizens —the Jews, whose ancestors struck the first blow for religious liberty and proclaimed the first declaration of independence on their exodus from Egypt. To understand life as it is to-day, we need but to look at the times of the feudal Barons, when all was cruel, and but little thought given to the needs of the retainers. It is also a far cry from the days of Dickens, when poor Joe, the little crossing sweeper, was told to 'move on—move on,' to the present Ibsen, Hauptman types wallowing in the mire, leaving an ugly after-taste, but probably pointing to moral conditions needing remedy. From the Dickens sentiment we have evolved our Juvenile Courts, our Child Labor agitations and other broadly humanitarian works. May we then not hope for an improved moral standard of society as a result of the problem fiction of to-day?

Speaking of the Jewish faith, Mrs. Rosenberg declared:

Ours is not that religion which is so busy with its own soul and the worship of God that it is guilty of cruel neglect of those around us—of the demands of daily being. We have endeavored through the study of our history, literature, and especially the Bible, which is the Jews' contribution to civilization, to inculcate in our members a deeper knowledge and understanding of our place in the world's work and our duty to our fellow beings. Through our work in philanthropy we have tried to bring to our members the benefit of the most enlightened thought in their dealings with the social problems. In our fifty-seven sections our members are engaged in all fields of philanthropic endeavor, primarily that of Preventive Philanthropy, and co-operating with other existing agencies for the good of the community at large. * * * We recognize the duty of the strong to protect and aid the weak; of the enlightened to spread knowledge to the ignorant. Civilization owes it to man to give each citizen equal chances. In this age of greater and more searching knowledge along all lines, we recognize that man owes it to his brother to give that brother the benefit and practice of his knowledge.

The last century went down in history seeing the emancipation of Woman; this country will record her progress and show how she uses her freedom. Young as the century is, it has launched notable movements for the emancipation of the child, and it is along the line of what woman will do for the benefit of future generations that woman's work will be known.

The executive session of the Council was preceded by a special meeting of its Committee on "Immigrant Aid." The room in the Auditorium was filled by members and delegates who sat through the four hour session listening to reports without the least flagging of interest. In New York alone two thousand one hundred and sixty-five girls had been visited during the preceding year. Work had been procured for many. Special English classes had been formed. Some cases had been referred to the Child Labor Committee and placed in the Needle Craft School. Medical service was given gratis. Lodgings were changed, transportation procured, and one case was sent to the Bedford Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. It was reported that during the summer Miss Carrie Wise, Chairman of the New York Immigrant Aid Committee, had procured the co-operation of societies in England, France and Germany so that organizations there could look after the emigrant women before they left their native country, and Miss Sadie American, the National Executive Secretary, had, while abroad, established the same kind of co-operation with Germany, Belgium and Holland, while through the German organization a connection with Russia had been promised. A feature of the meeting of the Council was an address delivered by Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Vice-Chairman of the National Child Labor Committee and Director of the New York School of Philanthropy. His topic was "What America is Doing for Her Juveniles."



S. McC. Lindsay, Ph.D.

November 6. — The *Pickett-Buchanan Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy* cordially welcomed the Virginia Division when at 11:30 A. M. they convened in the Auditorium for the first session of their three days' convention. Mrs. W. R. McKenny, of Petersburg, President, called the meeting to order. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson welcomed the Convention to the Exposition and Mrs. James Y. Leigh, President of the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter delivered an address of greeting. She said: "We welcome you because of the bond of sympathy and of purpose which actuates the United Daughters and which controls our work throughout the entire South, down to the very smallest chapter—that sentiment of patriotism and purpose of sacred charity." She told what had been planned for the entertainment of visitors and in conclusion said: "Welcome, thrice welcome to our beautiful Jamestown Exposition. May our meeting be so peaceful, so harmonious, so fraught with interest and enjoyment as to cause it to stand

forever apart in our memory while life shall last."

Mrs. McKenny replied feelingly on behalf of the Virginia Division. At the conclusion of the address the ritual was followed. This ceremony is a beautiful embodiment of the Daughters' sentiments toward Providence and toward the heroes whom they honor. During the exercises the Confederate choirs of the Norfolk and Portsmouth chapters sang a number of old Southern melodies and Phinney's band played. The feature of the musical programme was the rendition of "The Lost Chord," by the band accompanied by Mr. Whiddit on the organ. Those on the stage during the ceremonies were Mrs. C. B. Tate, of Pulaski; Miss Nellie Preston, of Seven Mile Ford; Miss Annie Mann, of Petersburg; Mrs. J. E. Robinson, of Richmond; Mrs. James Y. Leigh, of Norfolk; Mrs. W. R. McKenny, of Petersburg, and Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson.

November 8.—*Exposition Makers' Day.* The employees of every Department at the Exposition participated in this celebration. The festivities began at seven o'clock in the evening and several hundred of the "Makers" gathered in front of the Auditorium and led by Colonel C. A. Wood, riding a Streets of Cairo donkey, they marched around the War Path and made for the Convention Hall. Silas E. Snyder, Director of Publicity, presided at the meeting, and President Tucker, Colonel Wood, Director-General Martin, General-Counsel Wool and Mr. Geddes, the Secretary of the Government Board, delivered addresses. But the hit of the evening was made by Miss L. E. Pfeiffer, who insinuated broadly how an Exposition should be conducted. She said:

> Why did not the officials take our advice? Any of us could have told them exactly how it all should have been done. We know how Gwynn Shepperd could have handled ceremonies and amused diplomats without giving them so much exercise; we know how Steve Bolles or Snyder could have increased the attendance from three hundred to five hundred a day; we know how Sherwood, Wakefield and Davidson might have extracted a small percentage from the concessionaires without creating a riot; we know how Southgate could have filled the Marine Appliances and Transportation Buildings with something besides atmosphere, and we know how Crown, Essary and Steele could have inserted something in the newspapers besides hot air. We know how Sexton could have pulled off a few successful special events on the Exposition Grounds instead of on paper; we know how Tucker and Barr could have eliminated themselves without the use of artillery; we know how Cottrell could have made a parade ground instead of a mill pond; we know how Wool and Batchelor could have collected a few stock assessments; we know how the Press Club could have given a Seeley dinner and kept it dark; we know how the Board of Directors could have done something besides pass resolutions, and we could have told Dixon how to prevent love making on the parade ground without wasting electricity; we also know how the Jury of Awards could have satisfied everybody and prevented the attempts to lynch Jim Farmer; but they did not consult us and we are now too charitable to heap coals of fire upon their devoted heads.

There was to have been singing, but the crowd wanted to dance and dance they did. After a light supper the ball started and kept up until early in the morning.

November 9.—President James McCrea and Passenger Traffic Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, President George W. Stevens and General Manager C. E. Doyle, of the C. & O. Railway, visited the Exposition. With them were the following directors of the Pennsylvania System: D. H. Starnes, E. F. Brook, T. DeWitt Cuyler, George F. Dixon, Thomas M. Ely, John C. Greene, C. A. Griscom, J. B. Hutchinson, George V. Massey, Louis Nelson, D. S. Newhall, C. S. Patterson, William A. Patton, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, Percival Roberts, J. G. Searles, A. C. Shand, N. P. Shortridge, Henry Tatnall, George Wood, William Shaw, J. H. Speakmore and George F. Ege.



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"PENNSYLVANIA" AND "CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO" OFFICIALS AT THE EXPOSITION

President McCrea said of the Exposition:

> If on the first of June it had been in the shape that it is to-day, it would have been the greatest success in the history of expositions.

November 11.—*American Federation of Labor Day.* More than a thousand delegates to the annual convention of the *American Federation of Labor* met in the Auditorium of the Exposition. At no previous gathering had so many orators appeared on the programme. The President of the Exposition, the Governor of Virginia, the Mayors of Norfolk and Newport News, James O'Donnell, President of the *Virginia Federation of Labor*, A. T. Scott, President of the *Norfolk Central Labor Union*, and W. T. Anderson, President of the Norfolk Board of Trade, all spoke and extended a welcome. To these Samuel Gompers, Pres-



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OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN FRONT OF AUDITORIUM

ident of the American Federation of Labor, responded. The exercises were opened by an invocation by the Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, of Norfolk. In the course of his speech, Mr. Gompers said:

I am sure that no man could have been within hearing distance of the magnificent addresses that have been delivered to us this morning without being affected so deeply by them as to cause an impression that would last so long as life might remain, and listening I was for a moment transported back a third of a century and it seemed to me that again I could see the doors of decent society closed against the men who had the intelligence and courage to face antagonism, bitterness and prejudice, the men who had the power to associate themselves with the few in the labor movement who proclaimed the rights of labor and who pledged themselves and their lives to the task of trying to bring about the knowledge and conception among the toilers of our country that union was essential to their common uplift. In those days, to speak in the language of to-day, the men who upheld united labor were regarded as having a "brainstorm." Passing through the years since, I look further back into the days when men not only had their foreheads branded with red hot irons to designate their contumacy against their masters, but were sent to the jails and to the gibbets. We find ourselves here in old Virginia with a transformation that has not only honored labor but in turn honors the intelligence of the men who have come here and welcomed us by their presence and in their speeches. * * * Labor to-day stands erect, looking the whole world in the face, insisting upon equal treatment and equal opportunity, and it resents any attempt at injustice or wrong.

The American Federation of Labor held a two weeks' session in Norfolk, but this was their day at the Exposition.

November 15.—President Tucker greeting the *United Daughters of the Confederacy* paid a high tribute to the bravery of the Southern soldier, but no more sincere or eulogistic than the one he paid to the women of the South who had been forced to bear the brunt of the War waiting at home and hoping against hope. "Their courage," he declared, "is the pride of the South to-day, and the South owes it to its women that monuments in cemeteries on battlefields and in public squares of almost every Southern city have been erected, and it is their love for their noble dead which has made these testimonials possible."

Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N. (Retired), followed Mr. Tucker. Among other things he said:

In all ages love of country has been held a noble sentiment, and when men have offered their lives in defense of their homes and country their names and deeds have been cherished by their people and the praises of all mankind have been given to them. In our times and country the life in peaceful homes and among kindred and friends is dearer to man than ever in the history of the world. The part of the warrior of old, his business in life, was to fight and at last to die. In our time, to resign the cherished life of peace and family in order to buckle on the sword requires a noble courage and higher devotion to patriotic duty. To send forth to battle the husband, father or son demands from a woman a consecration which has no parallel in any other act of renunciation. Such were the fate and deeds of those of our men and women during the Civil War. The heroic action of those men and women, whether of the North or South, shall be the theme of tribute through the ages. Patriotic associations which cherish their fame will always be a part of the life-blood of the Nation, and among them to-day the United Daughters of the Confederacy holds the respect, the sympathy and the praise of every true American heart.

Mrs. James Y. Leigh, President of the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the hostess organization, and Mrs. William R. McKenny, of Petersburg, the President of the Virginia Division, extended a welcome for the Daughters of the State. Mrs. Lizzie G. Henderson, President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, responded to the greetings. She said:

This welcome from Virginia does not surprise me, for is not this visit somewhat in the light of a homecoming week to most of us? Cannot most of us point to a time when our ancestors were among the patriot rebels of Virginia, fighting for the God-given right of freedom of thought, of speech and of action, and are not those same ancestors held lovingly in Virginia's bosom, waiting for the end of time?

After the meeting at the Auditorium a reception was tendered to the visitors at "Beauvoir," the house erected by the Virginia Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. W. W. Old, of Norfolk, a member of the Pickett-Buchanan Chapter, was the Beauvoir official hostess.

Princess Ann County, the *Eastern Shore of Virginia*, *Albemarle Sound* and the *Virginia Firemen's Association* jointly celebrated. The exercises in the Auditorium consisted of speeches made by Congressman W. A. Jones of the First Virginia District, Director-General Alvah H. Martin of the Exposition, and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia. There was a tilting tournament in the afternoon, which was won by F. S. Sinclair, of York County, Virginia, and subsequently a test run between a fire company of Newport News and one belonging to the Exposition, the former winning by one second. The contestants ran one hundred and fifty yards, laid three lengths of hose, made connections and turned on water. The Newport News Company performed the feat in thirty-five and one-half seconds. The Firemen gave a ball in the evening at the Convention Hall.

November 18.—*Suffolk*, *Smithfield* and *Isle of Wight Day* was celebrated. The Rev. W. Thoburn Clark, of Carrsville, Va., pastor of the Beaver Dam Baptist Church, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. For the Exposition Mr. Tucker delivered the address of welcome and for the State Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson gave a greeting. Dr. Gavin Rawls, Superintendent of Schools of Isle of Wight County, replied with an able address, and Attorney E. H. Williams of Smithfield, responded for his town. Dr. Rawls in his speech wittily referred to the beneficent climate of his county and claimed that it militated against the health of physicians and Mr. Williams indicted his locality for its peacefulness which was equally fatal to the success of lawyers. The chairman closed the meeting with a benediction, saying that it was his custom at meetings, over which he presided, to dismiss his congregation with a blessing and that he saw no reason why upon the present occasion he should deviate from that custom.



Rev. W. Thoburn Clark
Carrsville, Va.

November 19.—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York, was the orator on *Civic Improvement Day*. Following a brief but hearty introduction by Mr. Tucker, the distinguished visitor began his theme—"The Pillars of the Republic." He said:

The checking of political corruption and the fostering of political purity are unqualifiedly ethical in their influence upon the life of the individual and the State alike. In keeping with the principle which goes back to the days of ancient Athens, politics, whether in theory or practice, is a branch of morals.

The first condition of the purifying of politics, city, State, national, is the re-birth of patriotism. Patriotism, the higher patriotism, I take to mean, not a ranting and mischievous Chauvinism, explosive, short-lived and meaningless as Fourth of July fireworks, but a sincere and abiding love of country, Vaterlandsliebe—for patriotism signifies that,—the love of country as a father. I shall not voice the demand of Socrates that our country is more to be valued and higher and holier far than mother or father or any ancestor, but I base my plea upon the truth that either patriotism is nothing more than a name, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, or else it is a love for one's country similar in kind, if not in degree, to a man's love for his home.

He urged Americans to take pattern and inspiration from the Greeks and Romans who looked upon interest in the affairs of State as the highest duty of man. He referred to the Athenian custom of marking with red the togas of those who did not appear at the voting place and the custom of fining such as enemies of the State, and quoted the law of Pythagoras which



REV. STEPHEN S. WISE, Ph. D.

pronounced every man infamous, who, in questions of public moment, did not take sides. Our duties to the State he summarized as

Continuous, intelligent and disinterested devotion to the highest interests of city, state and nation, and the paramount necessity is that such devotion be perennial and unwearying, rather than fitful and unstable. We concern ourselves with politics, so-called, for a few days or weeks in the year and always prior to elections as if there were no country to be served and safe-guarded save around the election season, whereas the politicians are untiring in devotion to their own interest every day in the year and every hour in the day, in much the same way as the churches are open a few hours in the week, while the grog-shop and the brothel alone obey the injunction to keep the gates standing open continually.

Parties are believed to be necessary to the political life of a democracy, but partisanship forgets that parties are but means to effect the national good and comes to look upon party as an end in itself,—an error comparable to the notion of those who hold religion to be a matter of ritualism rather than righteousness. Partisanship, in a word, substitutes means, the party, for the end, which is country. As a result of this perversion of judgment, parties have come to assume an unreasoning and overmastering position in political life. The party caucus is the destroyer of political independence and not unseldom of moral courage. Parties make too many measures their own especial cause, and thus, in the words of Emerson, sacrifice the man to the measure. Nearly every bill of consequence before either House of Congress is made a party measure, with the result that men are either gagged or read out of the party.

* * * * * * * * *

I have heard scores of men say with much show of pride and self-approval, "I am a lifelong Republican," or "I am a lifelong Democrat." I think it finer and nobler to be a lifelong American, that is, to set country above party.

He quoted William Pitt, who, dying, said not: "Oh! save my party!" but, "Oh, save my country, Heaven!"

As one of the inevitable results of political corruption, Dr. Wise mentioned unjust and inequitable taxation, and he claimed of every large city in the country it might safely be said that civic corruption obtains with the consent of large real estate holders and men of wealth generally. Inequality of taxation was, however, only one of the results, for he said:

Political corruption not alone raises taxes unjustly and needlessly, but lowers the standards of civic and public honor, and in its train there follow a multitude of equally baleful effects. Political conditions to-day pervert the standards of young men who are ambitious of entering politics; many clean young men are either repelled or else ruined; the vicious and unprincipled are attracted, and a profitable field for action is afforded to them; while among the evils incident to political corruption are the crippling of police efficiency, in order to serve the machine in power, and the creation of unrest in relations between labor and capital brought about by politicians who coddle and flatter and humbug and own the laboring classes; they humor the workingman in order to gain his vote, but capital generally owns the politician and office-holder. When once the Sugar and Steel Trusts have given a very large sum of money to the national committee of a party in order to elect a President and a Congress, it is hardly to be expected that either President or Congress will be wholly free to act in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

As a cure for these evils the speaker claimed that we must realize the sacredness of the duty of voting only for a man who would well measure up to the standards of honesty and worth. He continued:

Worth, character and fitness ought to be the possessions of any man who presents himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and a party which nominates the unfit and the unworthy should be rebuked at the polls. The character of the people, thought the Greeks, is known by the character of those whom they delight to honor. This might well give us pause, for you and I would hardly wish to be judged by some of those whom our votes placed in public office.

He deplored the appeal to racial, religious or fraternal loyalty, and said:

The German-American or the Jewish-American or the Irish-American or the Zulu-American vote is an absurd and unwarrantable anomaly. I am not an American Jew, but an American and a Jew, an American without adjectives in all matters affecting the welfare of my country, a Jew in the matter of my religious belief and moral training.

Dr. Wise's speech was heard by a large and distinctly attentive audience who listened eagerly and thoughtfully as the speaker emphasized point after point of his splendid and telling argument.

November 24.—A constant downpour of rain destroyed the potential success of *Children's Day* at the Exposition. Of more than five hundred babies who had been entered for the infants' contest, scarcely a dozen appeared, but a thousand of the older children were on hand and celebrated in a manner entertaining to themselves. At one o'clock a luncheon was served to the little ones, but all the other functions were postponed until the closing day.

November 25.—It was most appropriate to celebrate an *Army and Navy Day* at the Exposition since these branches of the Government service had been the chief contributing factors to the success of the Ter-Centennial. Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N. (Retired), was a prominent figure in the day's exercises. President Tucker was chairman of the



REAR-ADM. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY (RETIRED)
During War with Spain commanded Flying Squadron 1898—Was in immediate command in battle of Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet—Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic Squadron 1899-1901—Retired October 9, 1901

meeting and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson was the first speaker. He emphasized the gratitude of the people of Virginia to President Roosevelt for his deep and abiding interest in the Exposition, and said: "He has been our friend in every hour of need—the silver lining to the darkest cloud of our troubles." The speaker paid a tribute to General Grant, Colonel Reade, Major Mallory, Captain Hines and all the executive officers of the military camp, and to Rear-Admiral Harrington who had endeared himself to all Virginians.

Admiral Schley received an ovation. Speaking of the colonial days, the Admiral said:

Since those primitive times the colony founded in this vicinity has grown to a great nation and we cannot avoid the thought that it has been under the guiding hand of Providence that our prosperous growth has been stimulated, our desert places and our wildernesses from sea to sea have been made to blossom as the rose, and our happiness as a people, such as the world has never known, reigns everywhere.

He struck the keynote of the Exposition when he proclaimed:

I admit that my patriotism is refreshed by contact with the spirit influencing the object of this great Exposition upon the grounds so hallowed and historic, and it would be well for all of us who come to this vicinity, Mr. President, if we catch a little of the spirit commemorated by this great Ter-Centennial anniversary of the birth of our great and free nation, and better still if when we return to our home we should lay to our own souls the lesson taught by these heroic, fearless and God-fearing founders at Jamestown, in the days of Auld Lang Syne.

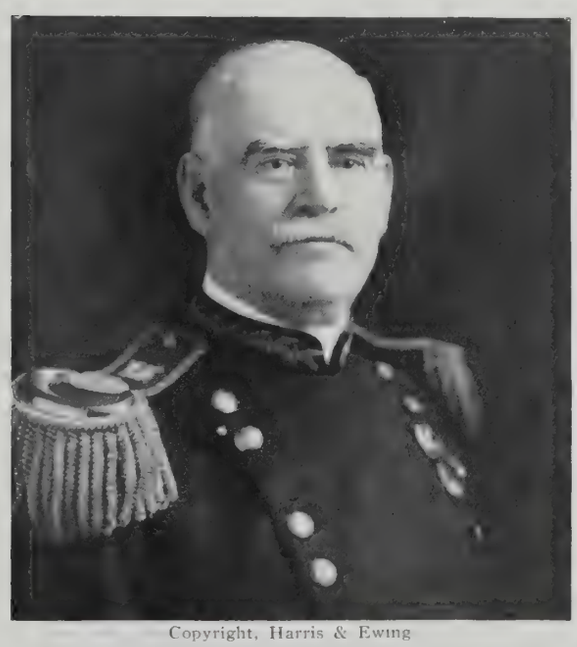
Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General of the United States Army, next spoke. After remarking that it was only just that those charged with the direction of the Exposition should set apart a day commemorating the services of the Army and Navy, thus extending some visible and tangible recognition of the forces into whose hands was committed the question of national defense, he said:

It was wisely determined at the beginning of our constitutional history, that the institution of the new republic should be entirely civil, that the strength of its military and naval establishments should be measured by its defensive needs, and that the forces as were maintained on land and sea should be always and everywhere, save in the emergency of actual war, subordinate to the constitutional civil authorities. First, the peace officer; afterward the soldier.

To this sound and wholesome order of civil subordination of the Army and Navy we have always loyally adhered. The commonwealth has, upon more than one occasion, been in danger, but never from military or naval aggression. The standing army, more than a million strong, at the close of the Civil War, was as little dangerous to republican institutions as the standing army seventy-five thousand strong which existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

To a majority of our people the Army is as little known as our battleships and commerce-destroyers are to the farmers of the Middle West or the miners of Montana and Idaho. They follow its achievements with interest and approval, but by personal contact with either branch of the combatant service they know little or nothing. It is well that this should be so. The Army and Navy, avoiding all political questions as matters with which, as a class set apart, they have no concern, are expected to hold themselves in constant readiness for the summons to duty. Whenever it comes, in whatever shape or form, they must be ready to meet it. Constant preparation, incessant drill and toil, drudgery without ceasing—all must be endured not only with patience and fortitude, but with abiding cheerfulness, that the time and occasion may find them ready.

So wherever the armed forces find themselves scattered over one hundred and eighty degrees of longitude, from the snow-laden mountains of Alaska to the palm-fringed coast of the Spanish Main, in the long silence of the Arctic night or by seas where endless summer reigns, they stand at their posts of duty ready for the call; ready to do, to suffer, to die, if need be under the shining folds of the flag which floats over them, and in defense of the State whose history they have made illustrious.



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BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE B. DAVIS
Judge-Advocate-General U. S. A.

November 26.—*Fitzhugh Lee Day.* The memory of General Fitzhugh Lee was appropriately honored with Memorial services held in the Auditorium. Colonel Joseph Bryan, of Richmond, presided, and Major R. W. Hunter, a life-long friend of the dead warrior and statesman, was the orator of the day. He began with the quotation: "Ulysses has gone down to Hesperides and there is no one left in Ithaca to bend his matchless bow," and continued:

Fitz Lee was rather a lively youth; he never was good enough to go into the missionary box. While a cadet at West Point, unlike his distinguished uncle who never received a demerit, Fitz managed to get the maximum allowance just short of dismissal. His name was not very near the head of the list of graduates but he was the most popular cadet at the Academy and took first honors for horsemanship, which secured for him a commission in the famous Second Cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hardee and Thomas Majors. Nearly every one of the officers of that regiment became distinguished soldiers in the Confederate or Union Army.

He told of General Lee's protest against sending the Maine to Havana, his common sense convincing him that the visit of a war vessel would, in the then excited state of the

populace, lead to disaster. He told of the appointment of Fitz Lee as Major-General of volunteers commanding the Seventh Corps, and of the applications which poured in upon him from all parts of the country for places upon his staff, one coming from Mr. Roosevelt who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Hunter continued:

President McKinley had promised General Fitz if Havana was attacked he should lead the forces, but the politicians feared if such a chance was given him that the presidency would follow in the wake of the glory he would gain as the hero of the war, and he was side-tracked in Florida.*

Concerning General Lee's services in cementing the Union, the speaker said:

My idea is that General Fitz Lee is entitled to fame by reason of his brilliant reputation, as a soldier, both at home and abroad; his eclat as the representative of the United States in Cuba, when the hearts of the people went out to him with enthusiastic admiration and warmest approval; his widespread popularity, co-extensive with the bounds of the country; his extraordinary personal magnetism, which drew all hearts to him; and the fact, perhaps the most important of all, that through his agency and the epoch-making events in our recent history with which he was so closely connected, and was so large a part, the relations between the sections became more cordial, and the people are more united by the bonds of mutual respect and friendship than they had been for more than half a century.

He reviewed Fitz Lee's service as instructor of cavalry at West Point; the part he played in the campaign against Pope; his relief of Hill's pickets at South Mountain Pass; the time when after the battle of Sharpsburg, Fitz Lee's brigade was the only force confronting the entire army of McClellan; the contest between General Averill's division and Fitz Lee's brigade at Kelly Ford; the battle of Chancellorsville; the fierce fight at Hanover, Pa.; his good work at Gettysburg; the important assistance he rendered at Spottsylvania Court-House; the battle of "Yellow Tavern," when he succeeded the superb Stuart; Ream's Station; the battle of Winchester, and Appomattox.

Referring to him as the chief executive of Virginia, Major Hunter said:

Fitz Lee was one of the very best of our Governors. He proved himself wise in counsel, upright and tactful in civil administration, as he had been among the bravest of the brave in those terrible days "when the grapes were of iron and the vintage was of blood." Thus civic renown supplemented his firmly established military fame.

No one who saw the grand procession down Pennsylvania Avenue, or rode on the staff of General Fitz Lee, as I did, when Cleveland was first inaugurated, need be told that there was that indescribable magnetism in our Fitz, which captivated the crowding thousands who lined the sidewalks and stirred the multitude there gathered from all parts of the country with wildest enthusiasm.

What a glorious thing it would be if the Jamestown Exposition Company could issue a clearing house certificate, pay off the paltry million or so that remained unsatisfied, sell the plant to the government for a grand naval station, and then erect a magnificent equestrian statue upon the parade ground named in honor of its first President. It would be a "thing of beauty," of inspiration "and a joy forever." Then, indeed—when the taps are sounded and its lights put out—it could be said, "Finis coronat opus."

In conclusion Major Hunter remarked:

His life was so full of great and brilliant exploits in the outer world, so brimful of all that was charming in the inner social world, where heart goes out to heart and smile answers smile and the sweet offices of genial humor and heartfelt sympathy prevail, that the task was impossible within and upon so short a notice. A volume of no small dimensions would be needed for a career so eventful and so picturesque.

Let me say in conclusion that it was not because of Fitz Lee's fame as soldier, diplomat or eminent civilian, not because of his high birth and rare distinction, that we love him most, but because his noble life and nature gave new meaning to noblesse oblige—the finest illustration that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood."

November 27.—In the evening a farewell banquet was given by the officials of the Jamestown Exposition to the National and State commissioners and to the Army and Navy officers stationed at the Exposition. It was the most brilliant stag social function of the entire Exposition. More than one hundred guests sat at the table in the Marine Restaurant from seven to twelve o'clock: William M. Geddes, Secretary of the U. S. Government Board; the Mexican National Commissioners, Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola, Captain Lugo, Lieutenant Corzo, the Honorable M. Veloz-Goiticoa; Commissioners Bryant of New Jersey, Batchelor of Rhode Island, Humphrey of Illinois, Eddy of Connecticut, Ousley of Kentucky, Hamlin of New York, Trumbaugh of Missouri, Baughman and Meekins of Maryland, Bolin of Ohio, and Secretary Curtis of Connecticut; Captain Jenks, U. S. A., Captain Reinberg, U. S. R. C. S., Lieutenants Cootes, Waddell and Bagby, U. S. A., Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan and Adjutant-General Clinton L. Wright, First Brigade Virginia Volunteers; Colonel Philip Reade, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., Captain John L. Hines, Adjutant-General "Camp Captain John Smith"; Captains Julius Kilian and Charles J. Symmonds, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. A., Captains T. N. Horn and John M. Morgan, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., Captain Hugh A. Dunn, and Lieutenants McCannon, Cass, Dagen, Jacobs, Beck, Turner and Huntley, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A.; Captain E. M. Talbot, Chaplain Father O'Keefe, First Lieutenant Harry G. Humphries, Veterinary Surgeon Robert J. Foster of the Twelfth Cavalry. The principal officers and directors of the Exposition Company acted as hosts.

November 28.—A most impressive undenominational, rather inter-denominational, religious service was celebrated in the Auditorium. This was *Thanksgiving Day* and the opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. E. B. Booker, of Norfolk. The Right Reverend Dennis Joseph O'Connell, D.D., President of the Catholic University of Washington, was the first speaker. This distinguished educator and eminent churchman with telling eloquence appealed to his hearers that they demand in season and out of season character, sober habits, observance of the laws of the land, and an absolute inviolability of the Constitution. He said that the first name spoken on Jamestown Island was Christ and the settlers, dying, bequeathed religion as a priceless heritage to their children, and that the American people would

* General Lee once told the Editor and several times repeated in his presence that it was generally believed by naval and military men that Cervera's fleet would try to reach Havana. Mr. McKinley had promised General Lee that he should lead the army of invasion if Havana was the objective point. The deflection of the fleet to Santiago altered the conditions. Whatever opposition there might have been to the appointment of a volunteer general as head of an army corps which would play the leading rôle in a war had vanished in the case of General Lee so far as it might have existed in regard to the attack on Havana; but dissatisfaction would certainly have been manifested if he had been sent to the new point. General Lee did not doubt the sincerity of the President and always regarded his detention in Florida as a misfortune for which fate alone could be blamed.

This note is not intended to reflect upon the sincerity of the speaker, which is not only unquestioned but unquestionable. It merely states as a fact that General Lee's opinion and the speaker's were opposed.—Ed.



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RIGHT REV. DENNIS J. O'CONNELL, D.D.
President Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

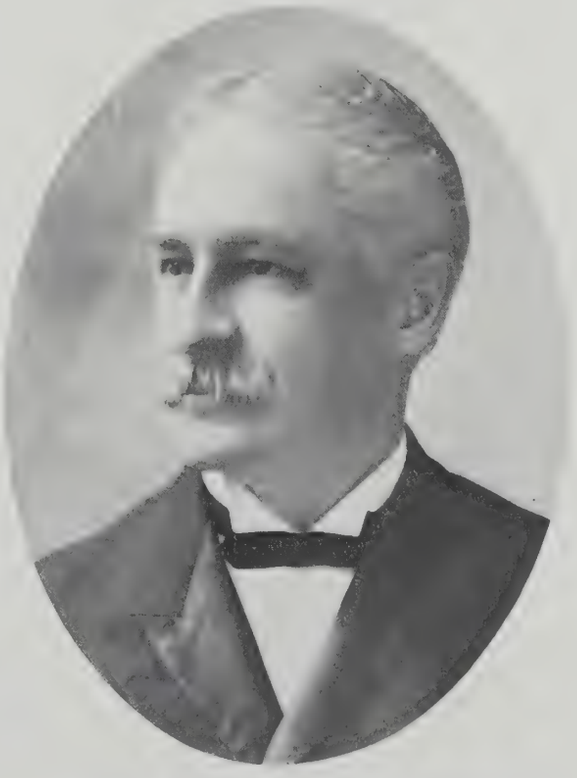
build their government and power in vain unless they placed first, foremost and above all else the absolute sovereignty of God and recognized man's complete and entire dependence upon Him. As reasons for gratitude to the giver of all benefits, Monsignor O'Connell expatiated upon the material prosperity of the country and the unlimited civil and religious liberty which the people enjoyed; and he said that the Jamestown Exposition itself was a favor for which the country should be grateful since the fair was a national home coming. Referring briefly to the Civil War the speaker said that the birthplace of the nation came unfortunately near being also the nation's grave, but the country reunited after the fraternal struggle now was not only more prosperous as a whole but that the South, itself the loser in the cause, was arrayed in power and greatness never dreamed by those who lived before the Civil War. As a peroration Monsignor O'Connell expressed not only his hope but conviction that our great country would never stray off after false gods nor worship above all silver and gold, but that the people of America would grow in faithfulness to the real God and faithfulness to the laws of enlightenment, while they would love more and more the grand old flag.

Rev. W. W. Moore, D.D., LL.D., President of Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Va., was the next speaker. He designated as his text "The Palladium of America," mentioning that after the building of Troy the founder of the City prayed that the place might be taken under the special protection of the gods, and the same night there fell from heaven a wooden image of Pallas. The people of Troy placed this Palladium in their citadel, believing that so long as it remained, their town would be invincible, and not until the crafty Ulysses stole the figure did Troy fall.

All a superstitious fancy, you say; and so it was; but in modern times and in our own land we have, at least, a partial parallel in historic fact. The foundation of this country was laid by our fathers in the fear of God. Many of them, indeed, came from their native lands to these shores solely for the purpose of securing liberty to worship God according to their own understanding of His requirements. In the very beginning of their work in the New World they prayed that the Almighty would have this country under His special care. Their Palladium was not a wooden image, but an inspired book, a precious gift of God which had, indeed, come down from heaven through the men whom he had chosen to record His will; and this book these early settlers and patriots had brought with them from beyond the seas. They were convinced that so long as this Palladium was preserved, so long as this book was honored, so long as its instructions were obeyed, their work as nation-builders would endure; but that, if this word of God were ignored or neglected, the commonwealth would perish. That, I say, was their profound conviction, and it will be the profound conviction of any intelligent, earnest, and unprejudiced man of the present time, who will thoughtfully consider all the facts in the case.

The speaker enquired: "What is the real guarantee of our civilization and culture and character, our freedom and prosperity and power?" Answering the query he denied that it was our geographical isolation, advantageous though it was. He refused to believe that our national solidarity gave such a guarantee although it was an advantage that our States stood compact in contradistinction with the nations of the Old World whose large colonial possessions were at the same time elements of power and weakness, but he showed that our vaunted solidarity was now a thing of the past for Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico were outlying points of vulnerability. Admitting the immensity of our material resources he denied that even that was a guarantee, though he said that the great United States with its area of three million square miles, stretching from ocean to ocean, embraces more material wealth, wider range of climate, and a greater variety of products than any other country under the sun, all of which combined to justify our application to this country of the statement made by an ancient singer concerning another land: "The Lord hath not dealt so with any nation."

Some claim that the maintenance of our liberty and the preservation of our prosperity are due to our wonderful system of popular education, and Dr. Moore showed that more money



REV. W. W. MOORE, D.D., LL.D.
President Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

was spent for educational purposes in the United States than in any country in the world, twice as much per capita as was spent by England, three times as much as was spent by France and nearly five times what Germany spends, but, he said, that a system of merely secular education cannot save this country, and he called the attention of his audience to the Bible, saying:

The Palladium of America is the Bible; the only guarantee of our civilization and culture, our freedom and prosperity and power is the word of God. Allow me to state at once that this is no merely ministerial or professional or conventional view. It has been clearly recognized and strongly stated by many able men who, however eminent they may have been in civil or military or scientific affairs, were not peculiarly distinguished for spirituality and piety.

Therefore, fellow citizens, as you value the civil liberty and the material prosperity of the American people and as you value their character and culture, to say nothing specifically of their deliverance from sin and their consecration to God in righteousness, I charge you earnestly to make it your definite and steady endeavor to saturate the minds and hearts of our whole people with the emancipating, enlightening, uplifting and saving Word of God."



REV. EDWARD N. CALISCH
Richmond, Va.

Bishop Charles D. Galloway, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, tall, powerful in frame, imposing in appearance, without any preliminary introduction launched into a fiery sermon on patriotism, which, he said, is a deep passion, as deep as the sea, and a duty as solemn as Sinai where God wrote his commandments in lightning. Said the Bishop:

This country must be as faithfully served as it is ardently loved, if it is to continue to make that history which shows our greatness, that history of which every day is an epoch and every year an era. Our soldiers have ever won the admiration of the world on the field of battle, and our naval prowess has been proven, for in one hour we gave Spain the greatest submarine navy in the world.

* * * * * * * * *

The South and the North are united in one country to-day as never before since the Constitutional Convention of 1789, and while I come from a far Southern State, which gave the Confederacy its only President, I rejoice in the unity of a reunited nation.

The Bishop said that the courts must be just if they would be respected, that crimes must be punished and the innocent protected, and that lawlessness of the mob would then be suppressed.

We must enthrone and maintain the law. When its sanctity is disregarded and its mandates become powerless, there is no safety or security of life and property. The readiness of the individual citizen to take the law into his own hands is a menace to our government, and I have no respect for the spirit of the mob which would smash even a Kansas saloon, for the Kingdom of Heaven is not to be redeemed by these methods.

The Reverend Edward N. Calisch of Richmond had been invited to deliver an address, but unfortunately that distinguished Rabbi and firm advocate of the Exposition could not be present.

The Star Spangled Banner, sung by a choir and the entire audience, closed the ceremonies after which the distinguished churchmen held an informal reception on the platform of the Auditorium.

One of the most brilliant functions of the entire Exposition was the ball given by the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity in the large Convention Hall at the Exposition grounds on Thanksgiving night. Norfolk's Senior German Club was invited as a whole, and, under the chaperonage of the following ladies, local society turned out *en masse:* Miss Virginia Gatewood, Mesdames Floyd Hughes, C. B. Ryan, Randolph Hicks, Junius F. Lynch, J. A. C. Groner, Howard Shield, H. St. George Tucker, J. Taylor Ellyson, P. F. Harrington, Inman Payne, George C. Cabell, James Y. Leigh, Barton Myers, Holt Page, E. Tatterson and J. A. Neugebauer, of Norfolk; Mrs. R. M. Berry, Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and Mrs. J. Griff Edwards, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Edward L. Walbridge of St. Johns, Michigan; Miss Emma Little of Plainfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Mabel Wolcott Brown of Boston, and Mrs. James W. Shaffer of Wilmington, Delaware. Led by Ellery's Band, the beautiful affair opened with a grand march promptly at 9 o'clock and ended shortly after midnight. The committee who had charge of the ball were D. Tillar I'Anson, T. A. Tatterson, C. B. Shaffer and G. L. Doughty.

November 30.—The people of Tidewater Virginia crowded to the Exposition for *Closing Day.* The center of early interest was the Auditorium where a baby show was progressing. Hundreds of very small children and many slightly larger tots and half grown lads and lassies entered for the prizes. Where children were not in the Auditorium women were. It was about noon when the Carnival started with a spelling bee and contest for the talented children; then "Buster Brown and his dog Tige" amused the audience, and the babies were judged. There were as usual a few proud mothers and a great many dissatisfied. In the exhibit buildings there was the beginning of chaos. Several auctions were going on and many exhibitors were packing. The sound of the hammer was everywhere—for the time, it had taken the place of the barker's cries and the demonstrator's calls. There was a medley of noises in the Transportation Building where steel clashed and bells tolled and engines puffed, and the ubiquitous small boy added his consequential quota.



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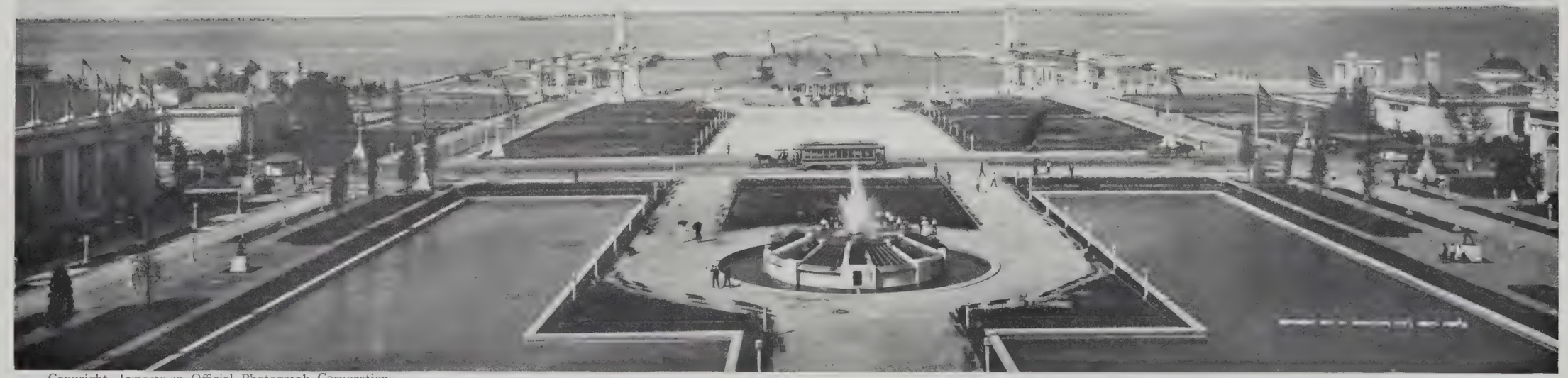
THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

During the last week of the Exposition, a *Chrysanthemum Show* attracted visitors to the southeastern end of the Machinery Building. More than a thousand blooms, sent by fanciers and growers from many cities, competed for the cups offered as prizes. Among the exhibits sent from a distance were a number of Chicago flowers, and these were unhurt during their journey.

All of the blooms were transferred to Convention Hall on the evening of Closing Day. Julius J. Heinrich, the Landscape Superintendent of the Exposition, conducted the show and directed the decorations of the Hall for the last social function—a *Chrysanthemum* Ball. The costumes of the participants attracted much attention, many of them were suggestive of Japanese flowers and most of the ladies wore chrysanthemums in their hair. About an hour before midnight the dancing stopped and all of those who could, got inside the Auditorium doors. Director-General Martin made a brief statement which was purely a business accounting, showing how he had administered the affairs of the Company, and very much delighted those who were on the Exposition's pay roll, by saying that he had just signed checks to pay all the salaries. He showed that the indebtedness of the Exposition had not increased during his incumbency and that to the contrary he had liquidated all current bills and had paid out fifty-five thousand dollars in addition.

President Tucker delivered an excellent address in which he explained what had been the purpose of the Exposition builders and what they had accomplished, and he claimed that the Exposition, financial failure though it might be, was actually a gigantic success of which every American, and especially every Virginian, might well be proud. He told of the great men who had visited the Exposition and delivered speeches and of the effect, on the people of the whole Union, of this celebration which had been held in commemoration of the first settlement.

The ceremonies concluded. *Vale et plaudite!* The curtain was about to descend on the finished play. A great undertaking had reached its climax and was to be no more. As solemnly as if they were participating in some religious ritual, the crowd in the Auditorium slowly filed outward and met the crowd which had gathered from all parts of the grounds. The President of the Exposition was to extinguish the lights which had served alike for illumination and adornment. Bareheaded stood Mr. Tucker on the broad steps and slowly he turned the switch that was to cast darkness like a pall over the erstwhile scene of gaiety. The lapping of the tiny waves of Hampton Roads were distinctly audible, no other sound broke the perfect silence. It was the end. To many the close of the great fair brought relief; there were burdens lifted, which had rested heavily, but a mist of sadness yet enveloped all and those whose duties had been most arduous thought of the effort that had grown and waxed great under their fostering care, while, to the general, whose interest less direct had yet been keen and personal, the scene was solemn, and reverentially it was enacted. On the still night there floated the music of bugles sounding taps; the pageant was over; the life was ended, and military honors were being tendered.



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VIEW OF RALEIGH SQUARE AND GOVERNMENT PIER FROM AUDITORIUM ROOF



LAWN AROUND STATE BUILDINGS

CHAPTER IX

STATE PARTICIPATION

PALATIAL MANSIONS ON SHORE LINE—VIRGINIA, HOSTESS OF THE STATES, VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS, PLAN OF STATE BUILDING, LAYING CORNER-STONE, HOSTESSES, BUILDING AND FURNITURE, ENTERTAINMENTS, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS—CONNECTICUT, DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING—DELAWARE, ENABLING ACT, COMMISSIONERS, CURIOUS HOUSE, RECEPTIONS—GEORGIA, PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTEREST—ILLINOIS, ATTRACTIVE HEADQUARTERS, NOTABLE FUNCTIONS, POPULARITY OF THE HOUSE—KENTUCKY, STATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, PUBLIC SPIRITED KENTUCKIANS, FORT BOONESBORO, LARGE REGISTRATION—LOUISIANA, TYPICAL CREOLE MANSION, PICTURES, ENTERTAINMENTS—MARYLAND, GENEROUS APPROPRIATION, SOCIAL FEATURES, FURNITURE, PAINTINGS AND RELICS—MASSACHUSETTS, OLD STATE HOUSE, COLONIAL EXHIBIT, MEETINGS AND RECEPTIONS—MICHIGAN, LATE OPENING OF STATE BUILDING, MICHIGAN DAY BANQUET—MISSOURI, LOCATION OF BUILDING, LUNCHEONS, RECEPTIONS AND DINNERS—NEW HAMPSHIRE, BUILDING OPENED EARLY, ENTERTAINMENTS—NEW YORK, LARGEST APPROPRIATION, IMPOSING HEADQUARTERS, HANDSOME FURNISHINGS, ELABORATE SOCIAL FEATURES—NEW JERSEY, EARLY INTEREST WELL SUSTAINED, NEW JERSEY'S PAINTINGS, SPLENDID RECEPTIONS—NORTH CAROLINA, LARGE NUMBER OF VISITORS, ELABORATE FUNCTIONS, NORTH CAROLINA DAY—OHIO, LARGE APPROPRIATION, DISTINCTIVE BUILDING—PENNSYLVANIA, STRONG COMMISSION, INDEPENDENCE HALL, COLONIAL FURNITURE, ENTERTAINMENTS—RHODE ISLAND, FIRST COMPLETED STATE BUILDING, NOTABLE SOCIAL FEATURES, DEDICATION OF BUILDING—VERMONT, DAINTY HEADQUARTERS—WEST VIRGINIA, DIGNIFIED BUILDING, FINE RECEPTIONS, HANDSOME DECORATIONS—NORTH DAKOTA, SINGLE COMMISSIONERS—STATE COMMISSIONER'S ASSOCIATION.

FACING on Willoughby Avenue, the great mile-long boulevard which bordered Hampton Roads, or standing on squares adjacent to the harbor, were the various State headquarters, over whose porticos were written the names "Connecticut," "Delaware," "Georgia," "Illinois," "Kentucky," "Louisiana," "Maryland," "Massachusetts," "Michigan," "Missouri," "New Hampshire," "New Jersey," "New York," "North Carolina," "North Dakota," "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Rhode Island," "Vermont," "Virginia" and "West Virginia"—uncommercial were these and each established as a sentimental testimonial rather than a show place.

Most of these States had collective commonwealth exhibits* in the various departments of the Exposition and three whose names do not appear in the list of house builders maintained attractive commercial displays. South Carolina made a direct appropriation. Oklahoma through its Chambers of Commerce raised funds for an exhibit and the Counties of San Diego and Los Angeles presented an array of wonders which did ample credit to California.

The liberal participation of the States was directly attributable to the original conception of the Exposition creators. The efforts to interest the general Government and the State legislatures were based alike upon appeals to sentiment rather than to the commercial instinct. It was at all times obvious that some means would have to be afforded to the States through which they might receive an opportunity to display their resources, but the commissioners of each State were urged to divorce commerce from the headquarters and in no case was the request denied.

* In this chapter only pre-Exposition matters and details connected with State buildings will be treated. Whenever the States made separate displays such will be described in the chapter dealing with the subjects illustrated. The details of celebration in connection with State Days and other events of special importance even when closely related to some particular commonwealth are described each under its proper date in the "Diary of the Exposition."—ED.

Some of the commonwealths grouped all of their exhibits in the States Exhibit Palace, some separated them, placing displays in practically all of the exhibit palaces, but no State building contained an industrial show.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA, which had authorized the Exposition, jealously exercised a watchful care over the undertaking from its very inception. When a charter was granted to the Exposition Company the State demanded a representative not only in the directorate of the Company but on each standing committee, and twelve Commissioners, ten of these from the several Congressional Districts of the State and two representing the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, were appointed by Governor Andrew J. Montague to represent the Commonwealth. These Commissioners were J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond; J. W. McCarrick, Norfolk; E. D. Cole, Fredericksburg; H. D. Eichelberger, Richmond; Thomas N. Williams, Clarksville; J. H. Spencer, Martinsville; Roy B. Smith, Roanoke; Walter B. Richards, Front Royal; S. R. Donohoe, Fairfax; William H. Aston, Abingdon; and W. C. Barker, M. D., Buchanan. The Right Reverend A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia, was requested by the Governor to serve as a Commissioner but declined; and, in his stead, Colonel W. Gordon McCabe was appointed; Captain James W. McCarrick represented the State on the Executive Committee, and Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson was a member of the Board of Governors.

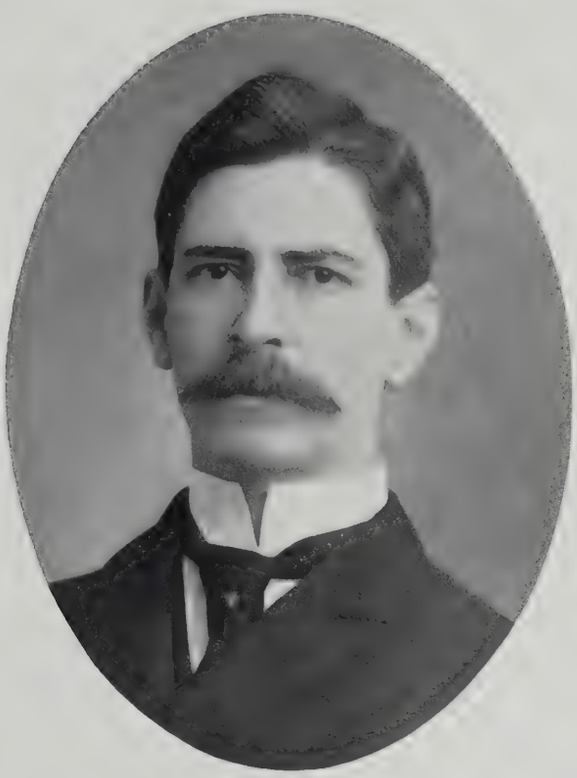


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THE VIRGINIA BUILDING

When the Legislature appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to aid in the celebration of the Nation's birthday, it was a direct gift to the operating Company. It was intended that the money should be spent in such a way as would add attractiveness and importance to the Ter-Centennial, and the Legislators considered that the State's interests were sufficiently safeguarded by the Commission already appointed. At the same Legislative Session each County of the State was authorized to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of exploiting its specific history or resources through the medium of the Ter-Centennial.

When, however, the General Assembly made a direct appropriation for Virginia's participation the Governor was authorized to appoint six Commissioners who, with himself as Chairman, should constitute the Virginia Board. Governor Claude A. Swanson named Colonel W. W. Sale, of Norfolk; Colonel C. Fenton Day, of Smithfield; Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Salem; Captain W. W. Baker, of Hallsboro; Hon. Robert W. Withers, of Suffolk; and Hon. N. B. Early, Jr., of Dawsonville. Their first meeting was held in Richmond on April 9, 1906. One hundred thousand dollars had been placed at their disposal and with only this sum at their command the Commission was directed to erect a dignified headquarters and to collect a worthy historical, educational and commercial exhibit. The expenses of the State soldiery when at the Exposition were chargeable against this fund. An ap-





GOVERNOR SWANSON AND MRS. SWANSON OF VIRGINIA

parently unimportant but actually a great item of expense to be defrayed by the Commission came under the caption of entertainment; for to Virginia necessarily would fall the honor of playing hostess to all Government and State representatives who should visit the scene of the Exposition.

Some of the counties were sure to take advantage of the permission accorded by the Legislature and appropriate sums for agricultural displays. Hundreds of individual farmers, fruit growers and planters might also be counted surely as contributors; but the immense mineral and timber interests of Virginia seemed most likely to be ignored, or at least inadequately treated if the Commission were compelled to defray the expenses of collection and installation. Governor Swanson, unwilling to allow



GOVERNOR SWANSON AND THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO THE EXPOSITION
Standing: Colonel A. M. Bowman, Honorable Robert W. Withers, Colonel W. W. Sale
Sitting: Colonel C. Fenton Day, Governor Claude A. Swanson, Captain W. W. Baker

this difficulty to daunt him, converted an obstacle into an instrument of triumph, and aided by his Commission and other patriotic, energetic Virginians, notably L. E. Johnson of Roanoke, William J. Payne of Richmond and General Rufus Ayres of Big Stone Gap, organized the Virginia Mineral and Timber Association, whose splendid exhibit is described elsewhere.

While all lines of commercial and industrial effort were represented and the Commissioners through their appointed agents diligently gathered representative specimens of the State's resources, the chief object of their personal interest was the State Building, where Virginia was to receive. On May 23, 1906, they met in Norfolk to consider a large number of plans which had been submitted as designs for the building. Among these were several faithful reproductions of famous historic mansions. Sentiment probably would have dictated the choice of some house hallowed by associations with a great man or a great family, but there were basic objections to all the reproductions which had been submitted, and the Commission decided that it was preferable to portray an ideal old Colonial home, the type of the period rather than to reproduce one example. The design of Breese & Mitchell of Norfolk was the choice of the majority of the Commission and either the first or second choice of all. Henry Monk was the builder. Ground was broken for Virginia's headquarters in September, 1906, and on the nineteenth day of that month the corner-stone was laid by Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Governor. The ceremony was witnessed by hundreds of people. Maryland's Governor was at the Exposition to begin his State Building. Missouri's representatives were on a similar mission for their Commonwealth, and the Travelers' Protective Association were breaking ground for their club house. Each of these events attracted, and all on the site of the Exposition crowded around Mrs. Swanson.

Colonel W. W. Sale was made Chairman of the Building Committee and the burden of the detail work fell upon him. Assiduous in the discharge of his duties the construction proceeded rapidly under his direction. The keys of the now historic Virginia Building were given to the Commissioners early in April, 1907. From the eve of the Opening Day until taps, after midnight on the first day of December, some member of the Commission was always on duty at the building and he exercised a general supervision over it while he was in charge. Each Commissioner had the privilege of inviting three assistant hostesses during his term of office. The seven months and few odd days of the Exposition's open period were divided among the Commissioners in this manner: Captain Baker was in charge until the first of June; Colonel Sale had June and July; Mr. Withers, August; Colonel Day, September; Mr. Early, October, and Colonel Bowman, November. The incumbency of each of these gentlemen was marked by the presence of choice examples of Virginia's finest young womanhood. The assistant hostesses were ever ready with a gracious welcome for all who came to accept the State's generously offered hospitality.

In her beautiful and hospitable mansion Virginia welcomed every Governor who visited the Exposition, giving to each a memorable re-



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INTERIOR OF VIRGINIA BUILDING



COL. W. W. SALE
Chairman Building Committee

ception. At the request of the Virginia Commissioners, Mrs. Swanson acted as chief hostess and evidenced the distinguished ability needed for the proper discharge of her manifold duties as the first lady of Virginia. During the months of May and June she was ably assisted by Mrs. Preston Beale of Buchanan County, one of the most distinguished women in the State. After the first of July, Mrs. George McIntosh succeeded Mrs. Beale and the atmosphere of culture, refinement and hospitality for which the Virginia Building was famous, in no small part was due to this tactful and resourceful woman who was a prominent figure in the best social circle of Tidewater Virginia.



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GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA AND COMMISSIONERS AS HOSTS AT THE VIRGINIA BUILDING

Though the Virginia Building was of massive proportions and formal outlines, the effect of homelike comfort was excellently preserved. Constructed of brick, with gray stone quoins contrasting with the white woodwork, the coloring was typically Colonial. The artistic and dignified front portico was approached by a series of stone steps running straight across its entire width of thirty feet, while uncovered piazzas on either side connected the front entrance with the smaller porticoes at the eastern and western faces of the building. The rear approach was through a massive *porte cochère*, supported on giant Corinthian columns, duplicates of those which adorned the sea face. Dormer windows attractively relieved the severity of the roof and tall chimneys afforded an imposing finish to the picture. A look at the interior proved that dispensing hospitality was a point most largely in the mind of the Colonial designers, for everything was spacious. The great square entrance hall was in the center of the building and through its ceiling a well opened, permitting the visitor to view sections of the upper and lower floors at a single glance. The hall walls were paneled with buff, silk-finished paper and the wooden wainscoting and plastered pilasters were enameled white, while the cornices were tinted a pale cream. All the floors on the first story were covered with rich Oriental rugs; and, adorning the hall and its circumjacent rooms, was rare old furniture, rich in historic associations, which had been loaned by some of the oldest families of the State. Where the woodwork was not enameled white it showed mahogany. The entrance doors were of leaded

glass in mahogany casements and the brass knobs bore the seal of Virginia. All of the other doors throughout the building were likewise made of mahogany but instead of brass knobs they carried heavy crystals. Back of the great hall a narrow passage-way extended from side to side of the house, opening at either end on a porch. To the left of the hall was a reception room trimmed in gleaming white with dull blue hangings. Colonial gilt and Washington mirrors reflected the light from wall to wall. Candle stands, Empire sofas, Heppelwhite tables and Chippendale chairs carried the visitor back through a century and a half. A quaint and curious harpsichord graced a corner of the room and historical paintings adorned the walls. To the right of the hall was the dining room with antique landscape paper and a heavy mahogany sideboard with a massive table and generous chairs. A stairway with two angles ascended from the rear of the hall. This was confined by a mahogany railing and a white balustrade that was repeated as an enclosure to the overhead well. A graceful antique table stood on the first landing and nearby ticked a grandfather's clock. Antique low-boys and Sheraton desks, roomy old sofas and heavy chests of drawers made the upper hall a treasure place for the visitor who delighted in old time grandeur—the inheritance of an age and a civilization that have passed.

The surroundings of the building were equally typical of pre-Revolutionary Virginia. Great clumps of rhododendrons from the slopes of the Blue Ridge stood closely massed near the walls of the house and in season their blooms were gorgeous. Pyramid box bushes surrounded the columns of the balustrade. A thickly turfed lawn sloped gently to the boulevard in the foreground and toward the Pennsylvania and Maryland Buildings on either side. Tubs of blue blossoming hydrangeas outlined the broad concrete walk that led from the roadway toward the entrance steps and stately magnolia trees stood sentinel at the house front. Spotted here and there were locust and wild cherry trees which had been left to grow where nature planted them. The rear driveway, winding under the *porte cochère* was bordered by evergreen shrubs. Pink crape-myrtle adorned the spaces next to the house and a forest of wild plum bushes carpeted the rear lawn with snowy petals and lent a delicate, pleasing aroma to the air.

Everything was in bloom when, on the night of April 25, Governor Claude A. Swanson and Mrs. Swanson inaugurated the series of famous receptions and opened the social season by entertaining twenty Governors of States, who with their staffs were to participate the next day at the opening of the Exposition. A student of the past, whose imagination might permit him to disassociate the differences in costumes, might well have fancied himself back in the days of Colonial glory, had he entered the Virginia Building that night. Old tunes were played; native flowers decorated the rooms; sconces and candelabra bore multitudes of candles that served to lend antiquity to the scene. Right nobly did the " Old Dominion " begin entertaining and nobly did she continue.



HON. R. W. WITHERS AND A GROUP OF ASSISTANT HOSTESSES OF THE VIRGINIA BUILDING

Among the many distinguished guests who during the life of the Exposition honored with their presence the Virginia Building were: President Roosevelt; H. R. H. Prince Luigi of Savoy, Duke d'Abruzzi; H. R. H. Prince Wilhelm of Sweden; Admiral Neville, commanding the detachment of the English Fleet; Field Marshal Baron Kuroki of Japan; Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce and Lady Lister-Kaye of England; His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Monsignor O'Connell, President of the Catholic University; Rear-Admiral Robley

D. Evans, U. S. N., and Governors Warfield of Maryland, Hughes of New York, Woodruff of Connecticut, Lea of Delaware, Broward of Florida, Smith of Georgia, Deneen of Illinois, Wilson of Kentucky, Blanchard of Louisiana, Guild of Massachusetts, Warner of Michigan, Johnson of Minnesota, Folk of Missouri, Floyd of New Hampshire, Stokes of New Jersey, Glenn of North Carolina, Harris of Ohio, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Higgins of Rhode Island, Ansel of South Carolina, Pattison of Tennessee, Cutter of Utah, Proctor of Vermont and Dawson of West Virginia; and the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, the Honorable William Randolph Hearst and the Honorable Alton B. Parker. Each visiting Governor was the guest of Virginia at a reception given especially in his honor, and other notable visitors were recipients of the same courtesy.

One of the most notable social functions in the list of Exposition entertainments was the dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Swanson in honor of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, the son of the present King. Though this was not given at the Virginia Building, or at the Exposition proper, it was distinctly a State entertainment, and covers were laid for one hundred at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, the guests including the most distinguished and representative people then at the Exposition. Virginia is entitled to take pride in the part she played in the Jamestown Exposition, and those to whom she entrusted the care of her interests at the celebration of her three hundredth birthday gallantly discharged the trust.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT* had one of the handsomest State buildings at the Exposition. It was constructed after the general plan of the old Talmage home at Litchfield, built in 1775, the architectural style of the exterior being almost identical and the interior was changed only in such details as were necessary to permit the inclusion of modern ideas and conveniences. The prototype of this building was the first Colonial mansion erected in the colony of Connecticut; and its owner at the time of the Revolution, Benjamin Talmage, was a valiant officer in the American army, for a long time serving on the staff of General Washington. He is famous in history as the officer to whom was entrusted the execution of Major André. The Building, therefore, was an historic reminder and within its walls were many articles of great sentimental value. Chief, perhaps, among these was the famous "Constitution Tablet," on which was engraved the Connecticut Coat-of-Arms and beneath which were the words "Connecticut State." On either side of the tablet were quotations from famous historians and other writers.



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THE CONNECTICUT BUILDING

The great entrance hall of the Connecticut

* The Publishers of this History endeavored strenuously to obtain official information regarding Connecticut's participation, but their efforts were unavailing. Samuel A. Eddy, the Chief Commissioner, and George D. Curtis, the Executive Commissioner, did not contribute a single item, although repeatedly urged so to do. The record of Connecticut in the States Exhibit Palace was compiled from unofficial sources because J. C. Fanton, the Superintendent of the Exhibit, emulated the example set by the President of the Commission and the Executive Commissioner.—Ed.



HON. ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF
Governor of Connecticut

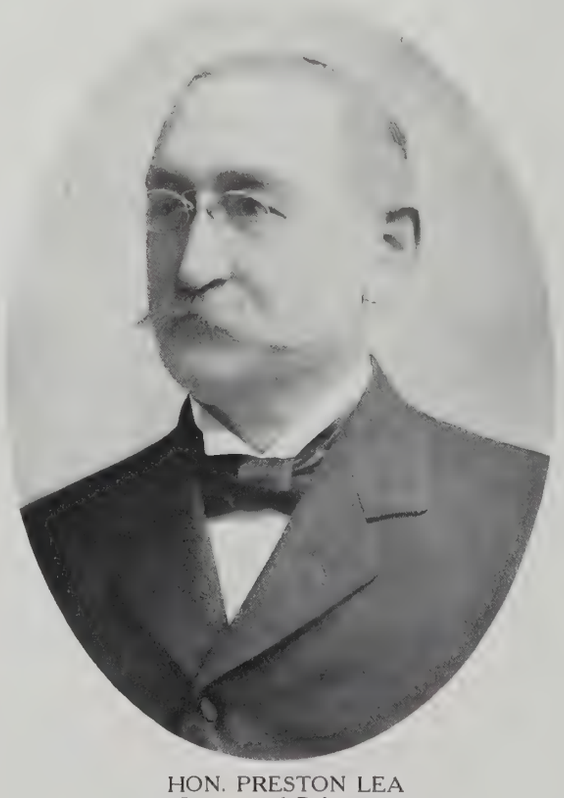
Building was hung with soft old Venetian red and the furniture was of the Seventeenth Century pattern. A quaint old grandfather's clock occupied the place of honor on the stairway landing and dainty chairs of Heppelwhite design lent a delicate attractiveness to the picture. The handsome drawing room was decorated with green and contained a valuable collection of heavy Eighteenth Century furniture, including some exquisite mirrors of Renaissance design and a gorgeous Queen Anne sofa. A dainty tea room with furniture of the First Empire and a large dining room with Chippendale and Heppelwhite chairs and tables were two attractive places. The bed rooms had some old carved bedsteads and other antique pieces. Above stairs the Colonial colors of buff and blue were everywhere in evidence. George D. Curtis was manager of the house and Mrs. Charles E. Munson and Miss Munson of New Haven were the hostesses. The Connecticut Commission consisted of three representatives, Samuel A. Eddy, of Canaan, President; William J. Barber, of Harwinton, Secretary; and Thomas Hamilton, of Groton, Treasurer.

DELAWARE

REALIZING the historical importance of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial, the General Assembly of Delaware, by an Act passed January 21, 1907, made provisions for the State's proper representation. Unofficially, the matter had been under consideration for some time previously, and on January 7th Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, the President of the Exposition, and Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N. (Retired), visited Wilmington and addressed a public meeting. In their speeches they gave much information concerning the aim and the objects of the Exposition, matters which prior to that time had not been generally known. This meeting encouraged those who had been advocating a State participation and the enthusiasm aroused at that time shortly afterwards became general. On the following day Mr. Tucker and Admiral Harrington together with Mr. Shepperd, the Secretary of the Exposition Company, accompanied a delegation from Wilmington and other sections of the State and appeared before a joint session of the General Assembly, then sitting at Dover. The advantages which might accrue to Delaware by her participation were presented to the attention of the legislators and the remarks of the speakers were received in a kindly spirit.

As a matter of fact, the project was launched officially as soon as it was possible for the State to do so. On January 1st, the opening day of the session, Senator Sparks introduced a Bill creating a Commission from Delaware to the Exposition and appropriating money for the purpose of representation. A week was required for perfecting the preliminary work on the measure, and on January 8th a finished Bill was introduced, given two readings and referred to the proper committee. As soon thereafter as possible the measure was passed and presented to Governor Preston Lea, who on January 21st, by his approval, made it a law.

The Act created a Commission to consist of nine residents of the State of Delaware, one of whom should be the Governor of the State, and the other eight to be appointed by the Gov-



HON. PRESTON LEA
Governor of Delaware



Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation. William Draper Brinckle, Architect, Wilmington, Delaware.
THE DELAWARE BUILDING

ernor, one from each house of the General Assembly and two from each of the three counties of the State. To this Board, or Commission, was delegated the charge of the interests of Delaware and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition of the natural industrial products of the State and in the illustration of its history and progress.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made to provide for the necessary expenses. Governor Lea appointed as his colleagues on the Commission: Hon. John W. Causey, of Milford, a former member of Congress from Delaware, who served as Vice-President of the Commission; Hon. John Hunn, of Wyoming, a former Governor of the State, who was elected Treasurer; General T. Coleman DuPont, of Wilmington; Hon. William H. Hilles, of Wilmington; Hon. David C. Rose, of Newark, State Senator; Hon. Oliver A. Newton, of Bridgeville, member of the State House of Representatives; Hon. Joshua A. Ellegood, of Ellendale, and Hon. J. Dallas Marvil, of Laurel. Shortly after the organization, Hon. George H. Dick, of Smyrna, a former State Auditor, was appointed Secretary of the Commission. No changes were made in the personnel of the Board from the time of its organization until its labors ended, and their work was executed satisfactorily and successfully.

On March 9, 1907, Hon. John W. Causey, Hon. Oliver A. Newton and Hon. David C. Rose accompanied by State Senator A. B. Connor, Adjutant-General I. Pusey Wickersham and Representative C. P. Holcomb visited the Exposition Grounds and selected a site for a State Building. This building was prepared from plans drawn by architect William Draper Brinckle, of Wilmington, Delaware. It stood at the extreme eastern end of Woughby Avenue and was the oddest structure on the grounds. The best description that might be given of the building would be a pen picture of two chimneys. These practically constituted the building; they were enormous, and the small house lay between them. The building represented an old time Delaware homestead and it incorporated the ideas of the Colonial days, when wood was plentiful and furnaces were unknown. All of the State pictures in the Capitol at Dover were shipped to Norfolk and hung on the walls of the Diamond State headquarters. These included portraits of many of the Governors of Delaware from George Reed, 1777, to Preston Lea of one hundred and thirty years later. Over the mantel in the reception room was Delaware's coat-of-arms, and there were three fine oil portraits of John Clayton, Commodore MacDonough and James A. Bayard, who with Albert Gallatin negotiated the Treaty of Ghent, the culminating episode of the War of 1812.

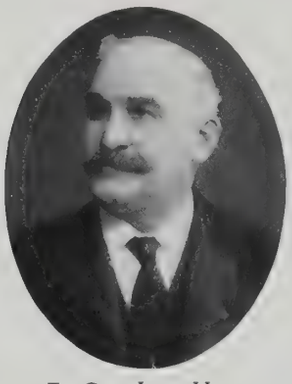
The building was two stories high, but the second floor was built only over the western end, making the reception room at the east exceptionally lofty. In one corner of the large reception room there was suspended the historic



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. SMITH OF LAUREL
Custodians of the Delaware Building



Hon. John W. Causey
Vice-President Delaware Commission



Ex-Gov. John Hunn
Treasurer



Hon. George H. Dick
Secretary

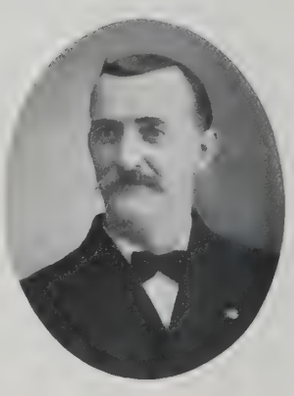


Hon. Oliver A. Newton
Commissioner

bell brought by Thomas Rodney from England to Delaware in 1763. This bell was hung in the State House at Dover and was used to call the people together for meetings. It was rung in 1774 to notify the citizens of Dover that the British had closed the port at Boston, and again in 1787 it announced that Delaware had ratified the Federal Constitution. The official document of the first ratification of the Constitution of the United States, framed, hung in the Delaware Building. In the sitting room there was a portrait of Lord de la Warre, in whose honor the State was named. There were three old wall settees in this room, taken from the ancient Swede church at Wilmington.

The appropriation made by the legislature was not sufficient to permit the plans of the Commission to be carried through successfully, but private subscriptions supplied the necessary funds. Throughout, the house was equipped with Mission furniture, simple in pattern and very attractive. From the shore boulevard the building was reached by terraces, and the house garden was exceptionally fine. Flowering plants were massed in profusion about the entrance and the paths were bordered with graceful ornamentation. Senator Rose, one of the landscape gardeners of the Pennsylvania Railroad, designed the lay-out of the grounds around the building.

Shortly after the Exposition opened the Delaware Building was completed. George E. Smith of Laurel and Mrs. Smith were selected by the Commission to act as its custodians. They at once took charge and remained until the building was closed, on November 16. There were a number of distinctive functions at the Delaware Building, the chief perhaps being on "Delaware Day," September 18th. In addition to keeping open house on that occasion, the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission from Delaware gave a reception in the evening in honor of Governor Lea. Among those who assisted in receiving the guests were Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Swanson, President and Mrs. Tucker, Admiral and Mrs. Harrington and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Smith, the host and hostess. The Governor's Staff were present and aided in dispensing Delaware's hospitality and in giving a distinct color to the occasion. Over six hundred guests attended.



Hon. David C. Rose
Commissioner

Delaware's participation was entirely historical and sentimental. No commercial or industrial object was displayed under the State's ægis; but the building was largely for the time being the State Museum and contained many more valuable and important relics and mementoes than those which have been mentioned. Though small in area, Delaware is large historically, a natural consequence of being "The First State"—a title earned by Delaware when it, first among American Commonwealths, ratified the Constitution which has served to bind the States in a compact federal Union.

GEORGIA

GEORGIA'S headquarters was one of the most imposing structures on Willoughby Avenue. It was near the western limit of great Shore Boulevard and commanded an excellent view of Hampton Roads. The State appropriated thirty thousand dollars for defraying the costs of an exhibit, but failed to provide any funds for the erection or maintenance of a State building. The Georgia Commissioners determined that the Empire State of the South should not be unrepresented in the social phases of the Exposition and inaugurated a public subscription toward a building fund. Georgians generously responded to the appeal.

A peculiar sentiment attached to the fine old Colonial replica which stood for Georgia. It

was the only Ter-Centennial structure that was dedicated by the President of the United States, and Georgia's day was the scene of the greatest Exposition splendor. By an inspiration, which was near akin to genius, the Georgia commissioners chose, as a model for the State house, the old Bulloch home at Roswell. There was the birthplace of President Roosevelt's mother and in the parlor of the fine old mansion, Miss Bulloch was married to her Northern suitor. The Nation's Chief Executive, moved by this personal tribute of affectionate regard, departed from the usual precedent and twice visited the Exposition officially.

The act creating a Georgia commission made the Governor of the State *ex-officio* Chairman; therefore, the Honorable Joseph M. Terrell was nominally the presiding officer.



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GEORGIA STATE BUILDING

W. N. Mitchell of Atlanta was president; Martin M. Calvin of Augusta, Secretary; Commissioner of Agriculture, Thomas G. Hudson of Atlanta, Treasurer; and State Geologist, W. S. Yeates, Executive Commissioner. The other members were: S. R. Fields of Cordele, W. S. West of Valadosta, Joseph W. English, Jr., of Atlanta, J. Carroll Payne of Atlanta, Hon. Charles R. Russell of Columbus, S. C. Dunlap of Atlanta, and S. R. Parrott of Macon.

The commissioners associated with themselves a number of other prominent Georgians; and, having succeeded well in their endeavor to secure an adequate building and maintenance fund, they made a second appeal—this being directed to local pride. The principal cities in the State were urged to select each a room in the Georgia building and furnish it not alone as a help to the State, but as an evidence of the city's progressiveness. Among the cities* which replied favorably to the suggestion of the Commissioners were Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Valadosta, Macon and Rome, while Statesboro County also equipped an apartment. The electroliers, hangings, curtains, carpets and furniture which adorned these rooms were in large part products manufactured in the places represented. As a consequence, the Georgia building was in itself a first-class commercial exhibit even though the displays were not entered in competition for awards.

Entirely aside from the sentiment associated with the structure, Georgia's home was notable among the houses of States. The massive columns which adorned the front and the wide, comfortable veranda gave a suggestion of dignified, luxurious ease which was most attractive. Rarely did it present a deserted appearance. The door was usually wide open bespeaking a welcome and chairs were numerous on the spacious porch.

Several cities in Georgia celebrated and the scene of their festivities was always the State building. It was there also that Governor Terrell presented a silver service to the U. S. Battleship " Georgia " which was accepted by President Roosevelt on behalf of the ship and the Nation. The reception tendered by the Commissioners to the Chief Executive of the State was a notable function in which not only Americans but distinguished foreigners participated.

* The information concerning Georgia's participation is lacking in exactness through no fault of the Publishers of this History. Although several of the commissioners promised to prepare detailed statements, up to the time of going to press none of these had been received.—Ed.

ILLINOIS

THE amount appropriated by the State of Illinois for participation in the Jamestown Exposition was twenty-five thousand dollars, and this sum could not possibly have been better expended. Honorable Charles S. Deneen,



HONORABLE CHARLES S. DENEEN
Governor of Illinois 1904-8

Governor of Illinois, appointed these Commissioners: Thomas Nowers, of Atkinson, President*; A. G. Tuxhorn, of Edwardsville, Vice-President; J. A. Humphrey, of Chicago, Secretary; Dr. R. W. McInnes, of Belvidere; Thomas H. Creighton, of Fairfield; and Nathaniel Holderby, of Carmi.

The Secretary of the Commission was a Virginian by birth and intensely loyal both to his native State and the home of his adoption, and his efforts to make the Illinois participation a noteworthy feature met with distinguished success. As the head of a large advertising agency, his connections enabled him to give great aid to the Exposition, an aid most freely and generously tendered.

On March 4, 1906, the officers of the Board visited the Exposition and officially selected a site for the Illinois State Building, and on December 5, of the same year, the ground for the building was broken. On that occasion Governor Swanson made a graceful speech, and in a happy vein Mr. Humphrey responded.

The architect of the Illinois Building was W. Carby Zimmerman, the Illinois State Architect, and the builders, Thomas E. Young & Company, of Chicago. The State erected a very attractive and extremely substantial building which was tastefully decorated, well situated and artistically parked. Few State buildings received more visitors than did the Illinois headquarters, where forty-six thousand, five hundred and thirty-three persons registered. On several occasions more than five thousand people visited the building during a day. The receptions given by Illinois were numerous and successful. Over these Mrs. J. A. Humphrey, the hostess of the Building, presided, and she was seconded by Miss Mary Iva Humphrey, the assistant hostess. On Illinois Day a large reception was given and a thousand invited



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THE ILLINOIS BUILDING

* Honorable Thomas Nowers died September 17, 1907, and was succeeded by Dr. R. W. McInnes.



THOMAS NOWERS
President
Died Sept. 17, 1907



COL. J. A. HUMPHREY
Secretary



DR. R. W. McINNES
Second President
Elected Oct. 5, 1907



FRED A. KINZEL
Commissioner



NATHANIEL HOLDERBY
Commissioner



MRS. J. A. HUMPHREY
Hostess Illinois Building



MISS MARY IVA HUMPHREY
Assistant Hostess

guests were presented to the Governor. In the receiving line at that function were Governor and Mrs. Deneen, Governor and Mrs. Swanson, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ellyson, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Harrington, and several others. The music was furnished by the famous Mexican Band whose services had been tendered by Colonel Manterola as a compliment to Mrs. Humphrey. This reception was of the lawn fête variety and refreshments were served in the dainty park which separated the headquarters from Willoughby Avenue. Under the shelter of a mammoth tent one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide the ground was carpeted and tables laid. Around the tent were hundreds of electric lights and Japanese candles. Assisting the hostess at this lawn party were Mrs. E. H. Switzer, Mrs. Duee and Miss Mary Iva Humphrey, of Chicago; Miss Lilian Thorn, of Remington, Virginia; the Misses Elma and Beatrice Colbert, of Portsmouth, Virginia, and Mrs. MacQueen, of Porto Gunda, Florida.

An attractive reception was given to the Press Club of Chicago. On that occasion the music was furnished by Phinney's Band. At the reception there were present most of the State Commissioners and the hostesses of the different State Buildings. Among other noted functions were receptions given to the National Editorial Association of America, to the Knights of Columbus and to the Masonic Commanderies of Chicago. On the occasion of the visit of Archbishop Ireland there was a dinner given in his honor at the Illinois Building.

On Thanksgiving Day, Colonel Humphrey gave a dinner jointly to the Right Reverend D. J. O'Connell, President of the Catholic University at Washington, and to the Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Jamestown Exposition Company. This was the last important function given at the Building, except that on Closing Day Colonel Humphrey tendered a reception to the Jamestown Press Club, of which organization he had been at first an honorary and later a regular member. It is doubtful if any other State Building was the scene of so many entertainments exclusively for young people. Scarcely a week passed without witnessing some reception, dance or tea, where young men and girls were exclusively or at least principally in evidence. During June the Decatur Cadets, from Decatur, Illinois, were the guests of the Illinois Commissioners; and at a reception given in their honor at the Building, a speech was made to them by a former Decatur man, President Garrett of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.



THE LITTLE HUMPHREYS

Illinois had no commercial exhibit and in fact with the exception of the Lincoln collection in the halls of the Illinois Building the State had no exhibit at the Exposition. The numerous and historically important reminders of the martyred President were, however, the subject of much admiring and patriotic interest.

KENTUCKY

THE Legislature of Kentucky failed to make any provision for that State's participation of the Ter-Centennial but private citizens supplied the deficiency. The State Development Company organized a commission and for nearly a year pursued an active campaign for popular subscriptions. The amount sought was forty thousand dollars and most of this was realized. Not the least interesting exhibit at Kentucky's building was the roster of contributors which showed just how much money had been secured and what amount each contributor had given, the pennies of the school children were recorded as duly as the dollars of the adults—each giver was immortalized in the pages which will live as a memorial at the Capitol in Frankfort

The public spirited Kentuckians who served on the Commission were John B. Atkinson, of Earlington, President; Charles E. Hoge, of Frankfort, Vice-President; J. Stoddard Johnston, of Louisville; Malcolm H. Crump, of Bowling Green, and James M. Benton, of Winchester. Mr. Crump served as Director of the Forestry exhibits, and Mr. Benton directed the exhibit of manufactures. In addition to these Commissioners were four honorary commissioners: Charles J. Norwood, of Lexington; Hubert Vreeland, J. A. Fuqua and William Lindsay, of Frankfort. While these gentlemen were denominated "Honorary," Mr. Vreeland, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, directed the exhibit of "Agriculture and Horticulture," Mr. Fuqua had charge of the showings of "Education," Mr. Norwood of "Minerals" and Mr. Lindsay superintended "History." Logan C. Murray was Treasurer of the Commission, and C. C. Ousley Secretary.

The value and importance of Kentucky's display can hardly be computed by auditor's reports, for the Commissioners served without pay and various liberal home interests freely contributed needed materials. The logs for the cabins and for "Daniel Boone's Fort" were given by farmers along the line of the C. & O. railroad. These generous donors gave the wood and put it free on board, and the railroad charged nothing for transportation.

Boone's Fort, which was in Madison County, Kentucky, ceased to exist many years ago, but old sketches record its contour and details, and in the Pine Grove at the western end of the Exposition Grounds was a palisade and four block houses of the old log cabin type, and in the center of the Square stood the fort, which consisted of two rectangular log cabins with an intervening roofed space, all presenting an appearance bearing the closest resemblance to the pictures of Boone's famous fortification. "Fort Boonesboro," the Kentucky Building, was picturesque. Between the square log cabins, the roofed pavilion afforded a comfortable resting place, and the pines which grew in abundance all around gave a pleasing shade on the warmest days. These cabins, though utilized for reception and living purposes, really made an excellent exhibit of the State's timber resources. In a side of one hut were five kinds of oak—white, red, post, swamp and black, and in another were sycamore, walnut, wild cherry, hickory, ash, pine, cedar and yellow poplar.



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"FORT BOONESBORO," THE KENTUCKY BUILDING

Mr. Ousley was constantly at the Exposition and Mrs. Ousley was the permanent hostess. The wives of the members of the Commission and other distinguished ladies of Kentucky also served as hostesses during various periods. The Ken-



JOHN B. ATKINSON
President



CHARLES E. HOGE
Vice-President



C. C. OUSLEY
Secretary



MALCOLM H. CRUMP
Commissioner



CHARLES J. NORWOOD
Honorary Commissioner



J. STODDARD JOHNSTON
Commissioner



WILLIAM LINDSAY
Honorary Commissioner



JAMES M. BENTON
Commissioner



JAMES A. FUQUA
Honorary Commissioner



HUBERT VREELAND
Honorary Commissioner

tucky Building was maintained in such a manner as to add to the reputation for hospitality which the State has always enjoyed. Without the formalities which had been generally observed on such occasions, the Kentucky State headquarters opened on May 18, with hundreds of invited guests present at a midday reception. Mr. Ousley then announced that the Kentucky Building would be open day and night. The other State buildings were after dark open only to receive the citizens of the State which each represented, but from whatever State of the Union or whatever country a visitor might hail, he was always sure of a welcome at Fort Boonesboro.

The celebration of Kentucky Day on July 16 was one of the events of the Exposition. The exercises of the occasion were not held in the Auditorium as was the general custom but on the spacious lawn within the palisade. An old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue was given in the pine grove. Oxen and sheep were roasted whole and great cauldrons of burgoo were served to visitors. Numerous teas and minor receptions were given at the Fort. With the exception of Virginia no Commonwealth was represented so largely in the list of city days.

Winchester, Louisville, Frankfort and several other Kentucky municipalities utilized the State headquarters for commemorative ceremonies and some social function always succeeded the set exercises. The Kentucky Building was generously placed at the disposal of the Tennessee State Commission for the celebration of Tennessee Day, October 25th, and one of the kindliest courtesies that marked the Exposition period was the entertainment given by the Kentucky Commission to the orphans of Norfolk. On Saturday, October 5, one hundred and fifty or more parentless children were for the entire day the guests of the Kentuckians and the tots were treated to boat and automobile rides, and substantial food and tasty delicacies were served to them.

The roster of few State buildings showed so many names as did Kentucky's. There were over forty thousand signatures on the book and the usual estimate of four visitors to each registration could not fairly be applied. There was an air of informality and friendly cheer pervading the Kentucky reservation. Nothing was obtrusive, not even the book of names; so registration was rather a definite act of will than a concession to custom. It is certain that many more than one hundred and sixty thousand persons enjoyed for a long or for a brief period the welcoming hospitality which was offered so gracefully by the Kentuckians at Fort Boonesboro.



MRS. C. C. OUSLEY
Hostess Kentucky Bldg.

LOUISIANA

THE Louisiana Commission, which consisted of Colonel Charles Schuler, President; General T. W. Castleman, Vice-President; William G. Stubbs, Ph.D., Executive Commissioner; W. R. Dodson and Robert Glenk, Secretary, were represented principally at the Exposition by the Executive Commissioner, who, with Mrs. Stubbs kept open house in the Louisiana Building, while the Secretary was in charge of the exhibits. The Pelican State headquarters was a typical Creole mansion, built with upper and lower porches, or galleries as the people of New Orleans call them. It was an illustration of a class of fine homes that line the banks of the Mississippi. Facing Willoughby Avenue and overlooking Hampton Roads, the white building with its massive Corinthian columns supporting the roof of simple design, was emblazoned with a coat-of-arms showing the pelican crowned by the Scales of Justice and with outspread wings sheltering its young. Within the surrounding circle were the words "Union, Justice and Confidence," and beneath these was traced the title "Louisiana."

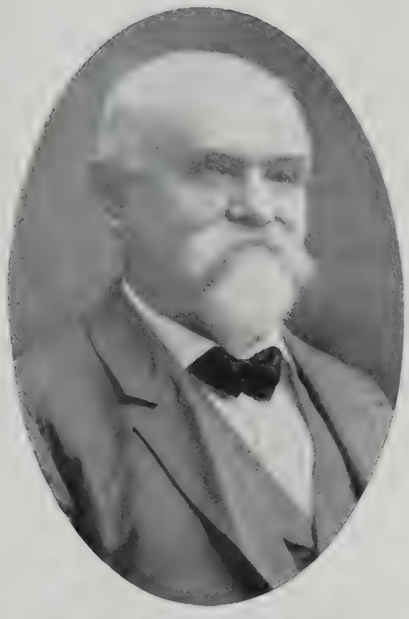
The Building was forty by sixty feet in extent. On one side were galleries ten feet wide and on the other they measured six feet. The yard was well laid cut and flowers and shrubs abounded. Situated at the intersection of Willoughby Avenue and Bacon Street, there were two entrances, and a gallery faced each thoroughfare. Either of the main doors afforded entrance to the large reception hall which was forty feet long and more than half as broad. The color scheme of this apartment was a delicate green and the furniture was old mahogany upholstered in red plush and morocco leather. There were a few writing desks for ladies and a large reading table in the room which was characteristically home like and typical of the far South. Old paintings and pastels represented the work of several of the State's well known artists, and all portrayed Louisiana scenes. "A Section of the French Quarter"



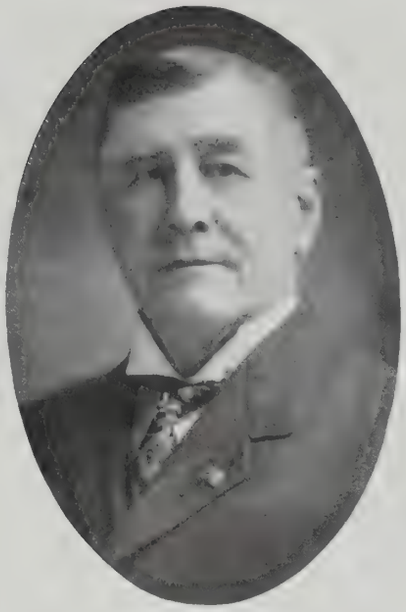
HONORABLE NEWTON CRAIN BLANCHARD
Member Congress 1880-1893—United States Senator 1893-1897—Associate Judge Supreme Court of Louisiana 1897-1904-Resigned—Governor of Louisiana 1904-1908



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THE LOUISIANA BUILDING



COLONEL CHARLES SCHULER
Treasurer Louisiana Commission



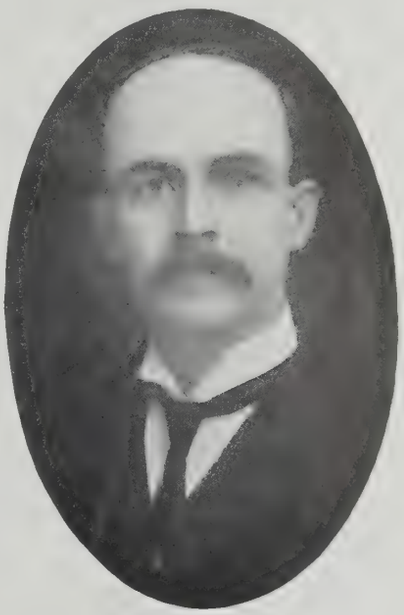
GENERAL T. W. CASTLEMAN
Vice-President



ROBERT GLENK
Secretary



DR. WM. G. STUBBS
Executive Commissioner



PROF. WM. R. DODSON
Commissioner

drawn by William Woodward, showed in the distance the famous cabildo and the old St. Louis Cathedral. By the same artist was a scene in Frenchtown illustrating a spot dear to those who ever lived below Canal Street. "An Old Court," by Gertrude Roberts Smith, was reminiscent of a certain French restaurant in New Orleans—one which has long outlived the generation for whom it was established. Some of the pictures of rural Louisiana were especially dainty and charming, as, for instance, Miss Mary F. Baker's pastel entitled "A Home in the Pines," and Charles Wallington Boyle's "Acadian Home." Two other notable paintings of this latter artist were "At Grand Lake, Louisiana," and "A Southern Road," while some landscape views by Miss Sadie A. E. Irvine proved that the artist possessed conspicuous ability. John Pemberton's "Cane Cart" and "The Praline Woman" were subjects to inspire emotions in the hearts of wandering Louisianians and to evoke admiring comment from any one. In the center of the room was a winding stairway of long leaf pine, hard finished, and across the little nook made by the stairway heavy dark green portieres hung. To the left of the stairs was the office of the Commission, adorned with portraits of the Duke of Orleans, from whom the State's chief city took its name, and of LaSalle, the great discoverer of the Mississippi, who, calling the territory Louisiana, paid tribute to the "Grand Monarque." All of the Governors, Colonial and State, were pictured, beginning with the appointee of Louis XIV and ending with Governor Blanchard. The evolution of masculine garb, during the two hundred and odd years was well illustrated.

The Legislature of 1906 provided for Louisiana's participation in the Exposition and directed that an exhibit should be made, but appropriated no money for the purpose. To remedy this omission and to fulfil the wishes of the General Assembly, Governor Newton C. Blanchard secured a loan of twenty thousand dollars from the State's fiscal agents located in New Orleans. Dr. Stubbs selected a site for the building during December, 1906, and the building was ready for occupancy on April 25, 1907. It was kept open from that day until the close of the Exposition. A large crowd visited Louisiana's headquarters on Opening Day, and it was the scene of numerous entertainments during the season. The commissioners purposed to have an elaborate celebration on August 22, Louisiana Day, but the arrangements were canceled on account of the death of Mrs. Blanchard, the wife of the Governor. As a private citizen Governor Blanchard visited the Exposition on October 22. At various times during the season members of the Commission severally attended.

MARYLAND

IN February, 1904, General Fitzhugh Lee visited Annapolis and at a joint session of the General Assembly invited Maryland to participate in the Ter-Centennial. Promptly and graciously was the invitation accepted and a resolution was then adopted which provided for the appointment of a commission of thirteen to submit plans for participating at the next session of the General Assembly. Governor Warfield named these gentlemen as Commissioners: Carter Lee Bowie, of Prince George's County; Oliver D. Collins, of Worcester County; Captain Frederick M. Colston, of Baltimore; S. Frank Dashiell, of Somerset County; Allan Farquhar, of Montgomery County; Colonel David G. McIntosh, of Baltimore County; Lynn R. Meekins, of Baltimore; Colonel James W. Owens, of Anne Arundel County; Jacob Rohrback, of Frederick County; T. Herbert Shriver, of Carroll County; Palmer Tennant, of Washington County, and D. H. Thomas, of Baltimore.

Captain Colston was elected Chairman and Mr. Meekins Secretary and Treasurer. On the thirteenth of December, 1905, the Commissioners visited the Exposition site and after a thorough discussion of Exposition matters they decided to recommend that Maryland's appropriation should not be less than one hundred thousand dollars. Governor Warfield supported the findings of the Committee but the Legislature decided that sixty-five thousand dollars was all that the State could afford, that being the amount that had been appropriated for Maryland's part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Legislature which made the appropriation directed that additional Commissioners should be named, and Governor Warfield appointed: Hope H. Barroll, of Chestertown; Charles A. Councilman, of Glyndon; Reuben Foster, of Baltimore; Dr. William W. Goldsborough, of Greensboro; Dr. John H. Jamar, of Elkton; J. M. McNabb, of Macton; Seymour Mandelbaum, of Baltimore; W. J. Price, Jr., of Centerville; John B. Shannon, of Frostburg; John K. Shaw, Jr., of Baltimore; Major George M. Thomas, of Charlotte Hall, and John Warfield of Baltimore. Later he appointed an Auxiliary Commission as follows: Mrs. John Ridgely, of Towson; Mrs. Jesse Tyson, of Baltimore; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, of Baltimore; Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, of Cumberland, and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, of Salisbury. Of this joint Commission Captain Colston was Chairman, Mr. Meekins Secretary and Douglas H. Thomas, Treasurer.

Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, a member of the Exposition Board of Design, was the architect of the Maryland Building, which was a modified reproduction of "Home-



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"HOMEWOOD," THE "MARYLAND" BUILDING

wood," the old Carroll Mansion on Charles Street Avenue, Baltimore.

A distinguished party left Baltimore on the eighteenth of September, 1906, for the purpose of laying the Maryland corner-stone, a function which took place the next day. The "Danville" of the Chesapeake Line was chartered for the occasion. Most of the Commissioners were on board and the ladies of the Auxiliary Commission, together with many special guests, all led by Governor Warfield and his Staff. Among the latter were Colonel Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State; General Clinton L. Riggs; General Frank S. Hambelton; Colonel John M. T. Finney; Colonel Robert S. Hill; Colonel Joseph L. Wickes; Colonel E. Austin Baughman; Colonel W. Hopper Gibson; Colonel John L. G. Lee, and Colonel L. Gillet Gill, Jr.

The Maryland delegation was met by Governor Swanson of Virginia and the members of his Staff; Colonel C. C. Vaughan, Commander



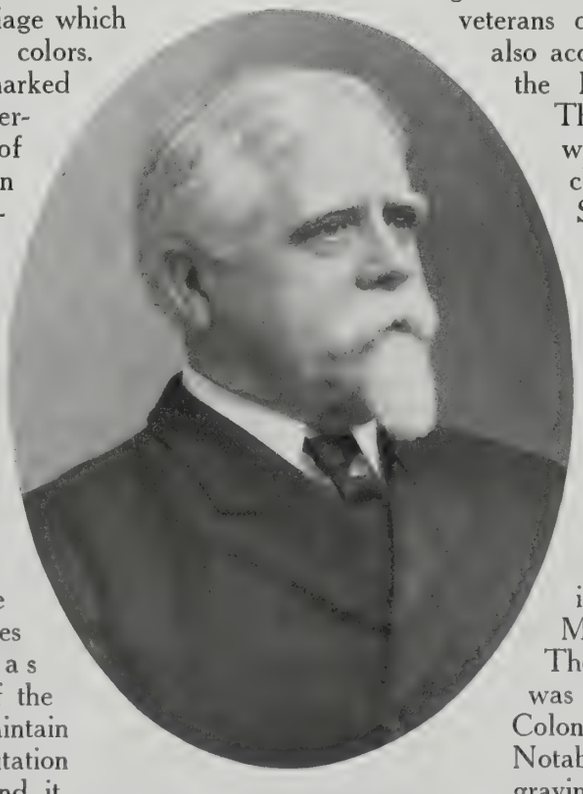
MARYLAND COMMISSION TO JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ON STEAMER "DANVILLE"

Front Row—Left to Right: Geo. M. Thomas, Douglas H. Thomas, W. I. Price, Jr., Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Mrs. John Ridgely, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Frederick M. Colston (Chairman), T. Herbert Shriver, D. G. McIntosh, Reuben Foster.

Rear Row—Left to Right: Palmer Tennant, R. S. Dodson, Carter Lee Bowie, James W. Owens, John K. Shaw, Jr., John Warfield, Lynn R. Meekins (Secretary), Allan Farquhar, John H. Jamar, S. F. Dashiell

of the Seventy-first Virginia Regiment and his staff; the members of the Virginia Commission; Rear-Admiral Berry, the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Major Strong with the other officers of the United States Artillery Corps of Fortress Monroe. The Seventy-first Virginia Regiment, headed by its Regimental band, and the Thirty-first, Forty-first, Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Eleventh Companies of Coast Artillery, headed by the Coast Artillery Band, were in line to receive the visitors. Governors Warfield and Swanson with Captain Colston, the Chairman of the Maryland Commission, rode at the head of the procession in a carriage which carried the Maryland colors. Elaborate exercises marked the laying of the corner-stone. Bishop Tucker of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, made the opening prayer. President Tucker of the Exposition spoke briefly and both Governor Swanson and Governor Warfield delivered addresses.

The Maryland Building was ready on Opening Day and on that occasion it was the scene of a very attractive luncheon. At all times generous hospitality was dispensed, the policy of the Commission being to maintain Maryland's social reputation and if possible to extend it. The culminating episode in the social calendar was the magnificent celebration of Maryland Day on the twelfth of September, as brilliant an occasion as distinguished the Exposition. In the Maryland Building many delegations and organizations, including the State Board of Education and the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence were entertained at special functions. On many of the principal Exposition dates Governor Warfield and his Staff were present. During June a tea was given to the Colonial Dames by members of the Auxiliary Commission; in July the Officers and men of the Fifth Maryland Regiment were entertained, and the veterans of the Fifth Maryland also accepted the hospitality of the Maryland Commission. The Maryland Building was open at 9 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M., except Sundays, and the stream of visitors was constant. They were greeted by the host Colonel J. William Baughman and the hostess, Miss Mary L. Robins. Colonel Baughman and Miss Robins won golden opinions for their cordiality and courtesy while upholding the best traditions of Maryland's hospitality.



HONORABLE EDWIN WARFIELD
Governor of Maryland, 1904-8

The Maryland Building was richly furnished with Colonial mahogany furniture. Notable paintings and engravings, decorated the walls. These included a special col-

lection made under the direction of Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson. The Building was a permanent brick structure, massive and elegant. No liberties were taken with the exterior design and all the decorations were reproduced in substantial form. The firm of Potthast Brothers of Baltimore lent to the Commission entirely free of charge, sixty-two chairs, five tables, four sofas, an inlaid side table, a lowboy, two mirrors, a cabinet, a table, a desk and a stand, all of heavy mahogany. These pieces were large and extremely handsome and they formed the main part of the furniture. Chippendale and Heppelwhite patterns were largely in evidence. In addition to the pieces of their own make the same firm loaned some rare antiques, the most noteworthy of which was a sideboard which had belonged to Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Ridgely loaned a Colonial table from Hampton and William Knabe & Company lent an antique harpsichord which was discovered twenty-five years ago in an old college at Annapolis, and they also lent one of their Sheraton design pianos. A Stieff piano was loaned by Charles M. Stieff and stood in the "Senate Chamber."

The principal apartment in the Maryland Building was an exact reproduction of the Old Senate Chamber in the State House at Annapolis, famous as the room in which Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. It was, therefore, in itself an historic exhibit of great importance. In the old Chamber Congress had assembled for the first six months of the Session of 1783, and in its replica at the Exposition there hung two reproductions of paintings depicting the resignation scene. One showed White's picture which now stands at the head of the stairway in the State House at Annapolis, and the other, Trumbull's masterpiece which adorns the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Within another frame was a fine engraving of the State House as it looked in Washington's time and there were many photographs relating to the Revolution and the part that Maryland took therein. Prominent among these was a copy of the "Resolution of Protest" by the Association of Freemen of Maryland, adopted July 16, 1775. There was a group of portraits of many prominent Maryland soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary period, and with these a letter from General Washington to the Governor of Maryland praising the service which the men of that State had rendered. Nearby was a choice collection of Maryland paper money issued during Colonial and Revolutionary times and there were some samples of Maryland silver coinage, and the magnificent silver medal given by Cecilius Calvert to the Susquehanna Indians, showing on the obverse and reverse the portraits of Calvert and his wife, Anne Arundel, after whom a county in Maryland has been named.

There was a view of Congress Hall in Baltimore just as it stood when Congress met in that city and framed laws for the government of the colonies, and near this view was an exhibit of which every Marylander was proud — a reproduction of the original in Lenox Library, New York — "An Act Concerning Religion," passed in 1649. Concerning this document the great English historian, Lecky states: "It exhibited for the first time since the Reformation the spectacle of a government acting with perfect toleration and a steady and unflinching impartiality towards all sects of Christians." There were portraits from authentic sources of all the Calverts attired in their baronial robes and regalia, and many engravings and photographs which showed them under various conditions and circumstances. Then came a line of governors reaching from 1635 to 1775, nearly a century and a half.



Capt. Fred. M. Colston
Chairman Md. Com.

As the visitor entered the Maryland Building, he saw on the side of the hall a portrait of Thomas Johnson, the Governor of Maryland who nominated George Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. On the opposite side was a splendid painting in oil of Governor Edwin Warfield. In the writing room, to the left, was a remarkably fine exhibit of water colors by Baltimore artists, and with the water colors were exhibited beautiful miniatures by Miss Florence Mackubbin, Miss Grace Turnbull and Mrs. Charles Weise. In the south room was a bust of the poet Sydney Lanier, and in the north room, a bust of Cardinal Gibbons, both the work of Ephraim Keyser, a distinguished sculptor of Baltimore. Under the



Col. J. Wm. Baughman
Host Maryland Bldg.

direction of Mrs. John Ridgely, a collection of handsome photographs showing the Colonial homes of the State was made.

Though Maryland had an exhibit in the History Building the greater part of its historical display was at the Maryland headquarters. The Maryland Historical Society and a number of private collections were well represented by engravings, photographs, relics, medals, coins and arms. The Pocahontas Memorial Association made a fine exhibit of prints, photographs and copies of inscriptions. The Designers and Artisans' Club, under the leadership of Miss Margaret E. Haydock, made an excellent exhibit which included a number of beautifully stenciled designs, hand made potteries, mirror frames, tooled leather, metal work and photography. A special collection of memoirs was made under the direction of Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, who with a special camera made to reproduce in facsimile at short range, went to the old counties and photographed all available interesting documents. The names of one hundred and ten of those who came in "The Ark" and "The Dove" with Governor Leonard Calvert were shown together for the first time. There was a facsimile of a letter which was sent back on "The Ark's" return trip to England, giving an account of the voyage over and there was an original bill of lading of Colonial date, beginning with—"Shipped by the Grace of God."

Under the head "Lords of the Manor in Maryland," were given the names of forty-six of those who had received manors with all the privileges of manor lords in England. Among other extremely interesting exhibits were: a copy of an Act "For erecting a pryson in this Province," dated 1662, evidence of the fact that Maryland was without any place of confinement for twenty-eight years—a law-abiding condition unique in the history of colonization; a facsimile of the original author's copy of "The Star Spangled Banner" and a photograph of one of the first printed copies which were distributed and sung in Baltimore the day after the song was written, off Fort McHenry, on September 13, 1814; a photograph of Francis Scott Key, the author of the national anthem and a portrait of Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, the brother-in-law of Key, who had the words printed and set to music; and photographic facsimiles of the autographs and seals of about six hundred early settlers and important Colonial personages. These latter were taken from original letters and legal documents in ancient court houses. The original charter of Annapolis; the original boundary agreement between the Penns and Frederick, the sixth Lord of Baltimore; the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by Maryland; the plat of Baltimore and Jonestown in the year of 1747, and other interesting State Documents were shown through the courtesy of the Land Commissioner, the Honorable E. Stanley Toadvin; and in the "Senate Chamber" were two large cases containing Indian remains from Maryland, collected and exhibited by Colonel William H. Love of Baltimore.

It had been purposed to dedicate the Maryland Building on April 26, the Opening Day of the Exposition, but the programme was so crowded that the exercises were delayed until the twenty-seventh, when Captain Colston presented to Governor Warfield the keys of the Maryland Building, and a speech was made by each of these gentlemen and one by O. D. Batchelor of the Exposition Company. The great day at the Building was September 12, Maryland Day. Governor Warfield had issued a proclamation declaring it to be a State holiday, and all available means of transportation between Baltimore and Norfolk were taxed to their utmost on the eleventh of September. The Commission had issued three thousand invitations to officials of the National Government, of the State of Maryland, of Maryland cities and counties and to the principal officials of all the States of the Union and chief cities. Invitations were also extended to the officers of the Army and Navy, and as a result an immense throng was present on that occasion. After the public ceremonies luncheon was served in the Maryland Building and also on the lawn, the house, large as it was, being utterly unable to hold the crowd. The guests were received by Governor Warfield assisted by Captain Colston, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Ridgely, Mrs. Henry W. Rogers and Miss Mary L. Robins, the hostess of the building.

Though this was the principal social event of the Maryland season, there were a number of other entertainments which could not be called minor, some of them being especially elaborate. On Baltimore Day the State headquarters shared with the Baltimore Building in entertaining visitors, and representatives of the Maryland military organizations always had their stay marked by some social festivity.

MASSACHUSETTS

BY an Act passed on the 7th day of May, 1906, the General Court of Massachusetts accepted an invitation to participate in the Exposition. The Resolution of Acceptance provided for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars and authorized the appointment of a Board of Managers, consisting of five residents of the Commonwealth. This Board was to be charged with the care of the interests of the State and its citizens in the preparation and exhibition at the Ter-Centennial of such of the natural and industrial products of the Commonwealth as would best illustrate its welfare; and, at the same time was empowered to make an historical exhibit.

The Honorable Curtis Guild, Governor of

Massachusetts, appointed Major Henry J. Higginson of Boston, Honorable Arthur Lord of Plymouth, General Francis Henry Appleton of Peabody, Honorable Wilson H. Fairbank of Warren, and Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston as members of the Board. Within a few weeks after these appointments were made, Major Higginson resigned and the Governor designated Colonel Thomas L. Livermore of Boston as his successor. When the Board organized, Colonel Livermore was elected Chairman, William A. Murphy was appointed Secretary and Miss Emma A. Allen of Needham, Assistant Secretary. Influenced by the historic character of the Exposition, the Board of Managers selected the Old State House in Boston as the model for the Massachusetts Building; and on Willoughby Avenue at the Ter-Centennial the reproduction of this famous capitol stood just as it looked in Colonial days. The historical and patriotic memories attaching to the State House made the replica intensely interesting. Its brick walls were laid with an unusual bond of alternating headers and stretchers, showing black ends. The porches, rail ings, cable ornaments and central tower were all built of wood and painted white, but figures of the lion and unicorn which flanked the tower were emphasized in gold and red and the same brilliant hues decorated the quaint sundial that surmounted the roof.

No attempt was made to preserve the historic integrity of interior arrangements, except that the large old staircase in the hall with its delicate winding flight leading from the center of the building to the second floor was in each particular a faithful reproduction of the original, and the excellent carving on the newel posts and banisters and the refined and delicate ornaments in the dadoes and cornices were repeated from careful measurements of existing fragments as well as from ancient prints



HONORABLE CURTIS GUILD, Jr.

Brigadier-General State Militia at Outbreak of Spanish War—Served as Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector General on Staff 7th Corps (Gen. Fitzhugh Lee) until breaking up of the Corps in Cuba—Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1902-1905—Governor of Massachusetts 1906-1909

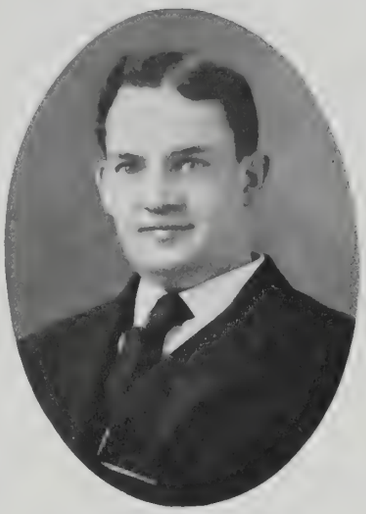


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THE "OLD STATE HOUSE," THE MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING

and descriptions. The first floor of the building was used to illustrate the progress of the Commonwealth and the business of its departments.

A large proportion of the exhibits were furnished by the State Department and the Department of Education. The furniture in the halls was reproduced from the Colonial period, the tables of solid mahogany being replicas of the famous table in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, and the John Hancock sofas were modeled after the sofa in the same hall. Equally representative of the Colonial period were the chairs and settees about the chambers; and the china, which was used on State occasions, bore in blue the seal of the Commonwealth. In the "Congress Chamber" and in "Representative Hall" were hung portraits and photographs telling a story of the early Colonial days of Massachusetts and showing many famous men and women of those times.



WILLIAM A. MURPHY
Secretary

The Massachusetts Board early decided to secure for the Exposition a Colonial exhibit which would be worthy of the "Bay State," and they appealed to the people of the Commonwealth for the loan of articles which would illustrate the colony. The appeal was eminently successful.

The Board entrusted to the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts, and to a select committee of experts, the congregation of articles to be exhibited. This historical collection was concluded in the first days of March and was exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston for several months before it was sent to the Exposition. At first it was intended to place this in the Massachusetts Building on account of the delay in constructing the Palace of History, but this idea did not prevail and it was later displayed with the historical collections of other States. The educational exhibit of Massachusetts was, however, placed in their State headquarters. It was exceptionally comprehensive and attracted the attention of all visitors who were interested in school and college work.



General Francis Henry Appleton, Honorable Wilson H. Fairbanks, Honorable Arthur Lord
MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS

Various meetings and functions were held in the Building during the Exposition period and thousands of visitors registered in the State book. The most important celebration was

Massachusetts Day, August 13. On this occasion the State was represented by Governor Guild, a detail of his staff, President Chapple of the Massachusetts Senate, Speaker Cole of the House of Representatives, and a joint Legislative Committee of twenty. An informal reception was held in the Massachusetts Building in the forenoon and after the exercises of the day a luncheon was given at the building to Governor Guild, Governor Swanson and the Massachusetts delegation. Mrs. Mabel Wolcott Brown of Belmont was the hostess of the building and served most admirably throughout the Exposition.

MICHIGAN

DURING the 1905 session of its Legislature it was resolved that Michigan should participate in the celebration of the Ter-Centennial, but so much doubt at that time attached to the character and scope of the proposed Exposition that the law makers decided it would be wise to postpone the making of a definite appropriation until the next session which would convene early in January, 1907.

A committee was, however, appointed to visit the Exposition site and they were instructed to ascertain so far as possible just what form the celebration would probably assume and how far it might be expected to ramify. This committee visited Norfolk and made a painstaking investigation, and the State's appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was in all probability based upon the report which they made.



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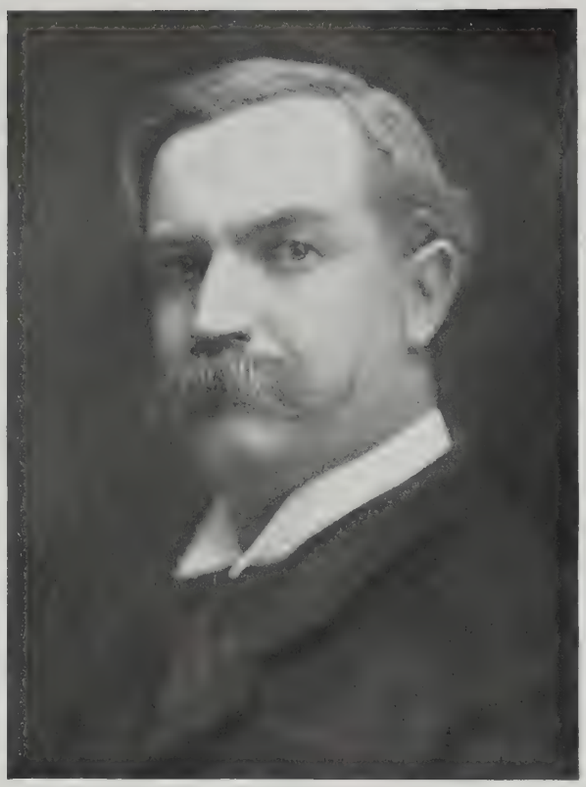
THE MICHIGAN BUILDING

When the Legislature made an appropriation for Michigan's participation, a Commission was created to supersede the former Committee. The " Michigan Board of Managers," as they were officially designated, consisted of five members with the Honorable Fred M. Warner, Governor of the State, as a member ex-officio. John T. Rich, of Detroit, was President; William H. Johnston, of Ishpeming, Vice-President; Henry C. Smith, of Adrian, Treasurer; Herbert E. Sargent, of Grand Rapids, Director of Exhibits, and Fred Postal, of Detroit. Edward L. Walbridge was Secretary to the Board. The Board, with the exception of the Governor, visited the Exposition grounds during the latter part of March, 1907, and selected a site for their State Building. A number of causes contributed to the delay in beginning operations and the ground was not broken for the headquarters until the first week in May. The exceedingly inclement weather which then prevailed prevented any appreciable progress and the carpenters did not begin work until the middle of June had arrived. The building was designed by a Norfolk architect, H. Irving Dwyer, who did not live to enjoy a view of the structure he had planned. The Building was completed on the first of September and was formally opened to the public on September 11th, later than any other State headquarters and in fact the very last structure to be finished at the Exposition.

Apart from any commercial value that might accrue and actuated largely, if not solely, by the desire to make the Michigan headquarters unusually attractive, the Board of Managers perfected arrangements for furnishing the State Building in such a way that it would illustrate



Ex-Gov. John T. Rich
Treas. of Commission



HONORABLE FRED MALTBY WARNER
Secretary of State of Michigan 1900—Re-elected 1903—Governor of Michigan since 1904



Wm. H. Johnston
Vice-Pres. of the Commission



Herbert E. Sargent
Com. and Dir. Mich. Exhibit



Henry C. Smith
Treasurer



Fred Postal
Commissioner



Edward L. Walbridge
Secretary



Miss Zoe Alberta Walbridge
Assistant Hostess



Mrs. E. L. Walbridge
Hostess

only the products of Michigan and yet be eminently artistic. This hope was not realized. The large and lofty rooms would have served admirably as exhibit places for the manufactures which have made Grand Rapids one of the best known places in the furniture world. Especially was this true of the main hall, for the entire lower floor consisted of this single reception room which was in itself very attractive, being floored with Virginia pine, unstained, and wainscotted with the same wood nearly to the ceiling from which the wood was separated only by a narrow strip of dark burlap.

The great furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids had agreed to furnish this spacious apartment and in fact to embellish the entire building, but owing to the unfortunate delay in completion this splendid decorative exhibit was not sent; and, instead of the luxurious appointments which had been anticipated the most simple furniture was seen. Everything, however, was distinctly tasteful and a suggestion of comfort prevailed. The house was a popular resort and the verandas were rarely unoccupied.

During its brief life the Michigan Building was the scene of a number of entertainments. Most of these were informal teas and receptions, but an exceptionally fine banquet, given in the large reception hall, was the prominent feature of Michigan Day.

Fischer's Orchestra of Kalamazoo played at the banquet which was served by a Washington caterer, and over five hundred guests were present. Governor Fred M. Warner, his staff and all of the Managers were present on that occasion, and they entertained almost every one on the social register of the Exposition.

Edward L. Walbridge, the secretary of the Board, and Mrs. Walbridge acted as resident host and hostess and their daughter, Miss Zoe Alberta Walbridge, was the assistant hostess. Mr. Sargent was the resident member of the Commission and was, with his family, at the Michigan headquarters continuously after the opening of the State Building.

MISSOURI

WITHIN ten days of the close of the legislative session of 1905 General Fitzhugh Lee visited Jefferson City to extend an invitation to Missouri. Hurry, incident to adjournment, prevented due attention being given at that time to the subject, but an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made, and the Governor was empowered to expend this sum as he deemed best for Missouri's interest. Governor Folk appointed Henry T. Kent, of St. Louis; James M. Irvine, of St. Joseph, and J. M. Wattenbarger, of Milan, to be Commissioners and directed them to formulate plans for the State's participation. When the Commission met they selected J. E. Crumbaugh, of Columbia, to superintend the agricultural and horticultural exhibits. Mr. Kent visited Norfolk and selected a site for the State building and on September 11, 1906, a contract was awarded to Dunnavant & Company of Norfolk, Va., to erect the headquarters from plans and specifications which had been prepared by Mariner & LeBeaume, architects, of St. Louis.

The superintendent of exhibits was compelled to secure his displays from the crop of 1906 and during the summer and fall of that year he was actively engaged in getting his exhibits aligned. There was a certain indefiniteness at all times regarding the amount of money which the Commission would have to expend. It was generally believed that the 1907 Legislature would make an additional appropriation but the amount was problematic. In March, 1907, a second appropriating bill was passed and forty-five thousand dollars added to the original sum.

The State was particularly fortunate in the location and the architectural plans of its building. It was built of brick, and, in design, was strictly Colonial. Porticoes covered the eastern and northern front, the latter overlooking Hampton Roads. During the summer the comfortable porches were filled with visitors who took advantage of the easy chairs to rest in the shade and view the warships at anchor and the vessels of commerce which were constantly passing. The building was formally opened to the public on May 26, 1907. On that occasion a reception was given from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. The receiving party consisted of Henry T. Kent, the President of the Commission; Mrs. Edmund F. Wickham, Miss Catlin, Thomas C. Powell



HONORABLE JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK
Circuit Attorney of St. Louis 1900-1904—Prosecuted numerous Bribery Cases—Governor of Missouri 1905-1909



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THE MISSOURI BUILDING



HENRY T. KENT
Pres. Miss. Com.

and Samuel B. McPheeters, all of St. Louis. At this reception the Exposition officials, the officers of the Army and Navy stationed at the Exposition, all of the State Commissioners at the Exposition and a large company from Norfolk and adjacent places attended.

The Missouri Building was an open house from then until the close of the Exposition. June 12, Virginia Day, a luncheon was given there in honor of Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, and a few days later a reception was given to the Missouri Editors who were delegates to the National Editorial Association. It was one of the few State headquarters which had a kitchen and a dining room; and scarcely a day passed that some Missourian was not entertained, while often this hospitality was extended to visitors from other States or to distinguished foreigners.

September 21 was Missouri Day. Governor and Mrs. Folk arrived on the twentieth and an elaborate dinner was given in their honor on that evening. After the dinner Governor Folk went to the New York State Building and received an enthusiastic welcome. On the evening of September 21 a brilliant reception was given at the State Building to which special invitations were sent out. In the receiving party were Governor and Mrs. Folk, Mrs. R. E. Folk of Nashville, Mrs. Emma Price Willis and Miss Willis of Columbia, Mo., and President Kent. The Governor and his party were on the following day the guests of Admiral Harrington at a dinner on board the Cruiser "Brooklyn," the flagship of Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago. When Governor Hughes visited the Exposition for the ceremonies of New York Day he was the guest of Missouri at a breakfast party. No one was officially denominated host but Mr. Kent, who was at the Exposition during almost the entire season, discharged the duties which are supposed to attach to that position, and it is certain that in his care the reputation of Missouri for generous and genuine hospitality did not suffer.



J. M. WATTENBARGER
Commissioner

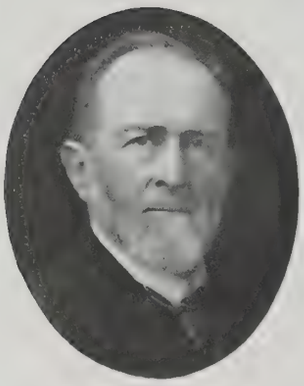
NEW HAMPSHIRE

PRIVATE interest in the Jamestown Exposition was manifested in New Hampshire long before official action could be taken. This was delayed until the session of the Legislature which convened on the second of January, 1907. The State Board of Trade and other similar organizations had adopted resolutions favoring New Hampshire's representation and thus a sentiment was created which paved an easy way for the Appropriation Bill when it reached the Legislature.

On the evening of January 15, 1907, President Harry St. George Tucker, of the Exposition Company addressed a large audience in the hall of the House of Representatives at Concord. He was introduced by General Henry M. Baker who had been a fellow member with Mr. Tucker in the National Congress. Mr. Tucker's speech removed any lingering opposition which might have existed regarding the appropriation of funds for the State participation, and on the next day a bill was introduced setting aside ten thousand dollars to expend at the Ter-Centennial. It passed both branches without a dissenting voice or vote and became a law on the twelfth of February. By its provisions the expenditure of the fund was vested in the Governor and Council who thus became virtually the New Hampshire Commission. These officers were Honorable Charles M. Floyd of Manchester, Governor of New Hampshire, and a prominent merchant and manufacturer of the State; Honorable Stephen S. Jewett, of Laconia; Honorable William H. C. Follansby, of Exeter; Honorable Herbert B. Viall, of Keene; Honorable J. Duncan Upham, of Claremont and Honorable Frank



HONORABLE CHARLES M. FLOYD
Governor of New Hampshire



HON. H. C. FOLLANSBY
Commissioner

P. Brown, of Whitefield, Councilors respectively from the five districts of New Hampshire.

On February 20 Governor Floyd, Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson, and all the Councilors, except Mr. Follansby who was detained at home by reason of the illness of his wife—a sickness that later proved fatal—left New Hampshire on their



HON. HERBERT B. VIALL
Commissioner

first trip to Jamestown. During their stay they chose an excellent site for their building and made a contract for its erection. The building was a copy of the home of Governor Lloyd which had been built at Plymouth, N. H., in 1784. The original is still standing and is occupied for a part of each year by Woodbury Langdon of New York, a descendant of the Governor and a wealthy retired business man who contributed largely to the State's fund for exhibitory purposes at the Ter-Centennial, providing specifically for the finishing of the hall of the building, making it an exact reproduction of the original. Work on the State headquarters was begun early in March without any formal exercises and as soon as it was completed the building was thrown open to the public. William H. Topping, of Manchester, was appointed custodian of the building and he and Mrs. Topping were at the Exposition during the whole season. Several receptions were given at the State headquarters, the most notable of which was the entertainment of Governor Floyd on New Hampshire Day.



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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BUILDING

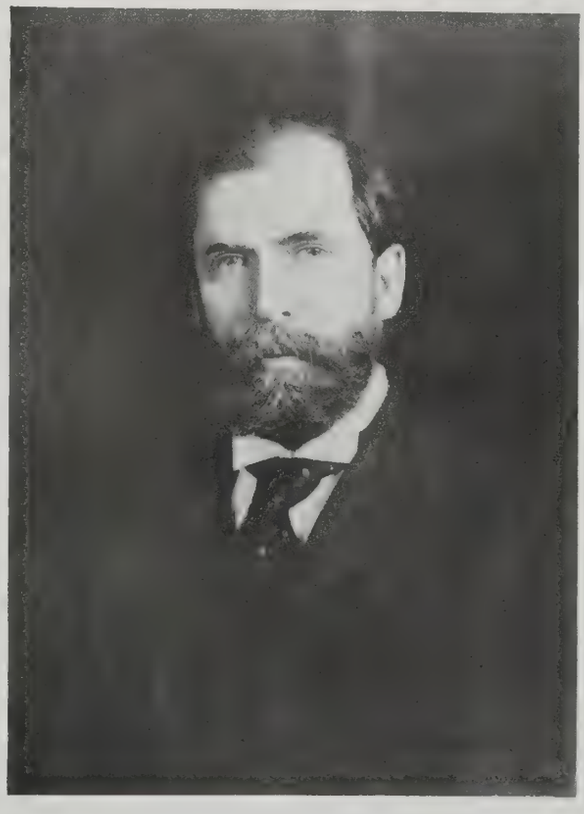
NEW YORK

THE State of New York evinced much interest in the Ter-Centennial. Its Legislature accepted the invitation of the Exposition Company with a promptness confirmatory of cordiality and a liberality expressive of earnestness. Afterwards, the Commission voiced the sentiment of the people by the manner in which it carried out the law's intent. The State's response dated from June 3, 1905, when the bill appropriating $150,000 for such purpose became a law. Thus nearly two years were allotted for making suitable provisions for joining with the other States in the great celebration. The Act comprehended two objects, the erection of a State Building which should serve as an attractive rendezvous for people from New York and elsewhere, while it would also adorn the grounds, and the presentation of an exhibit of history, replete with its best memorials in the way of relics of noteworthy character. New York, the greatest Commercial Commonwealth, made no industrial display.



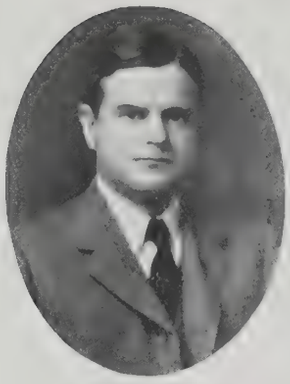
CLARENCE LUCE, ARCHITECT; R. L. MORRELL, COM'R; FRANK C. SOULE, COM'R; THOMAS B. DUNN, PRES.
NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVES WHO SELECTED SITE

A Commission of seven members was authorized by the Act and Governor Hughes appointed Thomas B. Dunn, of Rochester; Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York; Hugh Gordon Miller, of New York; Frank C. Soule, of Syracuse; Sheldon B. Broadhead, of Jamestown; Robert W. Pomeroy, of Buffalo, and Robert Lee Morrell, of New York. Mr. Dunn was elected Chief Commissioner and President, and Mrs. McLean Vice-President. William H. Hamlin, of Canandaigua, was later appointed Secretary to the Commission, and Louis W. Gett and L. D. Field Assistant Secretaries. The Commission was organized on December 4, 1905, and in January, 1906, the Executive Committee visited Norfolk and selected the site for the State Building. Ground was not broken for the headquarters until January, 1907, and the building was uncompleted when the Exposition opened.



HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
Governor of New York

The building occupied an imposing position on the water-front, the first of a number of State buildings which extended eastward from the Grand Basin along a beautiful driveway skirting the shore. As it was the nearest to this feature of the Grounds it came strongly into view, and its location added considerably to the effectiveness of the general landscape scheme. It fronted upon Willoughby Avenue; and the rear, nearly similar in architectural treatment, abutted on the shore and faced directly towards Old Point Comfort, lying northward across the water. The view from the piazza, which ran the length of the building, was most attractive. It was not so close to the water, where the waves broke against a palisade in refreshing cadence during the heated term, but that it was possible to beautify the spot by converting the space a hundred feet in width, into a terraced lawn, relieved here and there by shrubbery and flower-beds.



ROBERT W. POMEROY
Commissioner



MRS. DONALD McLEAN
Vice-Pres. New York Commission



HUGH GORDON MILLER
Commissioner

The architect of the building was Clarence Luce, of New York city, and the style was Colonial, modified by an Italian feeling. A portico of six Roman-Ionic columns, stately in proportions, marked the entrance. Upon the tympanum of the pediment was the coat-of-arms of the State executed in relief. On high, floated the State flag, the staff extending from a low dome, which rose from the center of the building. At the two ends of the edifice were porticoes.

Passing under the main portico, one entered into a square hall, which extended the entire depth of the building, and above the center, a two-story rotunda gave a view of the dome. Placed in the middle of this hall was a life-size statue of a private soldier, appearing in the uniform of a State's guardsman.

The receiving room for the public was liberally supplied with handsome rugs, and upon the several corner tables were newspapers from every part of New York, and an enormous volume for the registration of guests. Lounging places made it a welcome resort, and every visitor was made to feel at home. There were several persons stationed here, ever ready to assist the stranger in any manner. Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, wife of Adjutant-General Henry of New York, acted as permanent Hostess.

Occupying the west wing, beyond the office and minor rooms flanking the bisecting hallway which conducted to it, was the parlor or room for formal receptions. Here flowers were always found in the huge vases which stood on mahogany tables in various parts of the spacious room, giving to it daily the appearance of being just prepared for some prominent guest. The furniture had been provided in extremely good taste, and besides the fireplace at the further end and a piano at the other, a noticeable feature in the decoration scheme consisted of a collection of the portraits of New York's thirty-four Governors, framed with their autograph letters, ranging from George Clinton in 1789 down to Charles E. Hughes, the executive in 1907. Suitably inscribed by gold lettering, these attracted every visitor and furnished many minutes of more than casual study.

Corresponding with this room, and located in the east wing, was the dining-room or banqueting hall. The rows of white columns were kept decorated with festoons of flowering vines, and each of the numerous small tables ranged about the large one in the center, added its share of brilliant decoration by the vases heaped with Southern flowers. Luncheon and evening dinner were served there, and the doors open from the forenoon until ten o'clock at night.

The New York Building was officially opened to the public by the President of the United States on the tenth of June, 1907. On July 4 a reception was tendered to Governor Hughes of New York and Prince Wilhelm of



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THE NEW YORK BUILDING

Sweden was entertained at the building when he visited the Exposition. During New York Week a dinner was given to Governor Hughes and Mrs. Hughes on the night of October 9, and a reception was given to them on the following night by the Commissioners. Many minor entertainments and functions were given from time to time by various commissioners of New York and by commissioners from other States, as well as by Exposition officials. The New York Building was operated in so far as its restaurant was concerned, on club principles. A competent caterer had charge and prominent people connected with the Exposition received cards entitling them to take advantage of the restaurant facilities offered.

New York's appropriation for the Exposition was the largest made by any State except Virginia, and the New York Commissioners expended most judiciously the liberal fund at their command. The President of the Commission, Thomas B. Dunn, was at the Exposition almost continuously and he gave energetic direction to the Empire State's affairs.

NEW JERSEY

THE New Jersey Commission to the Jamestown Exposition was appointed by the Honorable Edward C. Stokes, Governor of the State, and consisted of eleven members. The Act of 1905 which created the Commission carried an appropriation of only twenty-five thousand dollars, but the general appropriation bill of the next Legislature added fifty thousand to the sum, making a total of seventy-five thousand dollars for New Jersey's expense account. The Commissioners were Clarence E. Breckenridge, of Maywood; Wallace M. Scudder, of Newark; Alfred Cooper, of Cape May Court House; Henry W. Leeds, of Atlantic City; D. Harry Chandler, of Vineland; James Harper Smith, of Somerville; Richard W. Herbert, of Wickatunk; James T. McMurray, of Plainfield; A. B. Leach, of South Orange; Dr. E. L. Stevenson, of New Brunswick, and Dr. Thomas K. Reed, of Atlantic City.

The first meeting of the Commission was held at the State House of Trenton, early in January, 1906. At that time Mr. Breckenridge was chosen Chief Commissioner and Mr. Scudder Vice-President. No further organ-



HONORABLE EDWARD C. STOKES
Governor of New Jersey



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THE NEW JERSEY BUILDING



Richard W. Herbert
Commissioner



Clarence E. Breckenridge
Chief Commissioner



Colonel Louis T. Bryant
Secretary



Dr. Thomas K. Reed
Commissioner

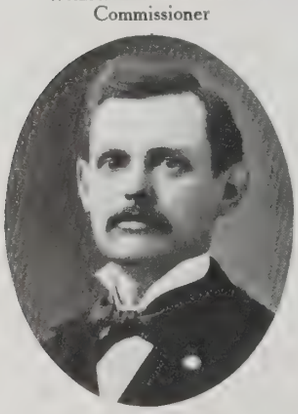


Wallace M. Scudder
Commissioner

ization was then effected. On Washington's birthday the Commission held its second meeting at the Virginia Club in the City of Norfolk and Colonel Lewis T. Bryant was elected Secretary. Governor Stokes had accompanied the Commission on the trip to Virginia and during the visit of the officials a site for the State building was selected. A luncheon and reception was tendered to the Governor at the Club House and a graceful speech of welcome was delivered by former Governor William E. Cameron of Virginia, to whom Governor Stokes eloquently responded.



James T. McMurray
Commissioner



Alfred Cooper
Commissioner

R. C. Strehlow & Company were the contractors for the New Jersey Building. There were no formal exercises to note the beginning of the builders' work. The architect, George E. Pool, was the State Architect of New Jersey and he exercised a general supervision over the erection while C. W. Houpt, the State Superintendent, was practically in continuous charge of the construction. The building was of a colonial design, not unlike the one used by the State at the Chicago Exposition and closely resembled New Jersey's headquarters at St. Louis. The resident hostess was Miss Edith B. Little of Plainfield and her courteous grace made the New Jersey Building famous for its welcome and generous hospitality. It was one of the few buildings completed in advance of the Opening Day.



Henry W. Leeds
Commissioner



A. B. Leach
Commissioner

A collection of paintings by New Jersey artists hung in the building. Through the efforts of Professor Frank Forrest Frederick of the Trenton School of Art, this was made possible and it was not only an interesting and extremely beautiful exhibit but proved to be a valuable factor in bringing into closer touch the artists of the State. Governor Stokes was at all times much interested in the Exposition and



Dr. E. L. Stevenson
Commissioner



James Harper Smith
Commissioner



Miss Edith Little
Hostess



D. Harry Chandler
Commissioner

he took particular pride in his State's participation. He attended the Opening Day ceremonies and he was a member of the official party at the State's exercises when he delivered an address which was exceptionally well received. The formal ceremonies of New Jersey Day were held at the reviewing stand and in the Auditorium on October 17. The official party left New Jersey on the evening of the fifteenth of October, traveling in four special cars. They spent the morning of the sixteenth sightseeing and in the evening attended a formal dinner given in their honor at the New York Building. A reception to Governor Stokes was given at the New Jersey Building on the afternoon of the seventeenth and was one of the most attractive social functions of the Exposition. Numerous informal entertainments were held from time to time at the building and an effort was made by the Commissioners and the hostess to welcome with cordial hospitality not only the residents of the "Garden State" but visitors from all parts of the Union. New Jersey's participation at the Exposition was altogether pleasing and the State's representatives made numerous friendships for themselves personally and for the Commonwealth which they represented.

NORTH CAROLINA

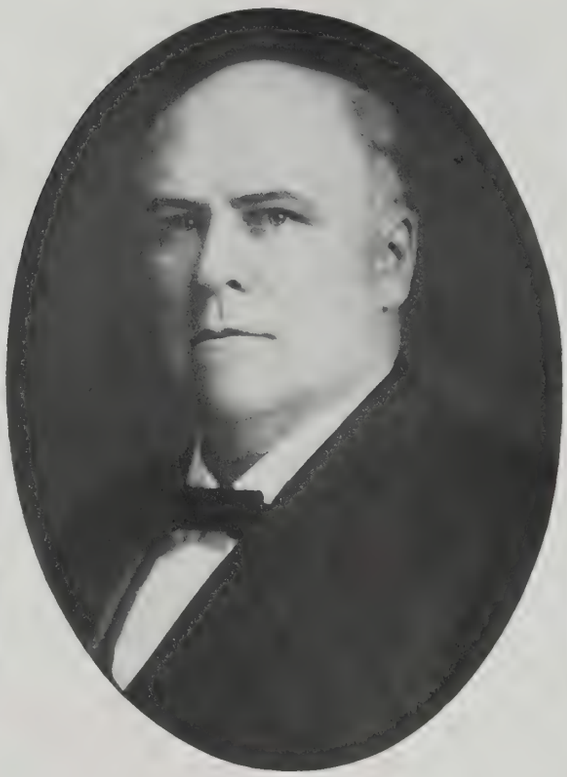
JUST before adjournment in 1905, the Legislature of North Carolina appropriated thirty thousand dollars for an exhibit at the Exposition. At this time Government recognition seemed unlikely and the appropriation was obtained with difficulty. Later interest grew in North Carolina whetted largely by the activities of the Honorable Robert B. Glenn, the energetic Chief executive of the State, and the succeeding Legislature not only added twenty thousand dollars to the previous appropriation but further appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling the negroes of North Carolina to exhibit the progress of the State's colored population. The sentiment for these later appropriations was practically unanimous, and the supplementary bills passed without a single dissenting vote. The original Act provided for the appointment of ten commissioners, one from each Congressional District, and in August, 1906, the Governor appointed the following gentlemen to represent "The Old North State:" George S. Powell, of Asheville; G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston-Salem; D. C. Barnes, of Murfreesboro; E. L. Daughtridge, of Rocky Mount; Colonel Joseph E. Pogue, of Raleigh; J. W. Atkinson, of Wilmington; H. C. Dockery, of Rockingham; U. B. Blalock, of Wadesboro; D. J. Carpenter, of Newton, and Dr. John Faison, of Faison. These Commissioners met in the Governor's office at Raleigh shortly after their appointment. Governor Glenn presided. The meeting was informal, and adjourned to reconvene at Norfolk on the eleventh of September. A permanent organization was then effected and the following officers selected: President, George S. Powell; Vice-President, G. W. Hinshaw; Secretary, D. C. Barnes; Treasurer, E. L. Daughtridge; Commissioner-General, Joseph E. Pogue. The Executive Committee consisted of Messrs. Powell, Hinshaw and Dockey. On the same day, the site for the North Carolina Building was chosen, and floor space in the States' Exhibit Building was secured. The Commissioners attended to all possible preliminary business at the time of this visit. Not only did they select their site and arrange for the collective exhibit of the State, but they secured space for North Caro-



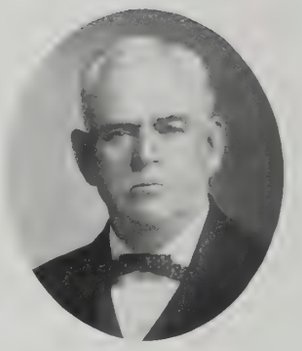
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THE NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING



GEORGE S. POWELL
President



HONORABLE ROBERT BRODNAX GLENN
U. S. District Attorney 1893-1897—Governor of North Carolina 1905-1909



COL. G. W. HINSHAW
Vice-President



E. L. DAUGHTRIDGE
Treasurer



COL. JOSEPH E. POGUE
Commissioner-General



COL. J. WILDER ATKINSON
Commissioner

lina's mineral exhibit and a room in the History Building for the exhibit of the State's historical treasures. They also obtained exhibit areas in the Social Economy Building and the Education Palace.

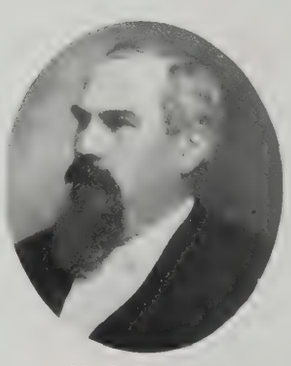
Ground was not broken for the State Building until the middle of January, 1907. The Architects were Zimmerman and Lester of Winston-Salem, and the builders J. E. Elliot and Brother of Hickory, N. C. Few States had more imposing headquarters, and no building on the ground was superior in construction. It was a fine permanent colonial home, built and finished throughout with North Carolina Pine. It was completed and turned over to the Commission on the sixth of June, all construction work having been delayed by reason of the extremely unfavorable weather conditions which obtained during the late winter and the early spring. The house, however, had been used before that date. On May 20 the cadets from the North Carolina Military Academy entertained visitors with a band concert at the Building, and after the rendition of the band programme the young men sang college songs and played college stunts.



D. C. BARNES
Secretary



DR. JOHN M. FAISON
Commissioner



H. C. DOCKERY
Commissioner



D. J. CARPENTER
Commissioner



MISS MARY IRWIN
Hostess



U. B. BLALOCK
Commissioner

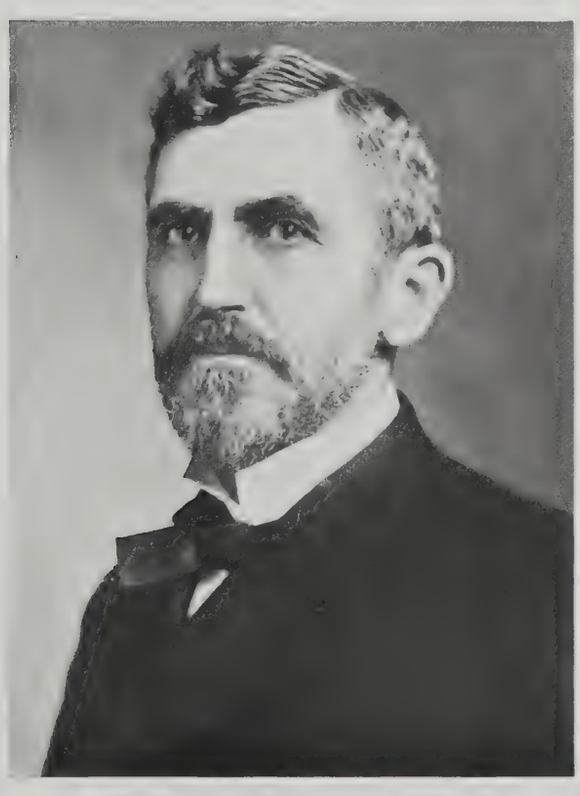
Miss Mary Irwin was in charge of the Building for the first half of the Exposition and Mrs. Charles MacIvor of Greensboro occupied the same position during the latter half. In Colonel Pogue's report on North Carolina's participation, he says: "Both of these ladies proved to be ideal managers and the North Carolina Commission feels under many obligations to them for the very faithful and efficient manner in which they discharged their many obligations and important duties." The several Commissioners, by agreement among themselves as to dates, occupied the Building for various periods. Each of the gentlemen was accompanied by his wife and the division of duty was so arranged that one Commissioner was constantly at the Building.

If Virginia's headquarters were excepted, and possibly not even this exception need be made, North Carolina's Building could claim the honor of entertaining the largest number of visitors, and certainly the register of that State showed the most signatures. This was doubtless due partly to the close proximity of North Carolina, but equally as important a contributive factor was the proportion of North Carolinians living in Norfolk. In every way Governor Glenn contributed to the success of North Carolina's participation. He was in the forefront in each movement undertaken to arouse public interest in the Ter-Centennial, and in his efforts he was ably assisted by the entire Commission, especially by the Executive Commissioner, Colonel Joseph E. Pogue, who spent a large part of his time at the Exposition and devoted his splendid energies and intelligence to the cause of North Carolina and to the general welfare of the celebration.

North Carolina Day was a spectacular success and only on four occasions during the Exposition did the gross attendance exceed the figures recorded by the "Old North State" celebrants. On two of these occasions, Opening Day and Georgia Day, the President of the United States was present, on another, Virginia Day, the passes exceeded the paid admissions, and North Carolina's paid attendance was in excess of Virginia's. The fourth day was Independence Day, a public holiday—the Fourth of July—when a holiday crowd from Tidewater thronged the grounds. Without any extraneous aid, therefore, North Carolina made a remarkable showing, perhaps the best at the Exposition, and on her State day the Auditorium certainly was crowded as it was on no other occasion. A splendid banquet was tendered to the Governor of North Carolina, and to the other State officials, by the North Carolina Society of Norfolk on the evening of the fourteenth of August, and on the evening of North Carolina Day, the fifteenth, the Commissioners gave a public reception to Governor Glenn. Several thousand visitors were at the North Carolina Building on that occasion and the event was in every way a brilliant success.

OHIO

OHIO appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars for its participation in the Ter-Centennial and provided for the appointment of five Commissioners to supervise the expenditures and arrange the exhibits. Governor John M. Pattison, at that time the Chief Executive of



HONORABLE JOHN M. PATTISON
Elected Governor of Ohio for term 1906-1909
Died June 18, 1906



HONORABLE ANDREW LINTNER HARRIS
Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio 1892-1896—Member U. S. Industrial Commission 1898-1902—Governor of Ohio 1906-1909



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"ADENA," THE OHIO BUILDING

the State, appointed Braxton W. Campbell, of Cincinnati; John P. Given, of Circleville; Clive C. Handy, of Wauseon; George W. Knight, of Columbus, and Ernest R. Root, of Medina, Commissioners. Upon the death of Governor Pattison, the Honorable Andrew L. Harris, Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded him. The new Chief Executive continued the Commission. It is rather noteworthy that this was the only Democratic Board that was retained by Governor Harris. The Commissioners organized their Board very soon after they had been appointed; Braxton W. Campbell was chosen President; Ernest R. Root, Vice-President, and George W. Knight, Secretary. Stuart R. Bolin, of Circleville, was Executive Commissioner.



Braxton W. Campbell
President



Ernest R. Root
Vice-President



John P. Given
Commissioner



George W. Knight
Secretary



Miss Blanche E. Cadot
Hostess

Ohio erected a permanent building, reproducing "Adena" the stone house which stands just beyond the limits of Chillicothe in Ross County, Ohio. "Adena" was built by Thomas Worthington, the first United States Senator from the new Ohio Territory, and it was in 1799, while serving in the Upper House of the National Congress, that the foundations for his home were laid. The original building was designed by the famous Latrobe Brothers, the French architects who built the first Capitol at Washington, and not only was the replica a faithful copy of the old exterior, but the arrangement of rooms was identical.

The furnishings of the Ohio headquarters were extremely elegant; and the mural decorations, ceilings and frescoes all were executed in water colors and were very attractive. Antique rugs and draperies abounded. Heavy antique mahogany and black walnut chairs and tables were in evidence. The Hanley-Casey Company of Chicago and Norfolk were the contractors who erected the building and the work was completed in time for the opening of the fair. While only one of a great number, perhaps the principal social event of the Ohio Building was a reception given to Governor Harris on Ohio Day.



Stuart R. Bolin
Executive Commissioner

PENNSYLVANIA

THE Pennsylvania Legislature by a joint resolution approved May 11, 1905, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the State's participation in the Jamestown Exposition. Honorable Samuel W. Pennypacker, at that time Governor of Pennsylvania, was determined that his State should be most worthily represented and he named an exceedingly strong Commission: Honorable William S. Harvey, Honorable John F. Lewis, Colonel E. T. Stotesbury, Honorable James Pollock, of Philadelphia; Honorable George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh; Honorable Algernon B. Roberts, of Bala; Honorable H. Gaither, of Greensburgh; Honorable T. B. Patton, of Huntington; Honorable C. C. Frick, of York; Honorable John S. Arndt, of Ardmore, and Honorable E. M. Thomas, of Torresdale. The President of the Senate added the following members of the Upper House: Honorable William C. Sproul, of Chester; Honorable John M. Scott, of Philadelphia; Honorable Samuel P. White, of Beaver; Honorable J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport. The Speaker of the House of Representatives selected the following members of the Lower House to serve on the Commission: Honorable Henry F. Walton, of Philadelphia; Honorable Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster; Honorable William Wayne, of Paoli; Honorable H. I. Riley, of Millvale; Honorable F. W. Jackson, of Apollo; Honorable L. O. McLane, of Linesville. Governor Pennypacker and Lieutenant-Governor William M. Brown were ex-officio members, and at the expiration of their terms of office they were succeeded by Governor Edwin S. Stuart and Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy.

After the organization an executive committee was elected with Honorable Henry F. Walton, Chairman, and Messrs. Sproul, Harvey Pollock, Jackson, Cochran, Lewis, Oliver and Thomas. Colonel James H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, was appointed Executive officer, Honorable Bromley Wharton, Secretary, and Colonel E. T. Stotesbury, Treasurer. Mr. Wharton was succeeded as Secretary on May 1, 1907, by A. B. Miller, Private Secretary to Governor Stuart.



HONORABLE SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER
Presiding Judge Court Common Pleas, Philadelphia, 1902—
Governor of Pennsylvania 1903-1904

The first visit to Norfolk by an authorized representative of Pennsylvania occurred in the latter part of January, 1906. Colonel James H. Lambert then examined the site which had been assigned to Pennsylvania, but the location away from the water front did not appeal to the Executive Officer as he chose to face Hampton Roads. During April, 1906, the Board of Governors offered another location at the corner of Willoughby Avenue and Common-



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"INDEPENDENCE HALL," THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING



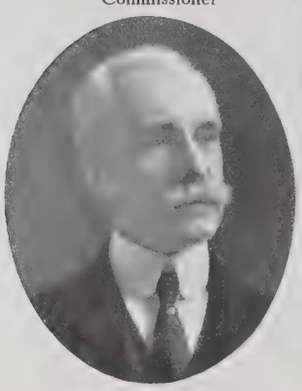
Hon. Robert S. Murphy
Lieut.-Gov. Pennsylvania
Commissioner



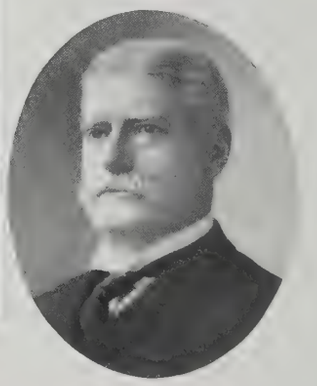
HONORABLE EDWIN SIDNEY STUART
Mayor of Philadelphia 1891-1895—Governor of Pennsylvania 1907-1911



Hon. Henry F. Walton
Chairman Executive Com.



Col. E. T. Stotesbury
Treasurer



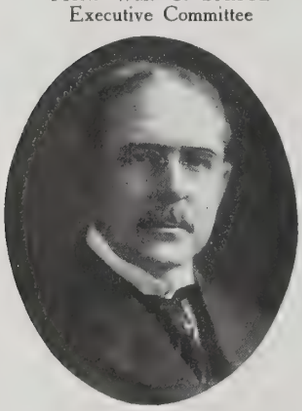
Col. James H. Lambert
Ex. Officer Pa. Com.



Hon. Wm. C. Sproul
Executive Committee



Hon. James Pollock
Executive Committee



Hon. George T. Oliver
Executive Committee



Hon. J. Henry Cochran
Executive Committee

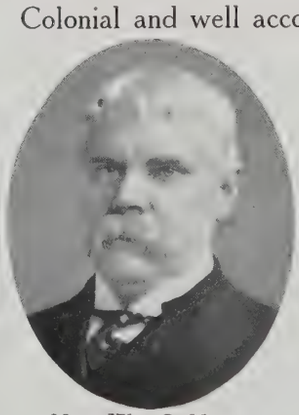
wealth Avenue West. This was accepted and ground was broken for the erection of the Pennsylvania Building on July 20. The Building was completed on the first day of May, 1907.

The imposing headquarters of the "Keystone" Commonwealth accorded well with the splendid resources of Pennsylvania and fitted into her historical story. The building was a reproduction of "Independence Hall" and was in every important respect a faithful copy. In order to provide interior accommodations and conveniences, some departure from the original plans were obviously necessary, but eliminating these minor changes, old Independence Hall seemed actually on view. The architects of the building were Brockie and Hastings of Philadelphia, and the builders, the Hanley-Casey Company of Chicago. A distinctly useful ornament was a large clock installed in the tower. This time-piece told the hours with perfect regularity and was the Exposition's chronometer; the bell, announcing the passing of each hour, could be heard from end to end of the Exposition territory.

The furniture of the building was entirely Colonial and well accorded with the architec-



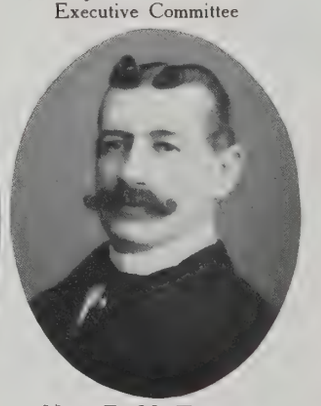
Hon. John F. Lewis
Executive Committee



Hon. Wm. S. Harvey
Executive Committee



Hon. F. W. Jackson
Executive Committee

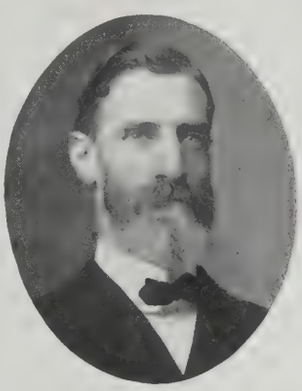


Hon. E. M. Thomas
Executive Committee

tural theme. A few modern appointments were admitted, and some departures from the heavy Colonial mahogany were made, for the lighter furniture of mission and wicker were better adapted to the uses of a State headquarters where chairs and settees need frequently to be moved. Faithful portraits of the chief executives of the State and other men famous in the history of Pennsylvania, and of Pennsylvanians who had played prominent parts in the Nation's history, adorned the walls of the building, and a complete set of reproductions showed the portraits of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Through the perseverance and intelligent interest of the Executive Officer, a unique display of Pennsylvania's municipal emblems was secured and formed a conspicuous and important exhibit.



MISS ROSA NEILSON WHARTON
Hostess





HORACE B. ROWLAND AND MRS. ROWLAND
Custodians of Pennsylvania Building

The doors of the Pennsylvania Building were formally thrown open at noon Opening Day. Governor Stuart was present and he received many distinguished guests. The building was the scene of a number of interesting social functions. Several Pennsylvania cities had special days and for the social features of these occasions the building served as the scene. The historical character of the edifice naturally made it a focal point for patriotic societies, such as the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

During the greater part of the Exposition, Miss Rosa Neilson Wharton of Philadelphia acted as hostess. The custodian of the building was Horace B. Rowland who, with Mrs. Rowland, was constantly present to receive visitors and extend to them the courtesies of the Commonwealth. Colonel Lambert frequently visited the Exposition and the participation of Pennsylvania was under his direct supervision. To its slightest detail he gave personal attention. The chief function was the Pennsylvania Day Celebration, October 4th, when the Commissioners gave a reception to Governor Stuart, and for that event over two thousand invitations were issued. During the evening the building was crowded.

RHODE ISLAND

IN the Spring of 1905 Rhode Island accepted the invitation extended by General Lee, and appointed as a Commission of Enquiry to determine the form of the State's participation and to estimate the incident expenses, Justice John Taggard Blodgett of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, William Payne Sheffield, Dennis H. Sheehan, Joseph P. Burlingame and George Batchelor. These gentlemen were the first Commissioners to visit the Exposition and they determined that their State should participate only in the social and historical features of the Exposition. Subsequently forty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the expenses of this Commission which was made permanent and designated as the "Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition Commission of Rhode Island." Justice Blodgett was President, Mr. Sheffield Vice-President, Mr. Burlingame Treasurer, and Mr. Sheehan Secretary. George N. Kingsbury of Providence was appointed Executive Commissioner.

The architect of the State Building was Edwin T. Banning of Providence and the builders the Hanley-Casey Company of Chicago and Norfolk. The contract required that the building should be completed by February 1, 1907, and it was ready for occupancy before that time. Rhode Island established thereby a record. Its Commissioners were the first to view the site and its building was the first to be completed. Few States were as well represented in a social way as was Rhode Island, the smallest of the Commonwealths. On Opening Day His Excellency, James H. Higgins, the Governor of the State, and the Attorney-General, William B. Greenough accompanied by the Governor's personal Staff, Colonels A. A. Tucker, J. A. Ryan, J. F. Archambault, H. A. Baker, J. P. Murphy and I. O. Hunt; the Governor's general Staff, consisting of Brigadier-Generals F. M. Sackett, W. H. Walker, W. R. Stiness and G. H. Kenyon, Colonel J. H. Weatherell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lester S. Hill; the Justices of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice William W. Douglas, and Associate Justices Edward C. Dubois, C. H. Johnson and C. F. Parkhurst, and the five members of the Commission constituted the official party.

On the 29th of April, the Governor, accom-



HONORABLE JAMES HENRY HIGGINS
Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I., 1903-1906—Governor Rhode Island, 1907-1908—1908-1909

panied by his full personal and general Staff, and the other members of the Rhode Island party, paid an official call upon Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans commanding the North Atlantic Fleet. The distinguished party were received on board the flagship " Connecticut " with due ceremonies and when they departed the sides of the ship were manned and a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The Rhode Islanders then visited the battleship which bore the name of their State and were ceremoniously received by Captain Bowman, the commander. They presented to the Captain and the other officers of the ship a photographic reproduction of the deed which conveyed " the great Island of Acquidneck " (Rhode Island), to " Mr. Coddington and his friends " for " forty fathoms of white beades." The paper dated March 24, 1637, was signed by the Sachems of the Narragansetts, Canonicus and Miantonomoh, and witnessed by Roger Williams. In the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans were two other boats besides the one which bore the State patronymic which might appropriately have been visited, for the only monitors anchored in Hampton Roads bore the dignified names of these Narragansett Sachems, the " Canonicus " being a very early type and the " Miantonomoh," a modern harbor defender.

On Tuesday, April 30th, the Rhode Island Building was formally dedicated. There were a large number of invited guests present. These included the President and other officers of the Exposition Company, officers of the Army and Navy, President Hadley of Yale and the Commissioners from all of the other States who were at that time at the Exposition. Justice Blodgett, the President of the Commission, delivered an appropriate historical address and Governor Higgins spoke briefly. Subsequently the members of the Commission entertained the Governor at a reception which was largely attended. September 10th was selected as Rhode Island Day because it was the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. The State was exceptionally well represented on that occasion. The Honorable James H. Higgins, Governor of the State, was accompanied from Rhode Island by the Secretary of State, Honorable Charles P. Bennett, State Auditor Honorable Charles C. Gray, the Governor's personal and general staff, ten Rhode Island Senators, the Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, Honorable Roswell B. Burchard, and twenty-four of his fellow representatives, William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University, and a score of other distinguished citizens of the State.

The Governor was entertained on the evening of his arrival by President Tucker of the Exposition Company at his residence in Norfolk. During the afternoon of September 10th a reception was held at the Rhode Island Building. In the receiving line were Governor Higgins, Brigadier-General Fred M. Sackett, of Providence, Dr. Faunce and the members of the Commission who were assisted by Mrs.



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THE RHODE ISLAND BUILDING

Claude A. Swanson, Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, Mrs. H. St. George Tucker, and Mrs. John Taggard Blodgett. Through the courtesy of Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola, Chairman of the Mexican Commission, the services of the Mexican National Band were tendered for the occasion.

Aside from the formal reception on Rhode Island Day, the most important social function given at the Rhode Island Building was a Colonial Ball which was attended by more than one hundred couples, and at which most of the young ladies appeared in gowns of the Colonial era with their hair properly puffed and whitened and their faces decorated with patches. Many rare old brooches, cameos, reticules and miniatures were in evidence. Justice Blodgett and Mrs. Blodgett who were the State's official host and hostess received the sixty feet deep and two and a half stories high. On three sides north, east and west, there was a wide two story veranda, but the south face was unadorned. The building was surrounded by a beautiful lawn full of shrubbery and blooms.

The upper floors of the Rhode Island house were tastefully furnished and served as a headquarters for the Commission and visiting Rhode Islanders. The first floor was an immense drawing room filled with luxurious chairs and couches. Heavy carpets were on the floors and the white walls were adorned with portraits and flags of Colonial days. A fine picture of Charles II and a reproduction of the Royal Charter which he granted to Rhode Island occupied a prominent position. The picture of the English Monarch was reproduced from an original portrait in the possession of



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HON. G. BATCHELOR, HON. W. P. SHEFFIELD, HON. DENNIS H. SHEAHAN, HON. J. T. BLODGETT, HON. J. P. BURLINGAME
THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSION

guests. The Ball room was decorated with the flags of the Stuarts and Continental ensigns, St. George crosses, a number of historical standards and the official banners of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Rhode Island.

The President of the Commission and Mrs. Blodgett were present during the greater part of the season, and they entertained at a number of other dances, dinners and receptions, and gave to the Rhode Island Building a fame for hospitality.

The Rhode Island Building at the Exposition was exceedingly imposing in design and of distinguished appearance. It was one of the largest of the State buildings that adorned the shore line of Hampton Roads. It faced nearly one hundred feet on Willoughby Avenue, was Brown University. It showed the King in royal robes holding the sceptre in his right hand.

Near the picture of the Stuart King were the banner of his illustrious but fated family and the portrait of Katherine of Braganza, his Queen Consort. A portrait of Nathaniel Green was placed conspicuously, as was also the framed reproduction of an oil painting of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and a replica of the flag carried by his vessel. An excellently executed portrait of Admiral Esek Hopkins, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy, attracted attention. A reproduction of the banner of St. George, which was carried by the English troops during the Revolution, a photographic copy of the famous Gaspee commission which was issued by George III, all loomed large historically.

VERMONT

IN December, 1906, the Legislature of Vermont passed an Act providing for the representation of that State at the Jamestown Exposition and appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose. Governor Fletcher D. Proctor appointed as members of the Commission Frederick L. Davis, of Pomfret; Edgar O. Silver, of Darby; J. F. Manning, of Rutland; Edward M. Goddard, of Montpelier; Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans, and James E. Pollard, of Chester. The Governor designated Lieutenant-Governor George H. Prouty to represent him on the Commission.



EDWARD M. GODDARD
Resident Commissioner



MRS. EDWARD M. GODDARD
Hostess

Lieutenant-Governor Prouty acted as Chairman of the Vermont Board, and with the Commissioners visited Norfolk early in January, 1907. At that time a site for the State Building was selected and as soon as possible thereafter plans for the structure were prepared. Building operations were begun during the first week of March; but, owing to inclement weather and scarcity of labor, progress was very slow. When the house was ready for occupancy, about the middle of June, Mrs. E. M. Goddard assumed charge as resident hostess and in that capacity admirably served her State.



Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation. Miss Josephine W. Chapman, Architect, New York City.
THE VERMONT BUILDING

Vermont's headquarters was not large but extremely attractive. Appropriately it stood in the New England section, immediately adjacent to the Buildings of Connecticut and Rhode Island and not far from the State houses of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. There was nothing elaborate about the exterior of the cottage or its within-door decorations, yet it was furnished with admirable taste and the walls were well covered with picturesque "Green Mountain" views and portraits of Vermonters whose services to State and Nation had been distinguished.

E. M. Goddard, State Librarian of Vermont and a member of the Commission, was in charge of the historical exhibit made by the State; and, while he was not permanently stationed at the Exposition, made frequent and lengthy visits. The Lieutenant-Governor also gave much of his time and ability to his State's service. Mrs. Goddard, who had taken charge of the building before it was formally opened, remained its directress until the Exposition was over.

On September 18—Vermont Day—the Commission entertained Governor Proctor, Lieutenant-Governor Prouty, the Honorable Joseph A. de Boer, the orator of the occasion, and a few other guests.

The architect of the State Headquarters was Miss Josephine Wright Chapman of New York City, a native Vermonter, and she well sustained her reputation in this building for designing attractive country homes. The Hanley-Casey Company were the builders. The Vermont house served its purpose admirably. It was not adapted for large functions, but visiting Vermonters or guests from other States always were received graciously and carried away with them pleasant impressions.

WEST VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR WM. M. O. DAWSON of West Virginia designated as his State's representatives to the Jamestown Exposition six very distinguished citizens of the "Little Mountain State." United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins was President of the Commission; former Governor William A. McCorkle of Charleston was Vice-President, and Honorable Fred. M. Staunton, Treasurer. The three other Commissioners, each of whom had at one time been Governor of West Virginia, were Honorable Aretus Brooks Fleming, Honorable George Wesley Atkinson, and the Honorable Albert Blakeslee White. Honorable Virgil A. Lewis, the State Historian, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. Shortly after the Exposition opened former Governor McCorkle and Mr. Staunton resigned, and Newton M. Ogdin, the State Treasurer, and Virgil A. Lewis were appointed as their successors. Mr. Staunton continued to act as Treasurer and Dr. George Lounsbery succeeded Mr. Lewis as Secretary. Near the close of the Exposition former Governor White resigned and Brigadier-General Edwin L. Boggs of Charleston succeeded him.



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THE WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING

For the participation of West Virginia an appropriation of fifty-five thousand dollars was made by the Legislature on the ninth day of February, 1907, and subsequently this public appropriation was augmented by contributions from private individuals until the total sum in the Treasury of the Commission aggregated more than seventy thousand dollars.

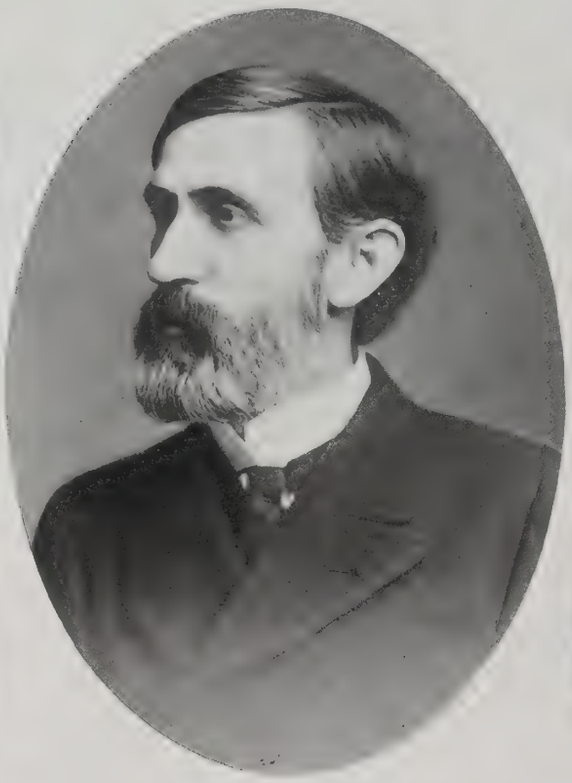
The first official visit of a West Virginia Commissioner was made by Honorable William A. McCorkle, who, during the early part of November, 1906, selected a site for the State Building. At that time no appropriation had been made but the sentiment throughout West Virginia was strongly in favor of maintaining an adequate headquarters, and while interest in an exhibit was slight, there seemed to be no doubt that sufficient funds would be provided for the State's social and official participation.

The West Virginia Building was a credit to the State. It was a slightly modified Colonial type with a strictly classic portico adorned by four great columns whose Doric capitals were surmounted by Doric cornice. On both the first and second floors, verandas extended around three sides of the house. The roof was dormered and the building was tinted buff. Massive entrance doors led from the vestibule into a large reception hall and beyond this apartment was a grand stairway leading to the second story. A landing window lighting the stairway bore the great Seal of the State reproduced in stained glass. The reception hall was supported by surrounding pilasters of Ionic design and upon them mahogany beams rested. The apartments on the first floor were arranged in open community and practically made one huge room. Specifically the lower floor consisted of a reception hall, a drawing room and a general parlor, and there were besides two small enclosed rest rooms. The West Virginia furniture was massive and elegant and in perfect keeping with the architectural style of the building. On the second floor were bath and bed rooms, and many distinguished citizens of the State occupied these apartments from time to time.

West Virginia Day witnessed a thousand guests crowded into the State Building at a reception given by Governor and Mrs. William M. O. Dawson in honor of their distinguished guest, the Honorable George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the United States



U. S. Senator S. B. Elkins
President



Honorable William Mercer Owens Dawson
Secretary of State West Virginia 1897-1905—Governor of West Virginia 1905-1909



Ex-Gov. Albert B. White
Vice-President



Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming
Commissioner



Ex-Gov. G. W. Atkinson
Commissioner

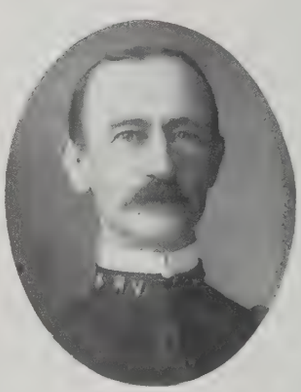


Newton M. Ogdin
Commissioner

Treasury. This was but one of a number of elaborate functions for which the State headquarters served as a scene.

The Architects of the West Virginia Building were Rabenstein & Warne, and the builders A. P. Withrow & Company, both of Charleston, W. Va.

No host or hostess was appointed for the building, but the Secretary to the Commission, first Mr. Lewis and later Dr. Lounsbery, acted as host, while Miss Olivia Creel Butcher of Parkersburg, W. Va., the Assistant Secretary, served admirably as hostess.



Brig.-Gen. Edwin L. Boggs
Commissioner

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA was the only State at the Exposition that was represented by a single commissioner. No appropriation was made by the Legislature, but C. A. Everhart of Fargo, N. Dak., visited Norfolk when the Exposition was still in the making, and was so



MRS. C. A. EVERHART
Hostess North Dakota Building



LITTLE HENRY
The Exposition Mascot



C. A. EVERHART
Commissioner from North Dakota



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THE NORTH DAKOTA BUILDING

impressed with the vastness of the undertaking that he determined to have his section of the Union represented. A bill was passed through the Legislature of North Dakota, at his instance, resolving that the State should participate but making no appropriation. Mr. Everhart was appointed the sole commissioner.

The failure of the State to provide funds for a building made no difference to the Commissioner, who at his own expense erected a headquarters for his fellow citizens. A quaint and extremely comfortable little house just in the rear of the large brick Maryland Building bore the legend "North Dakota." A large open fireplace, within which during the cool days huge crackling logs burnt and sputtered, gave an air of cheerfulness and comfort to the main hall and reception room, which extended across the breadth of the building. Easy chairs, couches and tables furnished this room. Mr. and Mrs. Everhart and their children, one of whom—"Little Henry"—was the Exposition "Mascot," cordially welcomed all visitors from "The Land of the Dacotahs," and Dakota "booster" buttons were there in evidence.

Dakota made no exhibit of any sort, historical or commercial. The building was a headquarters for the citizens of the State, and scarcely a day passed that someone from the far northwest did not stroll in. Large numbers of Dakotans visited the Exposition, and this attendance was in great measure due to the active efforts of the Commissioner, who at home is a prominent manufacturer, and whose weekly letters to the papers of Fargo and other cities in the State undoubtedly aroused considerable interest.

STATE COMMISSIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

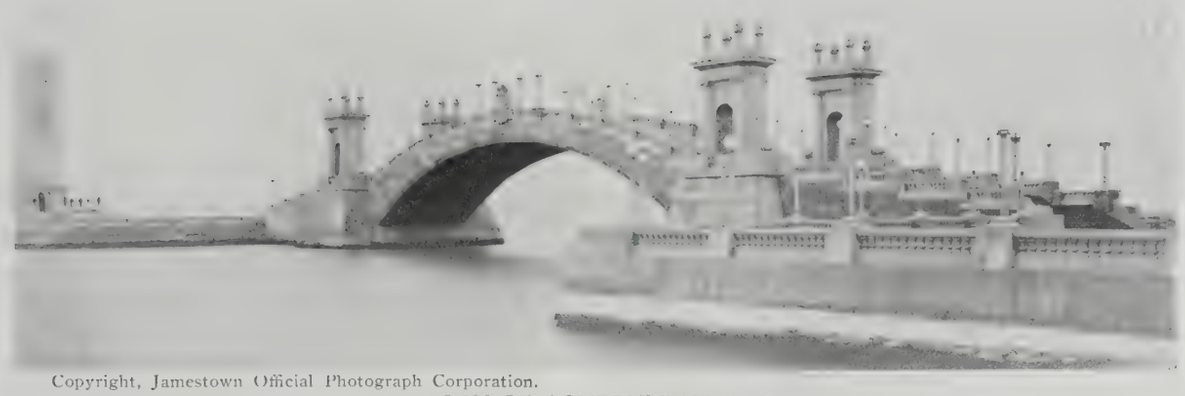
The Commissioners, representing the States which maintained headquarters at the Exposition, organized themselves into a "State Commissioners' Association." To a large extent this was a social club, but it was also a business body and a means of advertising the Exposition. Colonel John H. Given of Ohio was President of the Association.

The Commissioners met weekly at some one of the different State Buildings. Such organizations are usual at Expositions, but at the Ter-Centennial the Commissioners were especially active in their support of the celebration, and always gave cordial co-operation to the various plans which were devised for removing the chief difficulties that confronted the management.



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MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS



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ARCH OF GOVERNMENT PIER

CHAPTER X

SPECIAL PARTICIPATION

MUNICIPAL—RICHMOND, COUNCIL ORDINANCE AND COMMITTEE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASSUMES CHARGE, RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE CITY BUILDING, HEADQUARTERS FOR OTHER CITIES; BALTIMORE, MOTIVES FOR BUILDING, MEANS EMPLOYED TO FINANCE, CONDUCT OF HOUSE, BALTIMORE'S JAMESTOWN COMMISSION

RELIGIOUS—BAPTIST EXHIBIT, FINANCIAL PLAN, STYLE OF BUILDING, CHARACTER OF EXHIBITS, DISTINGUISHED VISITORS; PAN-PRESBYTERIAN EXHIBIT, CLASSIFICATIONS, THOROUGHNESS OF DEMONSTRATONS, COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BOARD

PATRIOTIC—BEAUVOIR, VIRGINIA DIVISION UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, BUILDING COMMITTEE, CHOICE SITE, TYPICAL BUILDING, FINE MANAGEMENT, METHOD OF MAINTENANCE

FRATERNAL—TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, T. P. A. BUILDING

AN effort was made by the Jamestown managers to induce a number of the principal American municipalities to establish headquarters at the Exposition. Although the subject appeared interesting to the representatives of several cities, only two decided to participate. These were Richmond, the capitol of the Old Dominion, and Baltimore, the great Southern metropolis.

RICHMOND BUILDING

The Richmond City Council passed an ordinance in 1907 providing ten thousand dollars as an appropriation for the erection of a Richmond City Building at the Exposition, and placed the fund in charge of the Council's Committee on Ground and Building, Robert Whittit, Jr., Chairman, W. H. Adams, Reuben Burton, John L. Saterfield, Jefferson C. Powers, W. T. Atkinson, C. P. Davis, G. B. Hobson, T. Francis Green, and A. L. Philipps. As the work progressed, a subcommittee, Reuben Burton, Robert Whittit, Jr., and T. Francis Green, supervised the construction. The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond furnished and maintained the building. John Stuart Bryan, E. C. Ladd, John B. Purcell, W. S. Rhoades, T. C. Williams, Jr., and Henry W. Wood, Chairman, were the Committee in charge.

As soon as the building was completed, it was formally given into the care of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and the responsibility for its maintenance and conduct rested with the business body. As agent of the Chamber of Commerce, J. H. Chataigne of Richmond was in charge of the building. His wife and two daughters were with him and most creditably did they dispense Richmond hospitality.

The building occupied a position not far from the water front and near to the State buildings of Massachusetts and New York. The lower floor consisted of a single room spacious enough to hold comfortably the largest crowd that ever visited the headquarters. The monotony of outline in this square hall was broken by large pillars which upheld the second story. A green tone pervaded the decoration. A dado of olive green burlap blended harmoniously with the lighter tinted walls. The furniture was all of mission pattern and looked effective. The stairway which led to the upper floor, and the arrangements overhead were similar to those in the Virginia Building—a light balustrade surrounding an open well in the center. A number of dainty sketches adorned the walls, one especially notable representing old St. John's Church in Richmond where Patrick Henry made his immortal address. The intramural railway passed the Richmond headquarters and it was on the direct line of the sight-seeing automobiles. Wide verandas surrounded the house and the spacious porches were abundantly fitted with comfortable seats and easy chairs. Daily there were hundreds of visitors and on special occasions there were frequently more than a thousand guests.

Richmond anticipated benefiting largely by the Jamestown Exposition and it is probable these expectations were fully realized. As the capital city of the State and as the Capital of the Confederacy, Richmond possesses, and probably always will possess, an especial attraction for those interested in the history of the

country. It was easy to induce those who had come from other sections of the United States to spend some time in Richmond either before or after visiting the Exposition, and pamphlets and descriptive matter concerning the city were furnished, while Mr. Chataigne was able to give explicit information on practically every subject connected with the capital.



J. H. CHATAIGNE
Host at the Richmond Building

The building was used as a headquarters by various organizations at different times throughout the Exposition. It was the headquarters for Petersburg Day and again for Richmond Day. Sixty thousand invitations were issued by the Chamber of Commerce to southern merchants to visit Richmond on their way to and from the Exposition, and to make the Richmond Building their headquarters while at the Fair. Just how many were influenced by this measure to visit the building was impossible to ascertain, but the register book showed the signatures of many to whom invitations had been sent.

A number of informal entertainments were given at the building during the season and several notable receptions, Richmond Day being the principal occasion.



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THE RICHMOND BUILDING

BALTIMORE BUILDING

The Baltimore Building was situated on Powhatan Street, a short walk from the west gate of the Exposition. The motives which prompted the people of Baltimore to erect the building were, according to H. F. Baker, the Chairman of the Baltimore Jamestown Committee, three:

First—A desire to co-operate with Baltimore's friends and neighbors in Virginia who were making the Exposition attractive and successful.

Second—To impress the visitors to the Exposition with the importance of Baltimore as a manufacturing and jobbing center.

Third—To provide a pleasant resting place for Baltimoreans and the customers and friends of Baltimore business houses.

All of these motives were accomplished.

The co-operation of Baltimore undoubtedly lent a most pleasing and attractive feature to the Jamestown picture; the enterprise shown by "The Oriole City" could not fail to leave a lasting impression; and a more attractive resting place than the Baltimore House was not on the grounds.

The cost of constructing the building was defrayed by the City Government and the fund for furnishing and maintenance was contributed by merchants' associations in Baltimore and individual merchants and manufacturers. Most cozy, homelike and comfortable was the House—exceedingly like a club, and like a club it was maintained. The general public was admitted freely to the building, but only those who bore cards were treated as club guests. These cards were given to merchants visiting the Exposition and to their friends, and they were issued by the Secretary of the Committee in compliance with the request of any subscriber to the maintenance fund. The holder of a card to the Baltimore House occupied the same position as that enjoyed by a man to whom a social club has extended its invitation to use all the privileges of the house.

The parlors were cozy and comfortable; the

reading room contained periodicals and daily papers, and an excellent bureau of information was maintained. There were eight comfortable bed rooms on the second floor, and these were used for the accommodation of such guests as might arrive at the grounds without having arranged previously for accommodations. Naturally, with so few rooms, the tenure of each was limited.

The regular force in charge consisted of a manager, two ladies assisting him, a butler and a lady's maid. In addition, however, to this force a committee of salesmen varying in number represented the contributing firms and were always on hand to entertain customers or guests. Arrangements were made with nearly all the transportation companies by which tickets to the Exposition were sold, with the privilege to use going and coming by way of Baltimore. Where such arrangements could not be effected, the managing committee would pay the transportation of any prospective customer from Norfolk to Baltimore.



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THE BALTIMORE BUILDING

A lunch was given at the Baltimore Building on opening, and "Baltimore Day" was celebrated on June 27. These were the only two public functions held at the building. On this latter occasion, three thousand representative Baltimoreans and Marylanders, led by Governor Edwin Warfield and Mayor J. Barry Mahool, journeyed to the Exposition. Four excursion steamers brought a quota of the party, and at eleven o'clock a full train came in over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The prize song "Baltimore," sung for the first time on that occasion, was a souvenir that later was given away at the building:

"Thou stately triumph of our toil,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore;
Thou sacredest of sacred soil,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore,
We praise thee, jewel of our State;
We hail thee, Southland's mighty gate;
We crown thee queen of home's estate,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore.

When hard upon thy peaceful shore,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore;
The tyrant host of Britain bore,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore,
With sword and gun thy patriot band
Avenged the insult to our land,
Thy country's saviour thou didst stand,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore.

When loud the elemental strife,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore,
In menace held thy honored life,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore,
Thy dauntless sons of hero mold,
With steadfast hand thy course controlled
And raised thee grander than of old,
Baltimore, dear Baltimore.

Upon our handiwork, O Lord,
Upon our well loved Baltimore,
Gaze thou in gracious kindness, Lord,
And save from harm dear Baltimore;
In perils dire, when storms portend,
Thy shelt'ring, guiding hand extend,
Protect and guide unto the end
Baltimore, dear Baltimore."

The general committee of the Baltimore Building was composed of three delegates from each commercial organization in the City of Baltimore. The Committee was divided into sub-committees, the chairman of each being a member of the executive committee or what was known as "The Baltimore Jamestown Commission." The membership of the Baltimore Jamestown Commission was as follows:

H. F. Baker, Chairman; Wm. B. Hurst, Treasurer; M. C. Woodward, Secretary; Wm. M. Burgan, George R. Gaither, Philip Hamburger, Jr., Jerome K. Joyce, F. J. LaMotte, R. A. McCormick, J. Barry Mahool, George P. Neilson, E. K. Pattison, and E. Clay Timanus. These, together with the following gentlemen, formed the Jamestown Committee:

D. C. Ammidon, G. Frank Bailey, McKee Barclay, Willard F. Burgess, R. H. Burwell, Charles C. Baker, Wm. W. Cator, Douglas

H. Duer, E. Asbury Davis, W. A. Dixon, Wm. D. Gill, E. Staley Gary, Charles W. Greebe, Jacob W. Hook, Frank N. Hoen, W. H. Mathal, Theo. Mottu, C. C. MacGill, E. D. Nolley, L. B. Nolley, H. B. Smith, Eugene A. Slack, John B. Spence, Eli Strouse, S. S. Scott, Arthur F. West, John C. Weil, Maurice W. Wiley, R. E. Wood.

RELIGIOUS

To a large extent the settlement of America by Europeans was due to the greed for power and gold which dominated most of the Old World monarchs; but it is not possible to ignore utterly another contributing factor which was the prime motive of many who encouraged emigration or did themselves emigrate, and was used by others as an argument to cover their ulterior and more selfish reasons. This second cause was religion and in many instances religion alone lay at the root of the endeavor. It was generally anticipated that the Churches, especially the Protestant Episcopal, would be interested as a body in the Ter-Centennial which memorialized an effort closely linked with that denomination, but efforts to induce the Episcopalians to erect a house at the Exposition proved futile.



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THE BAPTIST BUILDING

BAPTIST EXHIBIT

Two of the principal Protestant denominations in America did, however, establish buildings at the Exposition. These were the Baptists and the combined Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. The idea of a Baptist exhibit was the result of a resolution which had been offered at the Conference of the Baptist pastors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, held in the former city during February, 1905. At that time the Rev. R. B. Garrett, D.D., Pastor of the Court Street Baptist Church of Portsmouth, moved that a committee be appointed to erect a suitable building and secure exhibits to be displayed at the Exposition. For a long time the committee who were appointed met many discouragements, but finally they evolved plans which were pursued successfully.

The efforts which the Baptists have made in the cause of liberty are worthily recognized by historians generally, and the Committee principally desired to impress upon Exposition visitors the part which their denomination has played in spreading throughout America absolute religious freedom. Dr. Garrett was chairman of the original committee and continued at its head until the end of the Exposition. That work might be expedited, the central committee was divided into sub-committees. These included a Building Committee, with W. C. Corbett of Portsmouth as Chairman; an Executive Committee, with Rev. W. M. Vines, D.D., as Chairman, and an Executive Committee consisting of Drs. Garrett, Blackwell and Dudley, and Mr. Corbet. The officers of the General Committee were, besides the Chairman, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, D.D., Secretary; George A. Schmelz, Treasurer, and Rev. E. E. Dudley, Financial Agent.

The Baptists had a very attractive building near the west entrance of the Exposition. They attempted to obtain building funds by selling exhibit space, but finding this plan infeasible, they secured a loan from ten laymen: Dr. L. Lankford, D. Carpenter, W. H. Davis, and Arthur Richards of Norfolk; W. C. Corbett and John A. Morris of Portsmouth; George A. Schmelz and Marion Ransome of Hampton, and W. A. Parker and A. L. Powell of Newport News. These contributors advanced enough money to complete and furnish the building.

The exhibits were secured by correspondence with the different boards and publication societies of the denomination, and with the various Baptist seminaries, universities, colleges and schools throughout the country. The result was a collection which was admirable in plan and scope and well entitled to the gold medal

which it received. An exceptionally fine collection of portraits of notable men of the Baptist denomination adorned the walls and there were many pictures of churches, schools, hospitals and mission stations. The various publication societies were well represented, and there was a fine exhibit of books and historical documents. Great care was exercised in the preparation of the displays of exemplified work in mission fields, in foreign schools and in home orphanages, and the exhibits in these classes were very worthy. Rev. George J. Hobday was the curator of the building and was painstaking in his stewardship. More than nineteen thousand visitors registered at the Baptist headquarters, and if the usual ratio of registration to non-registration obtained, it is a fair inference that between eighty and one hundred thousand people visited the building. Among the distinguished guests who registered were Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Folk of Missouri, both of whom are Baptists, and each of whom was brought to the building by Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson of Virginia, one of the leading Baptists of his State.

The intention of the Committee who erected the building was later to use it as a church, if the permanent population at Pine Beach would warrant the establishment of an ecclesiastical edifice. It was, therefore, substantially constructed and would well subserve such a purpose.



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INTERIOR PAN-PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN EXHIBIT

It would be difficult to say who first conceived the project of establishing a Pan-Presbyterian exhibit. The thought seemed to have originated spontaneously and almost simultaneously in many fertile brains. Among the first, however, to give expression to the wish and actively to urge the action, was the Rev. W. W. Moore, D.D., LL.D., President of the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia. The Norfolk Presbytery took the initiatory step by appointing a working Committee. Other presbyteries followed and a larger committee was instructed to invite the co-operation of all churches embraced in the alliance of the Reformed Churches which held to the Presbyterian system. The building was, therefore, properly called " Pan-Presbyterian." It occupied an attractive site on Powhatan Street and the exhibit installed therein served to revive among the followers of that denomination, and to awaken generally, an appreciation of what has been done under Presbyterian influence for the betterment of conditions in America, and it served to impress visitors that freedom in this country owed much to Presbyterian influence.

The exhibit was arranged in three classes, Historical, Educational and Institutional. Although the committee, which was finally formed for the purpose of erecting the building and installing exhibits, was not organized until February 1, 1907, the headquarters were completely equipped and open to the public early in June.

The Historical exhibit consisted of: Heraldry, which included seals, arms, banners and genealogies; Relics, individual, ecclesiastical and miscellaneous; Art, portraits, scenes, churches, general; Graphic, manuscripts, books and miscellaneous literature; Martyrology, instruments, prisons, personal, statistics; Statecraft, genesis, polity, execution.

The Educational exhibit was divided into Pre-Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary and showed in each of these classes universities, colleges, seminaries and professional schools, academies, female institutions, etc.

Under the third division—Institutional—there were exhibited matters dealing with home missions, foreign missions, publications, sabbath schools, work among the young people, woman's work, men's organizations, current literature, eleemosynary and statistical.

The exhibit which was adequately representative of the largest body of Protestants in the world received a gold medal for its comprehensiveness and the evident success it had attained in carrying out the purpose of its creation. The Rev. J. B. Waller was curator of this exhibit and gave to the undertaking his continuous attention. He was exceptionally well qualified for the position he occupied both by temperament and by intellectual equipment.

The committee in charge of this extremely fine effort were: Reverend E. T. Wellford, Chairman; Reverend J. E. Thacker, Vice-Chairman; Reverend C. F. Rankin, Secretary; J. M. Cratty, Treasurer; and the members of the sub-committees were: on Exhibits, Reverends W. W. Moore, D.D., J. N. H. Summerell, D.D., Russell Cecil, D.D., C. F. Rankin, Isaac Campbell, D.D., T. C. Johnson, D.D.; on Finance, Reverends J. E. Thacker and McG. Shields, and E. D. Taylor, R. E. Magill and J. M. Cratty; on Building, Reverends R. A. Robinson, W. M. Hunter, R. B. Eggleston, F. T. McFadden, D.D., and F. F. Ferguson; and the stated Clerk of the highest court of each participating branch of the Church was a member of what constituted an "Advisory Committee."

VIRGINIA DIVISION, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

"What will the Daughters of the Confederacy do to show at the Jamestown Exposition their loyalty to the cause of '61-65?" So wrote Mrs. Cabell Smith, a clever, enthusiastic and forceful young Daughter of the Rocky Mountain Chapter.



MRS. CABELL SMITH
Rocky Mt. Chapter

The members of the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy replied to this query by erecting on the site of the Exposition the only building which stood sentinel of an era and represented a specific historic cause. In the History Building were displayed Confederate relics, trophies, documents, portraits, there recalling the story of the great American Civil War. It was not for the purpose of conducting a war museum that the Daughters erected their home. That the greatest general of his day was a Virginian and that many of his bravest men were natives of "The Old Dominion," did not alone cause the Virginia Division to memorialize the era to whose traditions they are devoted. There was a larger and wider motive underlying the enterprise—to dispense to visitors such hospitality as would show that in spite of intense loyalty to "The Lost Cause" its commemorators were eager to extend a peaceful welcome in 1907, no less exultant than the war welcome of Virginia in 1861.

The site of the Exposition had been one of the battlefields of the Civil War and from end



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BEAUVOIR
Replica of President Davis' Home at Biloxi, Mississippi

to end of Tidewater Virginia the armies under either flag had marched and countermarched, pounding the fertile soil of the territory into clods. The stage for some scene in all the conflicts of the Nation, Tidewater Virginia was almost the theatre of the Civil War, and some memorial undertaking at the Exposition, organized by Veterans or Daughters, seemed inevitable and assuredly was most appropriate.

Mrs. McKenney, the President of the Virginia Division, inaugurated the undertaking by appointing a committee which consisted of Mrs. Cabell Smith of Rocky Mount, Mrs. Frank A. Walke of Norfolk, Mrs. Pryor Jones of Petersburg, Miss Elvira Jones of Roanoke and Mrs. Norman V. Randolph of Richmond. These ladies started with very modest ideas, not purposing to erect a building but hoping to secure a large room or suite of rooms in which they might maintain a headquarters. As the primal move, they approached the Governor of Virginia and asked that an apartment in the Virginia Building should be expropriated for their use. Governor Swanson, while expressing his willingness, even eagerness, to permit the use of the whole building or any part of it for a day or a week if the ladies desired to hold a commemorative service therein, could not legally allow any society to establish a permanent headquarters in the building.

Averse to memorialize for a brief period the cause which they desired to keep in evidence during the entire Exposition, the failure to secure a room acted as a spur to effort and the committee decided to erect a home of some kind, indefinite as to size or furnishing but positive that what should be done would be worthy. Mrs. Walke, being a resident of Norfolk, was selected to confer with the Board of Governors and secure a site. Governor Swanson urged the managers of the Exposition to extend every courtesy to the committee and he begged them to make the most generous possible terms. The arrangements, which were concluded on June 27, 1906, by Mrs. Walke, representing the Daughters, and Barton Myers, representing the Exposition, were very satisfactory and a most attractive site on Commonwealth avenue West was chosen. Fronting on a broad avenue, within full view of Hampton Roads and at the very heart of the Exposition, within a stone's throw of the great State Buildings of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, directly opposite the great Palace of Manufactures-Liberal Arts, "Beauvoir," their headquarters, was erected.

Deciding that a house was necessary, portable houses were first considered and various designs of movable structures were studied carefully. While this topic was being discussed, "Dixieland," a Texas periodical, printed a very attractive picture of "Beauvoir," the home of President Davis; this illustration at once appealed; not only was the house attractive, but it was thought that the whole south would desire to unite in honoring the only president of the Confederacy. Unanimously the committee decided to build a replica of this famous Mississippi mansion. A campaign of publicity was begun, and "The Jamestown Bulletin," published by Mrs. Walke, was chosen as the official organ of the committee, while "The Keystone" of Charleston, edited by Miss Pappenheim, generously gave the free use of its columns to the exploitation of the "Beauvoir" project. "The Confederate Veteran" published all of the committee's circulars and the daily papers throughout the south gave columns to communications; so that without money as a treasury fund the ladies were able to bring before the country their ideas, their hopes and their needs.



MRS. C. B. TATE
Treasurer of General Committee



MRS. NORMAN V. RANDOLPH
Chairman of General Committee



MRS. FRANK A. WALKE
Chairman of Building Committee

At Wytheville, where the Virginia Division met, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted unanimously. West Virginia sent to this convention representatives who promised help. Mrs. Norman V. Randolph was made temporary chairman and authorized to present the plans of Virginia to the National Convention, which would assemble at Gulfport. Mrs. C. B. Tate was made temporary treasurer. These ladies accepted the offices on the condition that the committee previously appointed by Mrs. McKenney should be retained until a charter was secured and a regular association formed. Subsequently a permanent organiza-

tion was effected and Mrs. Randolph was elected chairman, and Mrs. Tate treasurer. At Gulfport it was found that the President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was opposed to the general organization assuming responsibility for the work, but the Virginia Division, confident of their ability to execute successfully the plans which they originally had made, announced that they would erect the building and invited the Daughters generally to make the house their headquarters. It was not an easy task that these ladies had assumed —in fact, on its face it seemed preposterous that the chapters of the Virginia Division, no one of which had an appreciable surplus in its treasury, should undertake to erect and maintain a house the necessary funds for which would amount to thousands of dollars.

Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Walke went to Biloxi and visited the home of President Davis. They secured photographs of "Beauvoir" and later had working plans prepared. The reproduction at the Exposition was an exact *facsimile* of the original, easily identified by anyone who had seen the home of Jefferson Davis. Completed, the house cost sixty-five hundred dollars, the greater part of which was contributed by the chapters of the Virginia Division. No other State division officially aided, but chapters, individuals and conventions generously subscribed, and the work was further helped by the sale of souvenirs prepared by the committee. These carried a picture of "Beauvoir," a drawing of the old church at Jamestown and a replica of the Virginia Division badge. Fifty cents was charged for the souvenirs, and, sold through the various chapters, they netted a considerable sum.

Mrs. Walke broke ground for the building Christmas Eve, 1906, and the work was rapidly pushed to completion. When the Exposition opened, it stood typical of the cause that its creators love and the scene of hospitable entertainment which was essentially Virginian—entirely comprehensive and lacking in the slightest discrimination between the guests, veterans of the Blue or veterans of the Gray. The idea of its erection was generous, sweetly sympathetic and perfervidly loyal.

To name singularly the chief contributors to "Beauvoir" and to its successful creation and conduct, could scarcely fail to be invidious: so many noble women gave their time and money freely to the undertaking. The hostesses chosen from the various chapters were all honorary officials, serving without compensation and paying all of their own expenses. These ladies presided over the building from time to time solely for the purpose of extending a hearty welcome to all strangers who visited Virginia. The fine southern plantation home was redolent of welcome, and its conduct entirely accorded with its appearance. A restaurant where southern dishes were served under the direction of a southern gentlewoman was an exposition novelty and a distinct success. Distinguished visitors daily entered "Beauvoir," and as special guests there came the Daughters of the Revolution and again the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Although numerous fraternal and social organizations were requested to establish headquarters at the Exposition, the only association to accept the invitation was the T. P. A., that large order of Travelers which has its Posts through the greater part of the United States.

When the Virginia Board of Directors met in Richmond during the fall of 1905, the State President, J. S. Oliver, of Danville, was ordered to appoint a committee which should consist of a member from each Post in the State and to instruct this committee to formulate plans and devise ways and means for the proper and dignified participation of the order.

This first committee consisted of C. E. Herbert, Chairman, Charles B. Easley, Andrew Jamieson, R. M. Graham, S. H. Ellerson, T. S. Beckwith, W. G. Epes, D. L.



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TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION BUILDING



T. EDGAR HARVEY
Committeeman



C. E. HERBERT
General Chairman



E. R. BARKSDALE
Committeeman

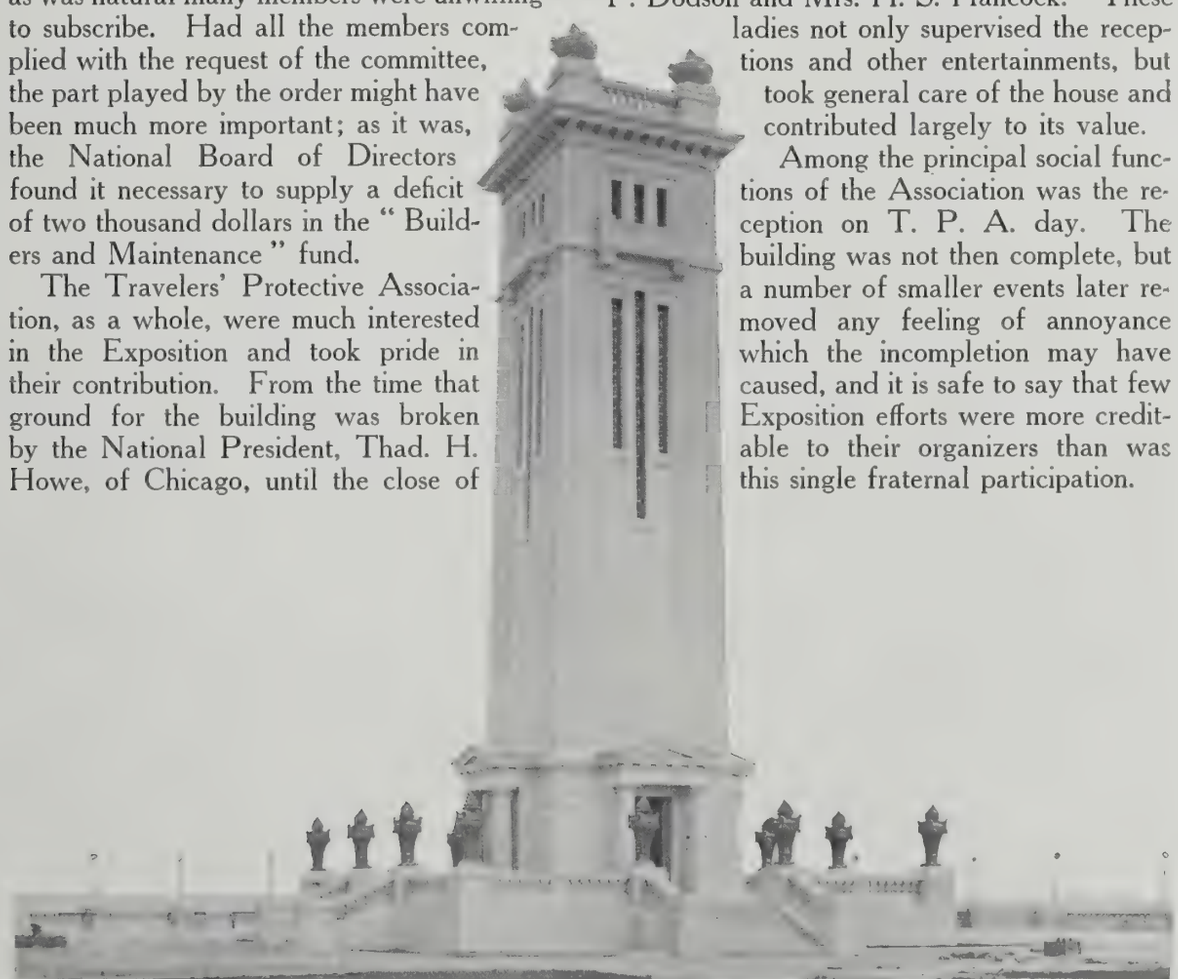
Traynham, S. E. Sydnor, H. D. Derrick and R. B. Semple. The Chairman was authorized to appoint three additional Norfolk members and he added to the above list the names of E. R. Barksdale, T. Edgar Harvey and L. F. Cotter. These three Norfolk Committeemen together with the Chairman were constituted an executive or " working " committee and through their efforts not only were the plans for the Travelers' participation formulated, but the funds secured.

It was purposed to assess each member of the Association to the extent of one dollar in order to supply a sufficient treasury account; but, as subscriptions were perforce voluntary, there was no method of enforcing payment and as was natural many members were unwilling to subscribe. Had all the members complied with the request of the committee, the part played by the order might have been much more important; as it was, the National Board of Directors found it necessary to supply a deficit of two thousand dollars in the " Builders and Maintenance " fund.

The Travelers' Protective Association, as a whole, were much interested in the Exposition and took pride in their contribution. From the time that ground for the building was broken by the National President, Thad. H. Howe, of Chicago, until the close of the Exposition the interest did not flag. Undoubtedly the ceaseless efforts of Messrs. Herbert, Barksdale, Harvey and Cotter caused this condition to obtain. It is doubtful if any Exposition Committee gave more valuable service than did these Travelers whose work was entirely gratuitous. On the first day of July, 1907, the building which had cost nine thousand dollars was completed and opened to serve as a headquarters for the members.

When the house was ready to receive guests, Mr. Herbert appointed a ladies' executive committee to direct the entertainment. Serving in this body were: Mrs. T. Edgar Harvey, Chairman, Mrs. E. R. Barksdale, Mrs. C. E. Herbert, Mrs. S. T. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. W. P. Dodson and Mrs. H. S. Hancock. These ladies not only supervised the receptions and other entertainments, but took general care of the house and contributed largely to its value.

Among the principal social functions of the Association was the reception on T. P. A. day. The building was not then complete, but a number of smaller events later removed any feeling of annoyance which the incompletion may have caused, and it is safe to say that few Exposition efforts were more creditable to their organizers than was this single fraternal participation.



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TOWER ON GOVERNMENT PIER



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FULL VIEW OF GOVERNMENT PIERS, SHOWING IN THE DISTANCE WILLOUGHBY SPIT WITH THE CLUB HOUSE OF THE HAMPTON ROADS YACHT CLUB



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THE GOVERNMENT PIER AT NIGHT

CHAPTER XI

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—CHANGES IN PERSONNEL—ACT OF MARCH 3, 1905—AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL BILL, 1906—SITES FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOARD—GENERAL CHARACTER OF EXHIBITS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—RELICS OF FAMOUS PERSONAGES—COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL—HISTORIC FLAG—PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—MONROE DOCTRINE—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—OFFICE OF THE REGISTER—TREASURER'S OFFICE—PAPER MONEY, BONDS AND SECURITIES—BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—BUREAU OF THE MINT—REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE—BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE—UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—WAR DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—GENERAL STAFF EXHIBIT—QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—TRANSPORTATION DEVICES—COMMISSARY MODELS—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—SIGNAL CORPS—UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY—SUBMARINE DEFENSE—GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY—PANAMA CANAL—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—ETCHINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND PAINTINGS—CURIOUS VENIRE—RARE BOOKS—GOVERNMENT PENITENTIARIES—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL TRANSPORTATION DIVISION—STAR ROUTE, ALASKA SLEDGES, STAGE COACH, OCEAN LINER AND RAILWAY DELIVERY—RURAL OUTFITS—POST OFFICE CAR—MODEL SUB-STATION—DEAD LETTER OFFICE—NAVY DEPARTMENT—MODEL OF GREAT REVIEW—BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—"DEWEY" DRY DOCK—CANNON—MODELS OF VESSELS—NAVAL GUN FACTORY—UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY—NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—MARINE CORPS—ARTIFICERS SCHOOL OF NORFOLK NAVY YARD—DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—EDUCATIONAL MAPS—PATENT OFFICE—GENERAL LAND OFFICE—PENSION OFFICE—BUREAU OF EDUCATION—RECLAMATION SERVICE—BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—ILLUSTRATED LECTURES—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—WEATHER BUREAU—INSTRUCTIVE ANIMAL AND PLANT EXHIBITS—INVESTIGATIONS—SOIL SURVEY—TOBACCO INVESTIGATION—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF HAWAII AND PORTO RICO—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—DIVISION OF PRINTED BOOKS—DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS—DIVISION OF PRINTS—DIVISION OF PERIODICALS—MECHANICAL DIVISIONS, SHELVING, CATALOGUES, COVERINGS AND BINDINGS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE, LENSES, LAMPS, SIGNALS AND MODELS—BUREAU OF FISHERIES, AQUARIUM, FISH PROPAGATION, FISH CULTURE, BIOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS—RHODE ISLAND COMMISSION OF INLAND FISHERIES—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL MUSEUM—ETHNOLOGIC EXHIBIT, MODELS, PICTURES, SCULPTURE—EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORTATION, LAND AND WATER—HISTORY OF MEDICINE—EXHIBIT OF PHOTOGRAPHY—LATIN-AMERICA—INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS—PORTO RICO—MEXICO—REPUBLICA DOMINICANA—HAITI—OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION—UNITED STATES ARMY—UNITED STATES NAVY, NAVAL PARTICIPATION—GOVERNMENT PIERS—ARMY AND NAVY ENTERTAINMENT—OFFICERS' CLUB—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CLUB.

SINCE the Centennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence established a precedent, the United States Government has participated liberally in all the great American Expositions. Appropriations for this purpose have been large. The sums expended on National displays at Chicago and St. Louis each exceeded greatly the Government disbursements for the Ter-Centennial, but never in the history of Expositions was the appropriation so large in proportion to the capital of the creating company.

The act of Congress which authorized the President of the United States to proclaim an "International Naval Marine and Military Celebration for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the Birth of the American Nation," created a Board to be known as the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission, whose members should be the Secretary of the Treasury, chairman and the Secretaries of the Navy and of War. When the Commission held their first session, the Honorable Leslie M. Shaw presided and the other members were the Honorable Charles J. Bonaparte and the Honorable William H. Taft. When Mr. Shaw retired from the President's Cabinet the Honorable George B. Cortelyou, his successor, became Chairman of the Commission and the Honorable Victor H. Metcalf, who succeeded Mr. Bonaparte when the latter resigned the Navy portfolio to become the Attorney-General of the United States, succeeded him also as a member of the Commission. At their first meeting the Commissioners appointed J. H. Edwards as Secretary and Disbursing Officer, and William M. Geddes as Assistant Secretary.

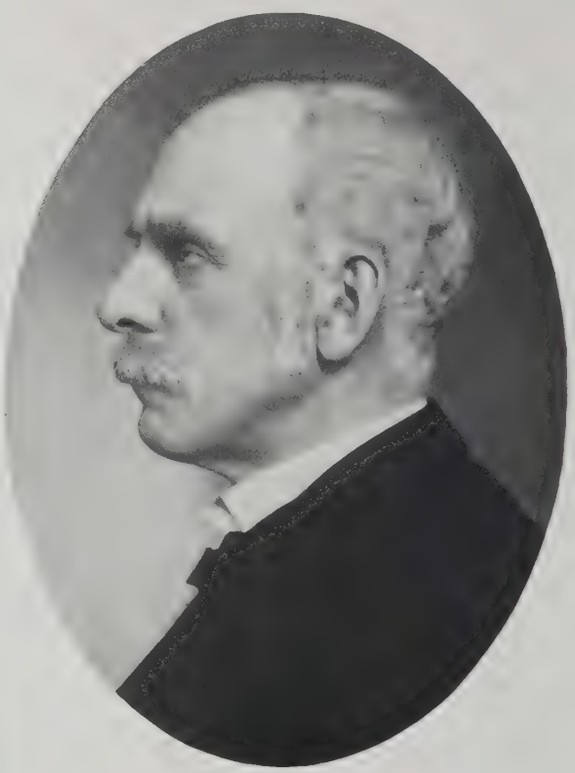
This Commission had charge of the expenditures for which the Act of March 3, 1905, provided. Fifty thousand dollars was apportioned to the Commission for preparing and



HONORABLE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, LL.D.
Judge Superior Court of Ohio, 1887-1890—Solicitor-General of U. S. 1890-2—Dean and Professor in Law Department University of Cincinnati, 1896-1900—U. S. Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit, 1892-1900—President U. S. Philippine Commission March 13, 1900-February 1, 1904—First Civil Governor Philippine Islands July 4, 1901-February 1, 1904—Secretary of War U. S. since February 1, 1904—Elected President of the United States, November, 1908

conducting the Celebration; one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the official entertainment of the foreign military and naval representatives—of which amount one hundred thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and twenty-five thousand dollars was given to the Chief of Staff of the Army to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Fifty thousand dollars was provided for a permanent monument to be erected at Jamestown; fifteen thousand dollars for permanent moorings in Hampton Roads, and ten thousand dollars for exhibiting on the scene of the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac one or more of the old monitors of that period, in order to illustrate the progress of naval construction.

None of the provisions of this Bill recognized in any way the Exposition as a cause to be aided financially, but the Amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which was passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress made liberal provisions for exhibits by the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the Treasury, Interior, Post Office, War and Navy Departments, Life Saving



HONORABLE LESLIE MORTIMER SHAW
Governor of Iowa 1898-1900, 1900-1902—Secretary Treasury 1902-1907



HONORABLE CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE
Secretary Navy U. S. July 1, 1905-December 17, 1906—Resigned to become Attorney-General U. S.

Service, Revenue Cutter Service, the Army, the Navy, the Lighthouse Service, the Bureau of Fisheries, and an exhibit from the Island of Porto Rico. Officers and employees of the Government were placed at the disposal of the existing Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission, and this detail included officers of the Army and the Navy. To defray the expenses of collecting, installing and maintaining these Government exhibits, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated.

The Commission was authorized to establish and maintain an exhibit of the United States Life Saving Service and to erect a Fisheries Building within which there should be an aquarium, and to build a club house for use as a place of rendezvous for the soldiers and sailors of the domestic and foreign navies and armies. For these purposes the sum of three



HONORABLE GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU, LL.D.
Secretary to President McKinley 1900—Reappointed by President Roosevelt 1901—First Secretary Department of Commerce and Labor 1903-1904—Postmaster-General U. S. 1905-1907—Secretary of Treasury U. S. since March 4, 1907



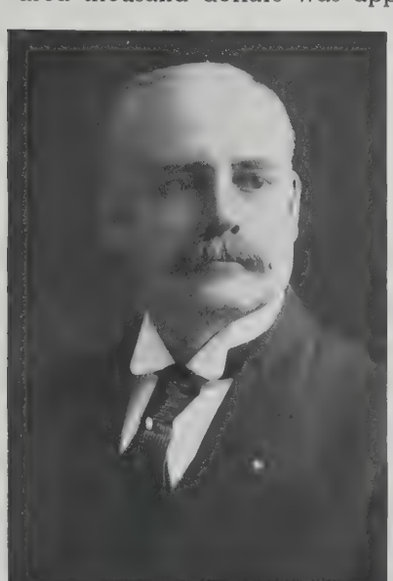
HONORABLE VICTOR HOWARD METCALF
Member 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses Third California District—Secretary Department Commerce and Labor 1904-1906—Resigned—Secretary of Navy since Dec. 17, 1906

hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated.

In order to supply a mode of free and ready communication between the ships and the shore, and at the same time to afford an ample and safe harbor for the small craft which might be used to convey soldiers and other Exposition visitors from the grounds to the fleet, the Bill authorized the construction of two piers, extending from the Exposition grounds into the waters of Hampton Roads, the piers to be connected by an arch high enough to permit the ingress of small craft to a basin or harbor which was to be dredged sufficiently to accommodate at mean low tide boats drawing not more than ten feet of water. For this purpose four hundred thousand dollars was appropriated.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was given directly to the Exposition. Fifteen thousand was authorized to be expended for the construction of a pier at Jamestown Island, and an additional ten thousand dollars for the policing of the Island during the Exposition period; one hundred thousand dollars was given to aid the Negro Development and Exposition Company, in order that it might make a worthy exhibit of the progress of the Negro race.

After this Appropriation Amendment had been passed, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, J. Knox Taylor, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Honorable J. H. Edwards, were authorized to select sites for the Government buildings. They chose the beauti-



WILLIAM M. GEDDES
Assistant Secretary Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission
Receiver for Jamestown Exposition Company



HONORABLE J. H. EDWARDS
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, U. S.
Secretary Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission



JAMES KNOX TAYLOR
Supervising Architect U. S. Treasury Department since October, 1897
Designer of Government Buildings at Exposition



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GOVERNMENT BUILDING A.
Containing Exhibits of the Departments of State, Justice and Treasury, and the Library of Congress and Post Office Exhibits

ful frontage on Hampton Roads adjacent to Raleigh Square and on either side of the proposed pier landing.

In Government Building A. were located the exhibits of the Treasury Department, Post Office Department, Library of Congress, and the Department of the Interior and of Agriculture.

In Government Building B. were located the exhibits of the War and Navy Departments and the Departments of State and Justice.

The Fisheries Building contained a small but select aquarium, and the Smithsonian Building housed a fine collection from the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum.

Apart from the main group of Government Buildings was a house for the Bureau of American Republics and the Island of Porto Rico, and in this same structure, through the courtesy of the Ter-Centennial Commission, the Republic of Mexico was enabled to locate a portion of its display.

Not far from this house was the Officers' Club, and near the Club were the offices and the official home of the Ter-Centennial Commission. The club house for commissioned officers was handsomely and well appointed, and the enlisted men of the Army and Navy enjoyed a similar establishment of their own.

At a meeting of the Commission held July 3, 1906, it was decided to organize a subboard, and the Secretary was directed to invite the heads of the several executive departments and bureaus each to name a representative, the board to be known as the United States Government Board, whose duties would be to select and display the exhibits from all of the departments and bureaus. The Secretary of the Commission, J. H. Edwards, was directed to act as Chairman of this Board, and the Assistant Secretary of the Commission, William M. Geddes, was made the Secretary of the Board. The other members, designated by the heads of the departments and bureaus, were: Charles Denby, Department of State; W. W. Ludlow, Treasury Department; John C. Scofield, War Department; Cecil Clay, Department of Justice; Merritt O. Chance, Post Office Department; Benjamin F. Peters, Navy Department; Jesse E. Wilson, Department of the Interior; S. R. Burch, Department of Agriculture; Frank H. Bowen, Department of Commerce and Labor; W. de C. Ravenel, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum; C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress, and William C. Fox, Bureau of American Republics.

There were a few changes later made in the composition of this Board: W. J. Carr succeeded Charles Denby; F. J. Yanes succeeded William C. Fox; F. S. Curtis succeeded Mr. Peters, and O. J. Field succeeded General Clay, Mr. Peters and General Clay having died after their appointment and before the labors of the Board were completed.

Notwithstanding the strenuous antagonism of certain Congressmen who always oppose the appropriation of money by the Government to aid an Exposition or to enable a display of Government functions, and in spite of the specific opposition of other Congressmen to individual undertakings of this nature, the United States Government has been the most conspicuous exhibitor at all of the great expositions held in this country—and its display at the Jamestown Exposition was exceedingly important.

The Government Exhibits have never failed to arouse interest, but recently these have developed wonderfully as educational displays; and, arranged as they now are by Government

employees who have gradually developed into expert exposition men, knowing the resources of the departments and skilled in the selection, classification and arrangement of their displays, each article has a personal significance and its proper place in the exposition scheme. The Government Exhibits are conspicuous object lessons which are readily understood by the least educated visitor, and are praised alike by the enlightened and the unenlightened. At the Jamestown Exposition, no better arrangement could have been made by a museum curator than was effected by these Government officials, to whom also great credit is due for their promptness in installing their exhibits, for the Government Buildings on Opening Day presented a striking contrast to the exhibit buildings of the Exposition.

So successful and worthy were the efforts of all connected with the display made by the Government, that a special jury appointed by the Jury of Awards recommended that recognition be given to the President of the United States, to the members of the Ter-Centennial Commission, to the United States Government Board and to the officers who planned, directed and successfully carried into execution the Act of Congress, and by so doing made the Government Exhibit creditable alike to the country and its official representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The exhibit made by the Department of State covered a broad field of events and contained much of interest to the student. The floor space occupied approximately eighteen hundred square feet. On this area were arranged two marble pedestals forty-two inches high, a mahogany table thirty by forty-two inches, ten mahogany cases, five of which were pedestal show cases, Colonial in design, with plate glass fronts measuring twenty-four by thirty-six inches, behind which were swords and other valuable relics. One large case, thirty inches square by thirty-six inches high, held the massive and beautiful solid silver urn which was voted by the General Assembly of Connecticut to Captain Isaac Hull. Other cases held a number of curious and interesting relics, among which were the eye glasses and the service sword of George Washington, a staff of Benjamin Franklin, a sword of Andrew Jackson, a sword and two gold-mounted pistols belonging to Captain Isaac Hull.

There was exhibited a very handsome medal which had been presented to the United States by the Sultan of Turkey, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. This medal consisted of a well cut cameo representing the landing of Columbus, surrounding which was a gold wreath set in diamonds, and at the base a small bow-knot of diamonds. There was a screen containing a very beautiful old flag woven in one piece, the gift of twenty-five thousand weavers of Lyons, France, who subscribed the money to pay for this work of art and presented it to the United States as a token of their sympathy at the death of President Lincoln. On the other side of this screen was a rug woven in the shape of a flag, presented to the United States by the orphans of Harput, Turkey, as a token of their gratitude.

In one case was a facsimile copy in plaster of a treaty between the Athenians and Chalcidonians, 446-445 B. C., a statuette of George Washington by Baron Marochetti, after the



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ENTRANCE TO GOVERNMENT BUILDING "B"



EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE

original by Houdan, was exhibited; and on a marble pedestal was a Wedgewood bust of Washington—probably the only Washington bust of this material in existence.

The State Department collection included portraits of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Secretaries of State. Beginning with the likeness of Robert Livingstone, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in 1781 and ending with a portrait of Elihu Root, the present Secretary of State, the entire line of succession was shown.

Among the displayed Jeffersoniana was a facsimile copy of the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence as it was written by Jefferson and interlined by Adams and Franklin. As a complement to this was a facsimile of the engrossed copy of the Declaration; and a portrait in oil of Thomas Jefferson, by Peale; an oil color of Monticello, the home of Jefferson; portraits of the Committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence, portraits of the signers, and the desk on which Jefferson wrote the rough draft—all reminding visitors of the most important document in our country's affairs, saving only the Constitution.

Facsimile copies of the Articles of Confederation were shown, and with these were portraits of the signers. A fine oil color of President Roosevelt by Kelly, and one of Secretary of State Root by Madrazo were on the wall. A section of the exhibit showed a portrait in oil of George Washington by Peale; a facsimile copy of the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments; portraits of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and portraits of the signers of the Constitution.

The territorial expansion of the United States was shown by maps, beginning with the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1781 and ending with the treaty with Spain in 1898. Accompanying these maps were portraits of the signers of the various treaties, and there were facsimile copies of parts of each treaty.

The "Monroe Doctrine" was exemplified by facsimile copies of correspondence on the subject, and portraits of Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Rush, and George Canning of England. A very interesting large oil portrait of Pocahontas was shown. This picture, presented by Henry S. Welcome, Esq., of England, is a copy of the painting which now hangs in Boston Hall, Norfolk, England, the former estate of the Rolfe family. The original is from the brush of DePasse, a prominent artist of the Sixteenth and early part of the Seventeenth centuries. There were two mahogany wheel pedestals which supported twelve double winged mahogany frames with twenty-four glass sides each twenty-nine by thirty-six inches in extent. On one of these pedestals were proclamations issued by each President from Washington to Roosevelt. The other pedestal contained ceremonial letters and communications from noted characters of foreign lands, several from Louis XVI., of France, Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria, Queen Marie of Portugal, William II., the German Emperor, Kaiser Frederick, King Leopold of Belgium, the President of the Argentine Republic, the Shah of Persia, and from many others of note; and there were four wall brackets which bore respectively busts of George Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, Thomas Jefferson and Emperor Napoleon I. The former two were made of bronze, the latter made of plaster.

It appears to have been the special object of the curator of this collection to prepare and install the department exhibit logically and chronologically. Occasionally periods and events have overlapped and one may have played a prominent part in several determining occurrences. An inflexible association of a man with a period is therefore impossible; but

it is difficult to imagine a better arrangement than was made, and certainly the public received for its delectation an interesting and attractive historical exhibit, laden with valuable relics, easy to be examined and entirely satisfying.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The northeast quarter of Government Building A. was occupied by the exhibits of the Treasury Department, under which direction was also included the display of the Life Saving Service, located in a separate building on the banks of Bush Creek.

Taking these exhibits in order, they showed the offices of the Secretary, the Register, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; the Bureaus of the Mint, of Engraving and Printing, and of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; also an exhibit of the Revenue Cutter Service.

In the *Office of the Secretary*, there were oil portraits of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, and the present Secretary, George B. Cortelyou; and there were exhibited an old cutting knife and punching machine used by the Treasury Department from 1863 to 1899. The knife was used in cutting 2,601,784,936 separate pieces of paper currency, representing a total face value of $5,586,688,853.96.

In the *Office of the Register of the Treasury* were shown a series of winged frames containing samples of Colonial currency; old Confederate notes, bonds and securities; National bank notes and securities; United States notes and securities, and the bonds and securities of the insular possessions of the United States.

In the section assigned to the *Supervising Architect's Office*, there was a model of the monument which has been erected at Jamestown Island. This replica, twelve feet or more in height, occupied a prominent position in the center of the section. There were a series of drawings and pictures representing various important public buildings which have been erected under the direction of the Supervising Architect or whose erection he is now directing.

The *Office of the Treasurer of the United States* displayed in appropriate gold frames a complete set of notes, bonds and securities issued by the United States.

One of the most interesting of the Government's live exhibits was made by the *Bureau of Engraving and Printing*, which displayed the process of plate printing employed by the Bureau, from the preparation of the blank paper to the finished note. A printing press was maintained in operation, and specimen prints were struck off from steel plates especially designed and engraved for the Exposition. This bureau showed a set of engraved portraits and photographs which had been executed by the Bureau, embracing a complete set of the Presidents of the United States, most of the Cabinet officers, and many other prominent men whose portraits have been used on notes and securities. Samples of the most recent engravings of bonds, notes, certificates and other obligations of the United States, internal revenue stamps and postage stamps, were exhibited in cases; and there was shown in operation the geometric lathe which traces the intricate line work on bonds and notes.

In the *Bureau of the Mint* was exhibited a most elaborate weighing device, which is wonderfully accurate. It could weigh correctly within one one-hundredth of a grain. It was constructed of gold, steel, aluminum, copper and platinum, was built at the Philadelphia Mint and is now being used exclusively by the United States Government. It could weigh about one hundred pieces a minute.

In the exhibit of this Bureau was one of the



EXHIBIT OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING



EXHIBIT OF BUREAU OF THE MINT

latest improved coin presses, and near this was the first coin press used by the United States. In actual operation and handled by expert demonstrators, were a washing machine; a bottle shaker, used in assaying and refining; a drying machine; an upsetting machine; a shaker box; a coin hopper, and a count board.

At the Jamestown Exposition for the first time was the *Revenue Cutter Service* required by law to make an exhibit. Lack of experience did not daunt the collector of this display and the result of his efforts was distinctly creditable. Among the principal exhibits there were in special gold frames of nautical and shield design five oil paintings representing scenes descriptive of historic events and the work of the Service. A mahogany gun rack bore twelve magazine rifles and bayonets, six Colt revolvers, rifle and revolver belts, knapsacks, canteens, and blanket bags; and on each side of the gun rack was a mahogany fan-shaped rack bearing six cutlasses. The main part of the floor space was utilized for showing a six-pounder Hotchkiss hand operating gun, a one-pounder and a three-pounder Hotchkiss semi-automatic gun, and a Colt automatic gun of thirty calibre. These guns were mounted on cage stands and illustrated types in general use on revenue cutters. Beside these guns were projectiles, and a revenue cutter seaman in attendance illustrated the manner of loading and firing. Mounted on the six-pounder Hotchkiss was a brass line-carrying gun known as the Mel gun, the projectile having a line attached to it, and the exhibit showed how this line was carried when the gun was fired. A model of a triple expansion marine engine with shaft and propeller was shown in operation; and, arranged in plate glass and mahogany cases, were six models of revenue cutters, embodying types from the early topsail schooner class to the modern steam propeller. In frames were pictures showing the uniforms of the officers and men of the Service, photographs illustrating details of the work and charts showing the cruising tracks and territory covered by the revenue cutters. Under each chart was a photograph of the cutter doing duty for the section.

In planning the exhibit of the *Public Health and Marine Hospital Service*, it was deemed advisable to represent as completely as possible the duties with which this Service is charged by law, as well as the general progress that is being made in scientific medicine and public health demonstrations. The *Surgical Section* consisted of a model operating room having in the center a wax group of figures illustrating a surgical operation. Around the sides of this room were placed steam sterilizers for dressing, water sterilizers, irrigating stands, instrument cases containing a full surgical armamentarium, glass topped bottles, glass basins, and all the other appurtenances of a fully equipped operating room.

The *Laboratory Section* showed various apparati constantly used in the hygienic laboratory in experiments relating to the solution of public health problems. These included laboratory glassware, sterilizers, thermometers, embedding apparatus, microscopes, a micro-photographic apparatus, Petri dishes containing the cultures of bacteria isolated from containing vaccine virus; and, for the purpose of further demonstrating the operations of the law of July first, 1902, which regulates the manufacture, barter and sale of vaccine serums and anti-toxines and the methods of their demonstration, there was shown a collection of the various vaccine serums manufactured in conformity with this law.

A traveling laboratory was included in this section, two such outfits being constantly held in readiness for the Service's field work or for use in the event of epidemic outbreaks in vari-



EXHIBIT OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

ous parts of the country. In addition there was a very complete helminthological collection, which was of great value in view of the increasing attention now given to the study of parasites in relation to human diseases.

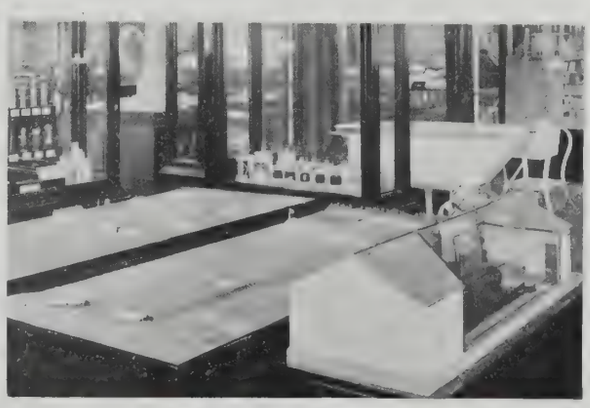
The *Hospital Section* contained a record room and a model ward. The former was equipped with various Service publications, a hospital library, clinical histories, with their methods of filing, and a case for microscopic slides. The latter had modern hospital beds, invalid chairs, bedstands, a wheeled stretcher, a litter, a portable bath tub and stretcher, medicine cases and case for surgical dressings.

The *Tuberculosis Exhibit* contained a model of the modern hospital sanitarium located at Fort Staunton, New Mexico; and the *Quarantine Section* showed a model of a detention camp intended for use in the time of epidemic, and models of the quarantine stations at Delaware Breakwater and Reedy Island.

A most attractive and interesting exhibit was installed in the X-Ray Section, a room specially constructed for the purpose. Two model coils were shown there with X-Ray tubes and fluoroscopes, a high frequency apparatus, and the varied accessories which form a part of such an exhibit. In connection with this display were numerous photographs which served to illustrate the uses to which the apparatus is put at the different hospitals of the Service.

The exhibit of the *United States Life Saving Service* was displayed in a complete modern life saving station, fully manned and in care of a skillful and experienced keeper. It was provided with all the necessary furniture and facilities for a comfortable residence headquarters. The building contained a complete equipment of the best and most modern appliances for the saving of life and property from shipwreck. These included beach apparatus, which consisted of guns, line carrying rockets, projectiles, shot lines, faking boxes, hawsers, whips, ropes, reels, crotches, and anchors, breeches-buoys, tally boats, blocks, and a shore illuminating apparatus equipped with a powerful reflector to project the light toward a wreck. There were various other gears and appurtenances employed by the Service in establishing line communication between the shore and the vessel and in effecting the rescue of shipwrecked persons when the use of boats was not deemed advisable or safe. There were vehicles for the transportation of the apparatus to boats along the beaches and roads, and a modern life car which is used where many persons are to be landed and where the distance is too great for the employment of the breeches-buoy. The





Hospital Section — Laboratory Section

EXHIBIT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE



UNITED STATES LIFE SAVING STATION ON BUSH CREEK

walls were hung with paintings and photographs illustrating the development of the Service and the methods employed. There was a collection of signals carried by the beach patrol for the purpose of warning vessels off shore or notifying the shipwrecked that they had been observed. Among the most interesting of all was the first mortar ball used in the United States in establishing line communication with shipwrecked vessels—the result of whose first use was a saving of two hundred and one lives.

Twice daily the crew of this Station gave exhibition drills. The house was on the edge of Bush Creek, and the "wreck" was half submerged one hundred yards from the shore. In the well simulated rescue, the crew employed a twenty-six foot self-righting and self-bailing life boat and a thirty-four foot self-righting and self-bailing boat equipped with a gasoline engine, a type of the latest motor propelling boat, which had just been introduced into the Life Saving Service of the United States with splendid results, extending the field of the operations of the Service and enabling the crews to respond with greater celerity to calls of distress, covering long distances with greater speed and more safety than was possible under sails and oars. The boat equipments in either case consist of drogues, a compass with binnacle, life plates, cars, boat hooks, launching carriage, lines, anchors, blocks, boat hatchets, and fog horns.

The daily drills were remarkably interesting and dramatic exhibitions. A regular program was given and the attendance was generally large and always enthusiastic. The launch was sent flying down the ways and into the water. The boat completely manned was then sent after the "wreck," within which and on whose unsubmerged parts the shipwrecked were shivering. After the rescue, which was accomplished by various methods, surf-boat practice with oars was shown and a man floating out to sea was saved.

The several forms of life saving were performed graphically. From the rigging of the wreck a breeches buoy and a life car depended —in these devices the imperilled were fastened when helpless or placed themselves when they were able. Not the least interesting portion



LIFE SAVING CREW USING THE "BUOY"



CREW AT PRACTICE

of the exhibition was the realistic resuscitation of the drowning. The victim of this kindness endured all the thumping and rolling that attends a real attempt at reviving.

During the afternoon drill flag signalling was given and in the evening lights were employed to carry the messages over the water. Rockets were fired, and a searchlight was utilized at night. No more complete illustration of the duties of the Life Saving Service could have been devised.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The exhibit of the War Department occupied a floor space measuring seventy-five hundred and forty square feet, and showed in detail the evolution of the arms and armies of the United States and workings and growth of the Department from 1789 to the present time.

In the *Office of the Secretary of War* there were exhibited large photographs of the present Secretary and Assistant Secretary. There were fourteen colored transparencies forty by fifty inches in size, vividly illustrating, by means of battle pictures, determining scenes in the military history of the United States; and there were fifteen enlarged photographs showing details of the Moro Campaign in the Philippine Islands.

The *General Staff of the Army* showed fifty large figures taken during the Russo-Japanese War; a fine collection of books and publications of the Military Information Division; an interesting set of military maps, and a topographical map of the battle field of San Juan.

The *Quartermaster's Department*, which provides transportation for the army and its supplies, furnishes clothing and equipage, horses, mules, vehicles and other miscellaneous property for the use of the army, constructs buildings at military posts, and has charge of the National cemeteries, made an excellent exhibit, well illustrating its varied functions.

A group of twenty-four lay figures, life size, five being mounted, was arranged to show the kind of uniforms worn by officers and men in arctic, temperate and tropical climes. A group of five lay figures portrayed officers and enlisted men wearing the uniforms especially designed for use in the Philippine Islands. There was another group of four figures showing the Alaskan uniforms.

Illustrating transportation was an Alaskan dog sled and harness; a caribou and cart from the Philippine Islands; the office wagon used



LAY FIGURES SHOWING UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS



THE UNIFORMS FOR THE ARCTICS



UNIFORMS FOR THE TROPICS

by General George H. Thomas during the Civil War, and a wagon that made the "March to the Sea" with General Sherman.

Models of all the different tents issued to soldiers were shown, and a case which contained samples of army boots and shoes of various styles. In one section was an army bedstead with bedding, barrack chairs and trunk locker, the equipment of a soldier's quarters. Various models of the United States Transport "Sherman," two of them being sectionalized, were displayed, and there was a complete collection of latest pattern silk colors in flags, and a most interesting model of the Arlington National Cemetery, showing the ancestral home of the Lees.

The magnificent Government Piers formed the best possible illustration of the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, whose duties consist of the construction and repair of fortifications; creation and maintenance of all works of defense and of all military roads and bridges, and the improvement of rivers and harbors and the Great Lakes. The specific housed exhibit of this Department consisted of a relief map of New York Harbor; five models which showed the development of ocean vessels in the nineteenth century; a model of the United States ocean-going suction dredge; a model of the United States snag boat "G. H. Wright," one of the kind used on the Mississippi River; and a large number of photographic views which illustrated the Government road system in the Yellowstone National Park.

The *Ordnance Department* provides every description of artillery, small arms and munitions of war for the use of the army and militia of the United States. Its exhibit would have attracted general attention anywhere, but in connection with the military evolutions at this Exposition it possessed an added interest, which was evidenced by the number of people who constantly visited the section where the war material was displayed. The most spectacular and impressive exhibit was a full sized model of a sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle beside which stood a twenty-four hundred pound, cast-iron projectile, the shot used for this gun, and a six hundred and forty pound charge of smokeless powder, the quantity of explosive necessary to propel the giant projectile. There were models of twelve-inch breech-loading rifles with a disappearing carriage and a barbette carriage; a six-inch rapid firing gun mounted on a barbette carriage, and a fifteen-pound rapid firing, similarly mounted.

In conjunction with the collection of armor piercing projectiles and simulated smokeless powder for service cannon, there was a perforated piece of six-inch armor plate through which shots had passed, and a collection of steel projectiles which had pierced armor. There was a new three-inch rapid firing field gun with a carriage limbered up and with six lay figures of horses on which were displayed the artillery harness. A Vickers-Maxim mountain gun and equipment was packed for transportation on five lay figures of pack mules, and a Colt automatic gun equipment was carried by two pack mules. Two Gatling guns stood on carriages, as did a Vickers-Maxim automatic gun, and another of the same make, assembled ready for firing. A Colt automatic gun stood mounted, and besides this display, from the Frankfort Arsenal there had been sent fifteen cartridge-making machines, which were operated and showed the process of manufacturing the cartridge used in the Government's small arms. One hundred and seventy-eight portable fire arms illustrated the complete development as to stock, lock, bore and the method of loading the latest modern magazine rifles. There were samples of automatic pistols and revolvers, and many samples of sabres and swords. There were numerous specimens of explosives and the fuses and primers used to ignite them.

A victory in modern warfare would be almost impossible without the aid of a well equipped signal corps. From time immemorial signals have been employed to inform commanders. An abysmal chasm separates the fire and smoke of the ancient Greeks from the microscopically minute methods of transmitting information employed at the present time.

The *United States Signal Corps* is charged with the construction, repair and operation of military telegraph lines and cables, the collection and transmission of information for the army by telegraph or other media, and with every duty that pertains to military signaling. The exhibit of this Corps consisted of a field wireless telegraph set, a new feature, never before seen at any Exposition; a collection of the various fire control instruments used at Coast Artillery posts; a set of auto-telegraph instru-



QUARTERMASTER'S EXHIBIT

ments: of signal flags, of field telephones, of heliograph and of induction telegraph instruments. There were field and marine glasses, a night and day glass, and telescopes for reading distant signals. Meteorological and tide indicators, aneroid barometers, a lightning arrester and cabinet, a field switchboard, a meteorological controller, and a tide controller were shown—as were buzzers for field cavalry, and hand or breast reels. In connection with the display and illustrating the value of the Service in undeveloped sections, a collection of Philippine photographs were exhibited. These showed how news was conveyed from post to post or from a post to a corps in the field.



MODELS OF TENTS
Exhibiting Most Modern Developments

The exhibit of the *United States Military Academy at West Point* was displayed in a small pavilion, within which there stood an exact reproduction of a cadet's room in the barracks. On the exterior walls were shown a most interesting series of photographs of scenes at West Point, together with a number of plaster tablets and shields which contained the names of graduates who had received the thanks of Congress or a medal of honor, who have held high office in the Government or in civil life and those who have been killed in action, from 1802 to 1904.

An artillery exhibit was made by the *School*



MODEL OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY
at West Point, N. Y.

of Submarine Defense. This showed in miniature the method of defending a harbor against a naval foe. While submarine mines and torpedoes formed the dominant feature of this exhibit, the necessary fortifications and guns were displayed in order to present to the observer the idea of the close relations which subsist between the various parts of defense, and also to show those who had never seen a modern fort the manner in which high power guns and mortars are employed and how different they are from the smooth bores of an earlier period. A miniature mine field with shore connections was placed in a large tank representing a part of a harbor entrance. To protect the field from attempts by the enemy to pick up the mines and connections, two twelve-inch rifle mortars were placed in a fort on one side, and on the other side two rapid firing five-inch rifles and a twelve-inch rifle with a disappearing carriage. The mortars and the twelve-inch guns showed the possibility for defense at long range, while the five-inch guns were for use in the immediate vicinity of the field. Above this tank was sus-



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RELIEF MAP OF PANAMA CANAL

pended a submarine mine, full size, with cable connections, as actually used.

The *Gettysburg National Cemetery Commission* displayed a set of blue prints of that battlefield and a large relief map eleven by fifteen feet in extent. There were six other maps and fifty-seven photographic views of the famous scene of action.

An extremely interesting outdoor exhibit was a relief map of the Panama Canal, constructed under the direction of the *Isthmian Canal Commission.* The reproduction, one hundred and twenty-two feet long and sixty feet wide, was constructed of concrete, with the surface roughened and painted green to represent a forest clad area viewed from a distance. A cement wall about five feet high on the inside and two and a half feet on the outside gave to the map an effect of a framed picture or panorama, and the spectator could see spread before him the whole line of the water-way from its beginning in the Caribbean Sea at the entrance of Limon Bay, to its end, fifty miles distant, near the Island of Naos, off Panama on the Pacific Coast.

In the Bay, the course of the canal was shown by a line of buoys and stakes marking its five hundred foot channel. From the shore the canal, still five hundred feet wide, proceeds across the low country to Gatun, taking two curves to avoid hills. At Gatun the canal rises eighty feet by a flight of three great double locks, each one a thousand feet long and one hundred feet wide and each capable of taking a vessel drawing forty feet. After passing the locks the Canal follows a buoy-marked channel one thousand feet in width, through Gatun Lake, an artificial pond formed by the damming of the Chagres River. Gatun Lake covers an area of two hundred and twenty-five square miles, and leads to a hill, through which the Canal passes into the Culebra Cut. This excavation is eight miles long. The channel is three hundred feet wide for three miles, then two hundred feet for three miles more through the deepest part of the Cut, then widens again to three hundred feet for the last three miles. Later the Canal ascends thirty feet through a lock of the same dimensions as those at Gatun, and enters Sosa Lake which has been formed by the damming of the Rio Grande and some other small streams. A thousand foot channel extends for six and a half miles to the Sosa Locks, through which the canal descends to the Pacific level and again reaches deep water near the small Island of Naos. Two parallel yellow lines zigzagging across the hills, following always equidistant five miles from either side of the Canal, showed the division line between the Canal Zone and the territory of the Republic of Panama, the former being under the control of the United States. Along the Canal's course were shown various small models from two to five inches in length. These represented vessels built to an exact scale, showing the largest steamers yet projected.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The resources of the Department of Justice may be called limited, in so far as it is possible to arrange from them a display which would be attractive to the ordinary visitor, but at the Jamestown Exposition all previous efforts to install an exhibit consisting of new and varied features were far transcended and a general collection secured which was particularly interesting to the student, and, of its kind, unusually attractive to the general public.



EXHIBIT OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Among the pictures displayed were etchings of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the members of the Constitutional Convention; photographic and etched reproductions of autographic letters, and oil paintings executed by well known artists, portraying the Attorney-Generals of the United States. Of sculptures there were the busts of the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Through the courtesy of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, there was presented a most interesting exhibit consisting of records from the Supreme Court files. Among these were some manuscript dockets of 1817 and 1820; the



PIONEER MAIL TRANSPORTATION IN THE WEST

allotments of Circuit Terms of 1792 and 1796, and a venire returnable August 5th, 1794, with other ancient records pertaining to this great Court. This venire was a revelation to some persons, even among the legal profession, since the fact that jury trials had ever occurred in the Supreme Court is not usually known. The United States Circuit Court of Richmond, Virginia kindly loaned from its files for display at the Exposition, an interesting collection of original papers in the Aaron Burr treason case, among them being the indictment charging Burr with treason and the original order for his arrest, written and signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall. There were many copies of rare text books and old publications of interest, among them, a fine edition of Bargraves "State Trials," published in London in 1776. This consisted of six volumes and contained the complete records of the trials of Mary, Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, King Charles I., and other noted defendants. A collection of pictures and charts illustrated the methods of the confinment and treatment of United States prisoners and the classes of work which they were compelled to perform. With these were photographs and etchings of the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Georgia, and Leavenworth, Kansas, both of which are being constructed by prison labor. There were photographs illustrating the convicts actually employed, and there were numerous specimens of their handicraft, such as stone vases, a set of stone cutter's tools, a steel safe, a set of harness, pieces of clothing, a mantelpiece, candlesticks, and manufactures of metal, all made by prisoners.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The exhibit of the Post Office Department was a practical illustration of the entire workings of the Service, and it gave a general idea of the functions of the Department from the earliest days of the Republic up to the present time. It showed the means employed in the collection, transportation and distribution of the mails, including the "Star Route," the city and rural carrier service, the dog sledge of Alaska, the stage coach and mounted carrier of the West, the lake steamer, the great ocean liner, and the fast railway train. Various devices which have contributed to the rapid and economical handling of the mail were exhibited. Among these was a canceling machine which could postmark and cancel the stamps on from seven hundred to one thousand cards or letters per minute, doing the work of fifteen clerks; and there was shown a mail chute, which is used in tall office buildings for conveying letters from the upper floors and collecting them in a mail box below.

Some of the features which attracted attention in the *Mail Transportation Division* were two complete rural carriers' outfits, consisting in one case of a wagon and horses and a lay figure of the carrier, and in the other of an automobile buckboard especially adapted to this branch of the Service, also manned by a lay figure. Exemplifying the mail coach, was an old vehicle which had actually been used for many years, carrying United States mail over the Rocky Mountains. To the Alaska mail sled which had seen active service, was attached seven stuffed esquimo dogs, and on the sled were two lay figures garbed in the winter dress of the arctic mail carrier. Lay figures of the Western mounted pony expressmen were extremely lifelike, as was a figure of a Porto Rican mail carrier mounted on a stuffed donkey.

Just outside of the building which housed the Post Office exhibit was a regular sixty foot railway car, completely equipped and in charge of a railway postal clerk. This car was located on a switch track and was in charge of a Government official detailed for the purpose of explaining the Service to visitors. Within the building was a model of the same car, containing on a one-sixteenth scale every detail of the fully equipped vehicle without the walls. There was a model of the steamboat "City of St. Louis," a type of vessels in use on the larger rivers throughout the United States, and a model of the steamer "Oklawaha"—a design that is familiar in the shallow waters of Florida and other Gulf States. A collection of large paintings showed the various methods of mail transportation in the United States and its de-

pendencies; and there were models of various Post Office buildings throughout the country.

Twelve mutoscopes, or moving picture machines were in operation, and within each were views showing the workings of the Postal Service in its various branches throughout the country.

Probably no department of the Government comes in closer touch with all the people than does the Post Office, which extends its services at a nominal cost to every household in the land. For this reason, the Government endeavored to give as full and complete an insight into the workings of the system as was possible. The marvelous extension of the Postal Service was graphically illustrated by a set of wooden cubes which, placed one upon the top of another, showed the comparative growth from 1806 to 1906. Among some curious objects of interest were five old ledgers which had been kept by the Postmaster General during the War of the American Revolution. These ledgers, which embodied the accounts of about seventy-five postmasters, greatly attracted the visitors. There was also shown a Post Office ledger copied in his own handwriting by Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General of the Colonies, and with these documents were displayed a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General of the United States, and one of George Von L. Meyer, the present incumbent of that office.

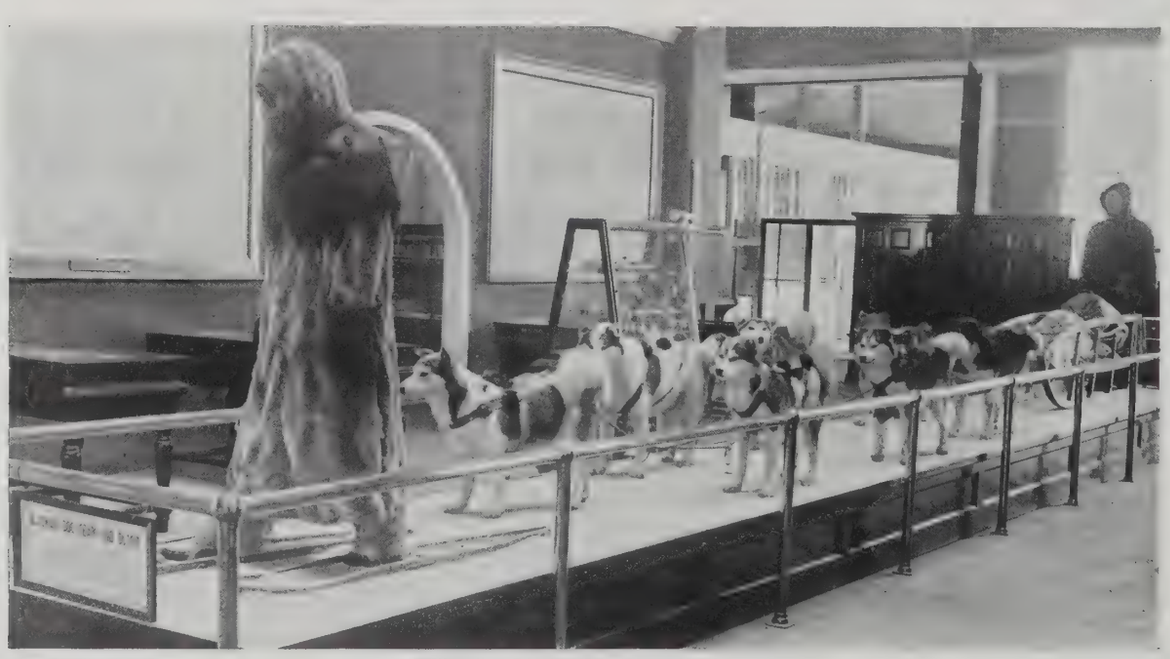
The *Dead Letter Office* presented a carefully selected collection of curious articles that had found their way to the " Postal Morgue " at Washington, and there were shown a number of articles confiscated by the Postal authorities because their transmission through the mails was prohibited. All the postage stamps issued by the Government were displayed in sheets, and there was a fine collection of foreign stamps and stamp paper from every stamp issuing country in the world.

For the comfort of visitors, and especially the ladies, a writing and rest room, provided with chairs, a writing table, pens, ink and souvenir stationary, was located in the southeast corner of the Post Office Department space.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The exhibit of the Navy Department was strikingly attractive and showed the remarkable development of this branch of the Service from its beginning up to the present time. One of its most interesting exhibits was a miniature representation of the United States Atlantic Fleet which was reviewed by the President, September 3rd, 1906. At this review there were forty war vessels consisting of twelve battleships, four armored cruisers, four cruisers, four monitors, six destroyers, six torpedo boats, three submarines, the troop ship " Yankee," and five auxiliaries. The forty war vessels carried eleven hundred and seventy-eight guns, and were manned by eight hundred and twelve officers and fifteen thousand, two hundred and thirty-five men. The auxiliaries carried seventy-four hundred tons of coal, twenty-five hundred tons of provisions, and six hundred thousand gallons of pure water. The models were exact reproductions of the vessels which participated in the review. In all essential details they were complete, and the relative position of each tiny ship indicated the corresponding location of the vessel it represented when the review took place. The models were placed on a large table covered with canvas, undulated and painted in imitation of water, and they gave an intelligible, interesting and realistic idea of the combined strength of the largest fleet that had ever been under the command of an American Naval officer.

The *Bureau of Yards and Docks* exhibited photographs of the various navy yards and stations, and showed a working model of a dry-dock built to scale, which illustrated the type and size of these gravings at various navy yards. The model of the dock and basin occupied a space of thirty by nine feet, and in connection with this exhibit was a tank filled with water, representing a basin or harbor, on



MAIL TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA

whose waters was floated a model of the United States Ship " Illinois." Every day the process of docking the ship was shown in detail. The floodgates were opened, allowing the water to flow in and fill the dock, the caisson was floated out of position, the ship hauled into its berth, the caisson replaced, and the dock pumped, allowing the ship to settle quietly and safely upon the quay blocks. While settling, the shoring was put in place, making the ship tight and steady. The whole illustrated graphically the process by which a battleship is prepared for work on the hull below the water line, such as the removal of barnacles or the repairing or painting of the hull.

There was also exhibited a working model of a steel floating drydock, the type recently installed at the New Orleans Naval Station and the Pensacola Navy Yard and the giant ready for examination and such repairs as might be necessary. While this lifting was being done, the side shoring was adjusted, as was performed in the stationary drydock. In both of these cases the undocking of the ship was also illustrated, reversing the operations used for docking.

An exhibit which showed the largest type of guns carried by men-of-war at different periods from 1775 up to the present date, elicited great attention. The articles in this division were full sized models and longitudinal sections of guns beginning with the old eighteen pounder smooth bore of 1775, showing the various stages of evolution that end with the thirteen-inch breech-loading rifle of to-day, a gun that weighs 62.9 tons, uses a projectile weighing eleven hundred pounds, and requires a charge of two hundred and forty-five pounds of smoke-



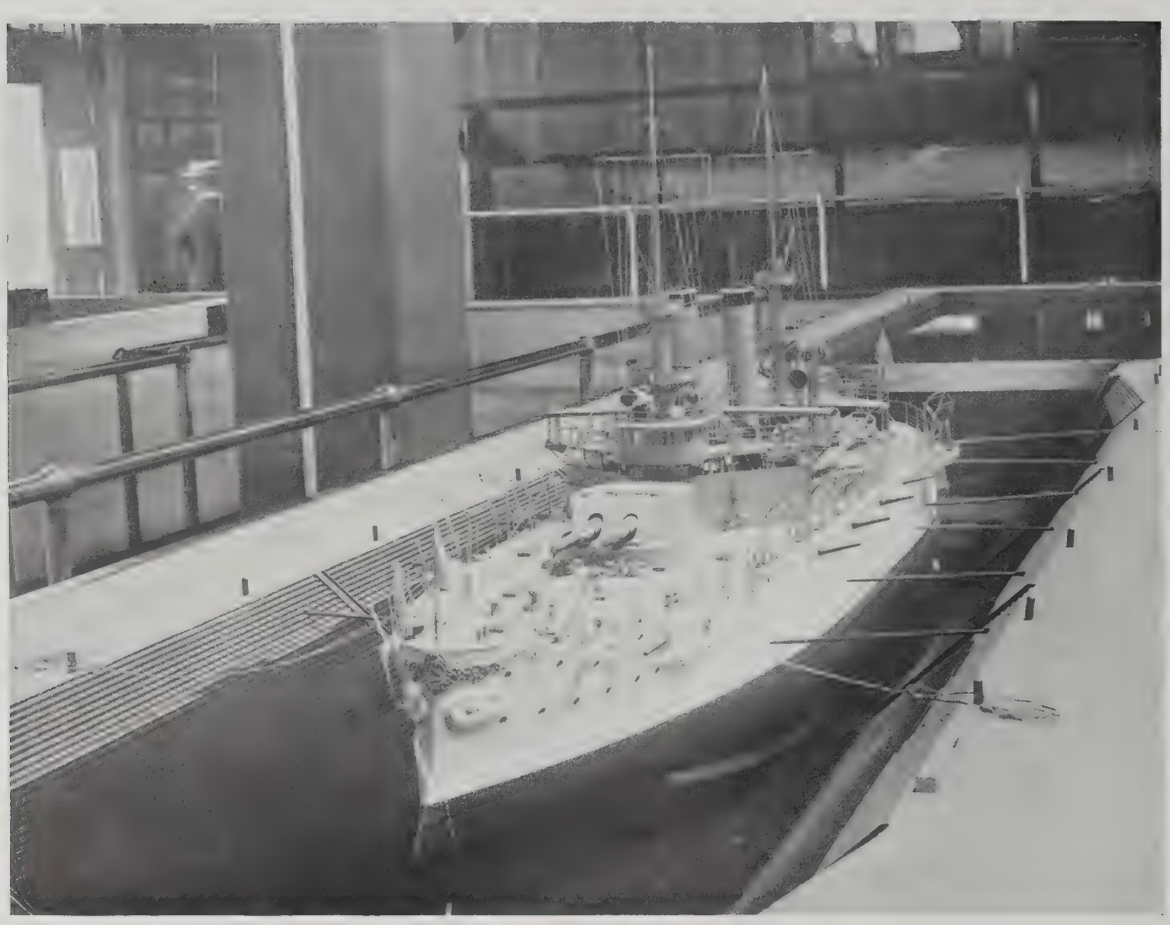
THE EXHIBIT OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

" Dewey," which was last year towed to the Naval Station at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and there anchored. This model was floated in a tank of water which contained a miniature battleship built to the same scale as the dock, one forty-eighth of actual size. As in the case with the stationary docks, all the operations incident to the docking of a vessel in one of these floating contrivances were daily performed. These included the sinking of the drydock to the requisite depth, by the admission of water in the pontoons, the hauling of the ship into its receptacle, its entering from the deck of the drydock while submerged, the raising of the dock by discharging the water from the pontoons until the blocking which previously had been arranged as a resting place of the ship became securely placed, the continuing of the lifting process until all was above the water level

less powder. There was also shown the twelve-inch breech-loading rifle, a gun of still later date and somewhat longer than its thirteen-inch brother.

These models were manufactured at the *Naval Gun Factory* at Washington and were exact reproductions of the originals. There were also a number of guns which had seen real service, and various other actual arms and apparatus, including torpedoes, ammunition, war explosives, and the machinery for using them.

Another historical exhibit was a collection of full sized models of anchors used by vessels of war, from the commencement of the Navy up to date. These showed the old wooden stock, the standard Navy type and stockless anchors, exhibits of electrical appliances, chains and ropes manufactured by the Boston Navy Yard.



MODEL UNITED STATES SHIP "ILLINOIS" IN DOCK

Illustrative of other accompaniments of the vessels were galleys, cooking apparatus, washing machines, bake ovens, steam boxes, mess tables and gear. Navigating and surveying instruments were displayed with compasses of various sizes, signal apparatus, searchlights, and other articles and equipment. Illustrating what is done for the amusement of sailors, there were samples of athletic outfits issued to the Service and a collection of trophies which the Department offers for athletic contests.

About thirty models of vessels made to a scale of one forty-eighth of full size, complete in every detail, showed representative types from the time of "Bon Homme Richard" up to the day of the "Connecticut" and "Louisiana." The United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, where midshipmen pursue their studies and receive their Naval training, was reproduced in miniature to the scale of one-thirty-second of an inch to the foot. The model, twelve by six feet, showed the entire lay-out of the grounds, buildings, roads, paths and water front, and gave a careful illustration of the general character of the scene, and the *Naval Medical School*, at Twenty-second and E streets, Washington, was also reproduced on the same scale as the Academy.

A spectacular exhibit was an immense eagle weighing about a ton, the stem ornament of the United States ship "Niagara;" the vessel was used in laying the first cable across the Atlantic.

The *Marine Corps* contributed samples of



MODEL STEEL FLOATING DRY DOCK



MODELS OF VESSELS ONE FORTY-EIGHTH OF FULL SIZE FROM EARLIEST TO PRESENT TYPES

uniforms, arms and accoutrements artistically arranged in large glass show cases; and the *Artificer's School of the Norfolk Navy Yard* was represented by specimens of work executed by various classes of which the school is composed. These specimens included repair work on small boats, fittings, auxiliary machinery, plumbing, painting and carpentering. There were scores of general exhibits installed for the purpose of giving visitors an idea of all the work done by the Navy, and books dealing with the most important features of naval progress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior made a comprehensive exhibit of the work of its Bureaus, the most prominent display being made by the *Geological Survey*, which, under the direction of Professor J. A. Holmes, conducted a superb exhibition in the Fuel and Alcohol Building, in addition to the exhibit made in the Government Building. In the latter place the Survey showed a complete set of publications by this Bureau, comprising its annual reports and all the monographs, professional papers, bulletins, water supply reports and mineral resource papers issued under its direction, a total of five hundred and sixty volumes and pamphlets. There was also a collection of carefully compiled topographical maps comprising sixteen hundred sheets, which represented approximately thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country, and showed every elevation of consequence in the territory covered. One hundred and forty-three geologic maps and folios gave a complete picture history of the topography, geology and mineral resources of the areas described.

In the educational series, there was a collection of one hundred and fifty-six specimens of typical rocks of the United States, an economic collection of minerals and ores from the Appalachian region, and a collection of minerals from Alaska. There were relief maps of Philadelphia and vicinity and the New River coal fields of West Virginia, the mineral and forest lands of Alaska, the southern Appalachian regions, the Atlanta and Chattanooga regions and the Bolton, New York quadrangle. A complete set of medals and diplomas which had been awarded to the Geological Survey was shown, and a laboratory for the chemical analysis of water was operated continuously. An attendant explained the use of microscopes for examination purposes, and alongside these instruments was an apparatus for grinding thin sections of rock for microscopic examination.

The *Patent Office Exhibit* comprised cases which were filled with models of patented ma-



MINIATURE REPRODUCTION UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS

chines, illustrating fully inventive genius as applied to the giant armored and submarine vessels, excavating machinery, felt and cloth machines, farm machinery, gas and air engines, fire arms, leather-working machines, marine propelling machines, metal working machines, ordnance, photograph printing process, steam pumps, sewing machines, steam engines, telegraphs, telephones, textile machinery, typewriters, time locks, and wood-working machines. The models for all of these were taken from the cases in the Patent Office.

Among these exhibits were certain epoch-making devices, such as the Morse telegraph, the Whitney cotton gin, the Ericsson screw propeller, Howe sewing machine, and the Bell telephone, illustrated by the original models on which the respective patents were granted.

The *General Land Office* displayed a large map of unusual historical value, which showed the routes of the principal explorers of the United States in the earlier days of the country and indicated the highways of that period. It also offered to view many historical papers dealing with land. These included the Royal British Land Patent and a declaration of la Fayette regarding a grant of land to him. Among other historical land grants there was a collection of military land warrants issued to George Washington, John Paul Jones, Winfield Scott, Winfield Scott Hancock, Abraham Lincoln, and others, and photographs of characteristic scenes on public lands.



EXHIBIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The *Pension Office* displayed a chart showing the number of pensioners of each class, and historical papers bearing the signatures of many of the Presidents, and applications for bounty land signed by President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Admiral Farragut, President Davis and General Lee.

The *Bureau of Education* displayed charts and maps which told everything of consequence relating to the progress and the present condition of American education. The charts showed the history and status of American common schools, normal schools, colleges, universities, professional institutions and laboratories. The maps showed the distribution of educational institutions throughout the United States. A complete set of reports, bulletins and other publications of the Bureau of Education was exhibited, and Alaska, in which district the schools for natives are administered directly by the Bureau, was represented by ethnological specimens indicating the condition of life there. In connection with this branch of the display, was a mounted reindeer and a driver, which illustrated the introduction of Siberian reindeer into the arctic territory of the United States.

The *Reclamation Service*, which has become such an important factor in the growth of the West, displayed by photographs what it had done to convert the arid wastes into fertile areas. Millions of acres that now may be used for farms formed part of a desert before this Service was established, and millions of additional acres will be added. The work was illustrated by a series of fine photographs showing the improvement in the following sections: Salt River, Arizona; Carson, Nevada; Klamath, Oregon, and California; Umatilla, Oregon; Yakima, Washington; Uncompahgre, Colorado; Huntley, Montana; Minidoka, Iowa; Bellefourche, South Dakota; Shoshone, Wyoming; North Platte, Wyoming-Nebraska; Yuma, Arizona-California; Rio Grande, New Mexico, and Carlsbad, New Mexico.

The *Bureau of Indian Affairs* as conducted by its present managers, is an educational agency pure and simple, whose greatest mission is to cultivate in the Indian the spirit of self-sustaining manhood. As a consequence, the exhibit related particularly to the efforts made in the Indian Government schools. The institutions at the following places were represented: Navajo and Phoenix, Arizona; Mission, California; Lemhi, Idaho; Seneca, Indiana; Haskel Institute at Lawrence, Kansas; Morris, Minnesota; Crowe, Flathead, Fort Peck and Fort Shaw, Montana; Genoa, Nebraska; Carson, Nevada; Santa Fé, New Mexico; Cantoment, Cheyenne, Ponce, Shawnee and Riverside, Oklahoma; Chemawa, Siletz and Klamath, Oregon; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Cheyenne River and Crowe Creek, South



EXHIBIT OF "PATENT" AND "PENSION" OFFICES

Dakota; Neah Bay, Washington; Lac du Flambeau, Toma and Wittenberg, Wisconsin, and the State public schools for Indians in New York. From these schools were sent cabinets of classroom papers illustrating the grammar grades and business courses; articles showing the training given to the girls in dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, lace making and embroidery, and to the boys in blacksmithing, wagon-making, saddlery, shoe-making, painting, tailoring, carpentering and cabinet making, the two last named being illustrated by furniture in large cases and the exhibit of a model house, every detail of which was made by Indian boys. There were specimens of native arts and industries exhibited. These included potteries, blankets, baskets, matting, bead and leather work, and a very ornate model of the Iroquois Council Lodge. There were friezes, rugs and decorated articles made by the Indian pupils after aboriginal designs, and there were maps which showed the locations of Indian reservations and the areas occupied by the remnants of Indian tribes in Virginia. There were also numerous photographs of noted individual Indians, and of scenes at homes, at reservations, and at various occupations in the Government schools.

A feature of the contribution of the Department of the Interior which added greatly to the value of the whole display and was intensely interesting to the generality of visitors was a lecture room which had a seating capacity of two hundred and which had been provided with a stereopticon. Several times a day lectures upon different phases of the work of the Department were delivered. The lectures were profusely illustrated by colored lantern slides, and an instructive programme of moving pictures and stereopticon views afforded hourly entertainment. The pictures, which were especially prepared for the purpose of this exhibit, were of a nature appealing alike to the casual visitor and to the student of Department work. For example: In the moving pictures there was shown an old Indian and his amusements, ceremonies, dances and industries; and, as a contrast, the succeeding film showed the Indian of to-day at work in the fields and the children of the tribes busy in school. Other films pictured the active work of reclamation in the deserts and wastes, and the stereopticon views were of subjects relating to Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, the petrified forest in Arizona, and other picturesque areas under the control of the Department. The windows of the Department space were filled with hand painted handsome photographic transparencies, each thirty by forty-six inches and each representing the field work of some different branch of the Department or some scene from one of its controlled reservations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The exhibits of the Department of Agriculture were located in the southwest section of the United States Government Building A., and occupied an area of about six thousand square feet. One of the principal displays of this Department was that made by the *Weather Bureau.* The weather affords a subject of almost universal interest, and the exhibit consisted of a complete outfit for a working weather bureau office. All of the scientific instruments used for recording air pressure, velocity of the wind, quantity of sunshine, amount of rainfall and the vibration of the earth, were shown and explained to visitors. Among these were self-recording instruments like the barometer, rain gauge, thermometer, wind vane, sunshine recorder and anemometer. A seismograph, used by the Weather Bureau to locate earthquakes, was in operation, and visitors could watch the vibration of the recording pen. The instrument was so delicately adjusted that the booming of a cannon out on Hampton Roads was sufficient to deflect the pen from the cylinder. When installed for scientific use this instrument is set on a solid concrete foundation in a sub-cellar where it cannot be affected by accidental causes. Weather reports were received by telegraph each morning from all sections of the country and charted on a glass map. A full sized kite used by the Weather Bureau in special aerial investigations was shown. To

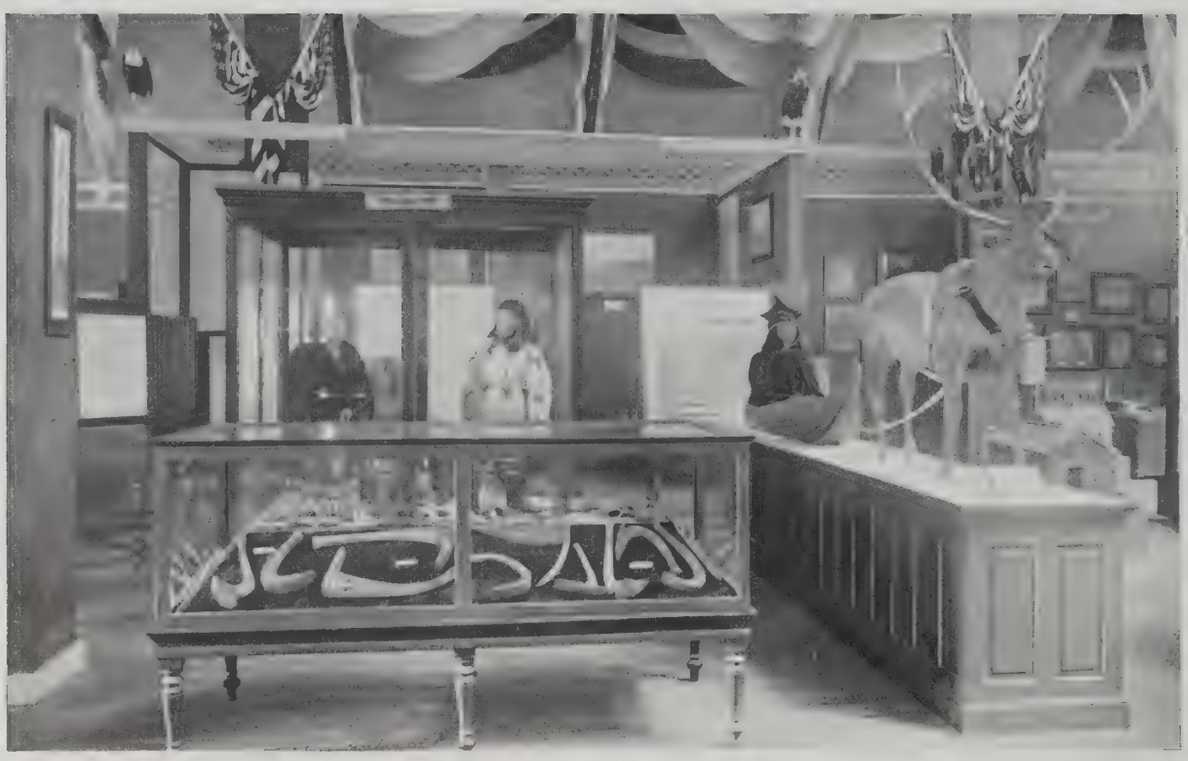


EXHIBIT OF BUREAUS OF "EDUCATION" AND "INDIAN AFFAIRS"

this was attached automatic measuring instruments in position. Storm warning lanterns and a model tower for displaying them were exhibited, and a set of climatological and meteorological charts and photographs completed the exhibit.

The *Bureaus of Animal Industry* and of *Plant Industry* were designed to show what the Department is doing in a general way for the benefit not only of the stock raiser and the farmer, but for the consumer of their products. The variety and extent of the work of these Divisions is difficult to understand without a practical demonstration such as was given at the Exposition.

The *Bureau of Animal Industry* is now principally engaged in the inspection of meat with the purpose of preventing the shipment from one State to another or to foreign countries of any that may be diseased or unwholesome: the investigation of animals' diseases and the enforcement of measures for the prevention or reduction of contagious diseases of animals; the inspection of animals for export, and the inspection and quarantine of imported live stock; the examination of dairy products for export; renovating butter factories; investigation of matters pertaining to the methods employed in modern dairying together with the dissemination of information which would help in the production of clean and wholesome milk.

To illustrate these functions, were plaster casts of sides of beef, showing the inspection marks; the model of a stockyard, illustrating the tagging of cattle for export, a moving panorama exemplifying some features of the work of the Bureau; mounted sheep showing the effect of scabies and a vat for dipping cattle to cure this disease; a sheep dipping plant; a model of a twenty-cow dairy; a model of a section of a cattle steamer, and various models of foreign cheeses.



EXHIBIT OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Plant Industry showed its farm demonstration work by the model of an ideal southern farm on which crops were grown in rotation, and at the same time exemplified the management of stock, the arrangement of farm buildings and the planning of the home grounds. Some models of apples, pears and peaches illustrated the methods of packing fruit for shipment and export, and others showed the effects of orchard conditions and of cold storage, two subjects deeply affecting the pomologist. The value of nitrogen-gathering bacteria and the method of distributing these germinating agents were shown by sample and photographs. Other lines of investigation pursued by the Bureau exhibited pure seed studies, plant breeding in cotton, corn and tobacco, fiber investigations, cereal investigation, plant diseases, school gardening work, tea culture, seed and plant introduction, pure drug investigations and the work of the *Arlington Experiment Station.* Two cases, one containing samples of hard fibers, manilla, sisal, New Zealand and Mauritius grasses used chiefly for binder twine, rope and cordage, were in juxtaposition to other sample cases of typical cottons and soft binders —hemp, jute, flax, ramie and pitfina.

The exhibit of the *Bureau of Soils* illustrated two important branches—Soil Survey and Tobacco Investigation. The principal object of the Soil Survey is to classify and map the soils of the United States according to their agricultural values, thus enabling the Bureau to advise persons desiring to settle in any district just what the neighboring soil is best adapted to produce. The work was illustrated by relief maps or models of the Albemarle area in Virginia, of Norfolk County, Virginia, and Saint Mary County, Maryland, by farm maps of seventy areas which had been surveyed in the eastern and southern parts of the United States, and by samples of twenty-four important solids from those regions.

The object of the tobacco investigation was to demonstrate the adaptability of certain soils to the different varieties of tobacco; to improve the quality of the leaf produced, and to introduce among the farmers and warehousemen advanced methods for fermenting and handling tobacco. These phases were illustrated by samples of Cuban filler, tobacco from Texas, Alabama, Ohio, and Sumatra, wrappers from Connecticut and Florida, heavy export tobacco from Virginia, and cigar filler tobacco from Ohio.

The *Bureau of Entomology* illustrated the purely economic side of insect life, and the exhibit consisted of displays of the most injurious insect pests of the country. These showed all the stages in the development of the more common insect enemies of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. The insects were subdivided according to the crops they injured. One group consisted of those which attack fruit trees, another the enemies of the field crops, and several cases were devoted to the enemies of the trucker. Two cases contained collections of insects which affect store products, and much space was given to those which destroy forests or the products of forests. A special case was also allotted to household insects of all kinds. As many of the most important insects are very small and on this account would attract little attention in an exhibit, enlarged models were made, and this helped to call attention to the importance of the display and gave the visitor a good idea of the structure and appearance of the subjects. A special exhibit of enlarged



EXHIBIT OF BUREAU OF SOILS

specimens of disease-bearing insects was shown, especially mosquitoes, which were illustrated so as to show their relation to malaria and yellow fever, and flies as typhoid fever carriers. The office of the experiment station was designed to show the experimental investigative work which is being performed throughout the United States and its Colonies. The exhibit from the Alaska station consisted of cereals, vegetables, and wild and cultivated fruits which are grown in different parts of the territory from Sitka northward, nearly to the Arctic Circle.

The agricultural and horticultural resources of *Hawaii and Porto Rico* were displayed by a collection of fruits, nuts, fibers, vegetables and cereals grown in these territories; and the nutrition work of the office was illustrated by exhibits showing samples of fruitarian rations, losses in cooking meat by different methods, the digestibility of bread made from different kinds of flour, and the composition of certain food stuffs.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The exhibit made by the Library of Congress in Government Building A. contained many features of historical interest. It was a splendidly arranged display, classified and labeled under the separate Divisions of the Library of Congress, which contributed the materials. The wall spaces were decorated with photographs of the leading American and foreign libraries and of facsimiles of decorations from the Library of Congress.

From the *Division of Printed Books* there were loaned some of the most valuable sets and individual volumes possessed by the Library of Congress. Nearly fifty per cent. of these related to Virginia, and formed a collection which could hardly have been equalled beyond the rooms of the British Museum. From the Manuscript Division there were sent the contemporary transcript of the records of the Virginia Company, 1622 to 1624, with the printed volumes corresponding to these, published by the Library of Congress in 1906. This collection also included the Ambler manuscripts, which dealt with the land transfer surveys in the vicinage of Jamestown, the original membership list of the Virginia Section of the Cincinnati, a number of Colonial autograph pamphlets, original letters of many Presidents of the United States and examples which illustrated the methods of repairing old papers.

From the *Division of Maps and Charts* were sent many extremely rare maps of America and of the world, a collection of Virginia maps beginning with John Smith's chart of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries and a collection which showed the development of Virginia from the time of Jamestown up to the date that the Constitution was signed. The *Division of Prints* exhibited engravings of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, James Tyler and Zachary Taylor, all of whom were born in Virginia, and with the portraits of these Presidents the pictures of their homes were displayed. All of these, with the exception of Harrison and Taylor, were residents as well as natives of Virginia, and "Berkeley," the famous James River home of the Harrison family, was exhibited, as was the house in Orange County where Taylor was born. Among other interesting prints was a collection of political and historical cartoons.

The *Division of Periodicals* sent a collection of newspapers printed in America before 1800, some of them containing contemporary accounts of important historical events, perhaps the most interesting being a record of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with the full text of the document itself. The Division of Music illustrated the American history of this art by a splendid collection of books and sheet music. Supplementing this display were rare and interesting works by foreigners.

From the *Mechanical Divisions of the Library* were sent sections of the shelving used



EXHIBIT OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

in the Library, a directory catalogue which contained about two hundred thousand cards composed of collections selected from the third official catalogue of the Library and designed to show the method of tabulation now used. The old catalogues in book, card and slip form were exhibited for the purposes of comparison. There was a collection of bound volumes and sewn sheets which illustrated the various kinds of coverings used for books at the Library and the processes employed in the binding of books, and there were samples of books and periodicals of the different styles of raised type for the use of the blind.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

The Department of Commerce and Labor made valuable and attractive exhibits from two of its Divisions—the *Lighthouse Establishment* and the *Bureau of Fisheries*. The central feature of the Lighthouse exhibit consisted of a number of lenses and lanterns, types of the several classes employed in the lighting of the coasts, lakes and rivers of the United States. These ranged in size from a hyper-radiant lens, the largest ever built for lighthouse use in this country, down to the small lantern employed on navigable inland waters. Some of the lenses are used where it is desired to have a steady fixed light, while two exhibits were mounted upon revolving mechanisms, in order to show the manner of producing flashing lights of extreme brilliance or of obtaining a distinctive group of flashes. A number of the lamps illustrated the application of modern oil lamps for lighthouse use. These, by the employment of several concentric wicks gave an intense solid light, and the mechanism of the appliances showed the progress made toward perfecting devices for automatically supplying the proper quantity of oil to insure a steady flame at a fixed height. Another exhibit showed a new vapor lamp developed by the Lighthouse Establishment and displayed for the first time at this Exposition. Instead of kerosene, crude mineral oil was vaporized and burned under a refractory mantle. The apparatus produced a brilliant, white incandescent light of much higher power than could be obtained from the best oil light hitherto used. As an additional advantage, the device is most economical to maintain. So successful is this lamp that it is now being made in several sizes for different classes of lights and as soon as possible, it will be installed in all the lighthouses in the country. One small vapor lamp was kept burning behind one of the small lenses, in order to show the contrast between the old and the new lights. It was found impracticable to show a larger vapor lamp in actual operation because the rays of light would have been blinding to visitors.

As a part of the Lighthouse Service, the standard system of fog signaling apparatus was exhibited. This consisted of a large bell and two types of automatic tongues for striking a steam whistle; two forms of " Siren " whistles with automatic attachments for producing a series of blasts indicative of the particular station where installed. A " Siren " of the first class and of the pattern used in the Lighthouse Establishment, can be heard for a distance exceeding twenty miles. There were a number of models of typical lighthouses, and plans showing the methods employed in constructing lighthouses at points where the engineering difficulties are excessive. There was also exhibited a model of a lightship, one of those vessels which are employed to mark dangerous shoals, or are stationed a long distance from shore—the first light seen by vessels when approaching port. The exhibit as a whole, amply indicated the progress and scope of the Lighthouse Establishment and most entertainingly and instructively exemplified the ingenuity of those who seek to protect the sea commerce of the country and the lives of the sailors.



UNITED STATES FISHERIES BUILDING

The principal feature of the exhibit made by the Bureau of Fisheries was a display of live fish in an aquarium, consisting of nineteen tanks arranged around the sides of a building especially constructed for the purpose. The building was located on the east side of Raleigh Square and was connected by a colonnade with Government Building A. It was one hundred



EXHIBIT OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES

and six feet long and sixty feet wide, and contained sixty-one hundred and ninety-five square feet of floor space, of which twenty-six hundred and thirty-eight feet were occupied by the aquaria and entrances, and the remainder was utilized for a fixed exhibit. In addition to the nineteen tanks which lined the walls, there was a pool, twelve feet in diameter, at the center of the building. All the tanks were equipped to hold salt water, but ten of them were used for refrigerated fresh water or fresh water of natural temperature, as might be required for different species of fish.

A machinery room occupying seven hundred and fifty square feet was underneath the building. This basement contained pumps, filters, air pumps, refrigerating apparatus and electric motors. Below the main floor were two reservoirs, each with a capacity of eighteen thousand gallons, for salt and fresh water, respectively. The fresh water was supplied from the Norfolk City water works through the Exposition mains, and the salt water was brought by boat from the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. It was the purpose of the aquarium to show, so far as conditions would permit, how salt and fresh water fishes were propagated and distributed by the Bureau, and to exhibit important fishes and water animals of the coastal and interior waters, together with ornamental or curious specimens generally.

The center pool on the main floor was installed for an exhibit of turtles and seals, and some fine specimens of these were displayed. The number of fish in the tanks varied from time to time, and the species were constantly changed by the acquisition of fresh lots from different sections of the country, some of these arriving on the cars of the Bureau and others being collected in nearby waters. The comparatively small number of tanks necessarily limited the number and variety of fishes that could be exhibited, but the near vicinity of Chesapeake Bay, which contains a great abundance of important and interesting species, made it desirable to give particular attention to marine life. The restricted space available for the fixed exhibit prevented a complete illustration of the functions of the Bureau, and it was feasible to display only such materials as would show some of the most interesting and salient phases of the work.

Under the head of *Fish Culture*, were arranged those articles which exemplified the work of the Bureau in the artificial propagation of food fishes and the stocking of fresh and salt water therewith. The exhibit included models and full sized samples of the appliances used in collecting the eggs and in the hatching and distributing of fresh water and sea fishes. There was a continuous demonstration of practical fish hatching, in which many thousands of eggs were utilized. Traps were provided for hatching salmon of the Pacific Coast, trouts, graylings, and other species which have heavy eggs. Tables were equipped with various devices used in the culture of pike, perch and whitefish, while automatic tidal boxes for the incubation of the floating eggs of the cod and other sea fishes were installed. A working model of the Cail Fishway as improved by Doctor von Bayr, the engineering architect of the Bureau, showed the construction of the best ladder for fish, enabling them to surmount obstacles in streams.

The equipment used in the biological investigations and researches of the Bureau were shown by types of collecting apparatus including tangles, dredges and tow nets of various sizes and forms, together with seines, nets and other appliances for shore collecting, tanks for the preservation and transportation of specimens, and the chest recently adopted for portable use, containing six appliances in a miniature form, proportioned to small boats. In connection with these, was the Tanner Deep

Sea sounding machine with its equipment of instruments for hydrographic research. There was a model of the special railway car which is employed by the Bureau in transporting live fishes, and another of the sea going steamer "Fish Hawk," used for biologic investigation and as a floating shad hatchery. Three cases were devoted to an illustration of the anatomy, growth, and local accidental variations, and the enemies of the oyster, by far the most important single product of the national fisheries. Near these cases was a working model which illustrated the successful experiments made by the Bureau in scientifically fattening oysters.

An exhibit, prepared by the *Rhode Island Commission of Inland Fisheries* as the result of their researches made in collaboration with the United States Bureau, showed the culture of the soft clam and scallop and brought out important facts in connection with their development. The sponge fishery, though it is confined to the State of Florida, is one of the most important of the coast industries and has recently been the subject of much scientific inquiry and experiment. The natural beds are being rapidly depleted, and the Bureau showed some of the results of its various experiments in artificial sponge production, together with a fine collection of Florida sponges and models illustrating the method of procuring and preparing them for market.

In neighboring cases were collections of crustacea, mollusks, shells of turtles, terrapins and tortoises, and a collection of native seaweed side by side with samples of food products prepared by the Japanese from similar varieties. These were designed to show how our sea plants might advantageously be utilized. The extensive investigations of the Bureau relative to the condition and preservation of the fur seals of Alaska were illustrated by a model of a section of seal rookery of the Pribilof Islands. On this were mounted specimens of seals, representing a typical family or "harem." Illustrating the secondary products of the Fisheries, upon which are based numerous and valuable industries, there was a comprehensive collection of fish oils, which are used extensively for mechanical and medicinal purposes, and a congeries of fish fertilizers made from fish skins and waste. Shells of certain mollusks, utilized in the manufacture of pearl buttons and ornaments, and mollusks which yield beautiful and valuable pearls and baroque pearls, were shown. There were still other exhibits of marine shells which afford the finer and more lustrous grades of mother of pearl, from which the better class of pearl buttons and ornaments are made.

Nets, seines and traps were suspended from the ceiling, and arranged appropriately on the walls were other appliances for the capture of fish. These included a fine collection of angling instruments, and there was a large case containing models of fishing vessels, especially those most used in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, while strung along the walls were statistical charts giving the value of various fisheries and methods and results of the work of the Bureau. These were supplemented by an effective series of colored photographs and mutoscope pictures of practical fish cultural operations and fishing scenes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL MUSEUM

The exhibit of the *Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum* occupied a building lying westward from Raleigh Square and connected by a colonnade with Government Building B. The display made by these two important Divisions was designed to convey a correct impression of the character and degree of civilization of the Aborigines—and to condense within the scope of a single room the epitomized history of three hundred years. Congress definitely limited the display to "such materials of an historical nature as would serve to impart a knowledge of our Colonial and National history." It was, therefore, only possible to take from the collections at Washington objects that might be catalogued under the caption of "American History." The exhibits were collected for the purpose of teaching the progress in the civilization of Americans, and carrying into effect this plan the collection started with examples of



THE "SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION" AND "NATIONAL MUSEUM" BUILDING

pre-historic household implements, utensils, weapons and clothing, and continued through the Colonial and National days displaying progress in certain fields of invention which have tended to increase the comfort or advance of civilization of the people.

To illustrate the story pleasingly, the curator secured groups of figures, portraits, medals and relics which outlined the three hundred years of progress. The contrast between the twenty ton "Discovery"—one of the boats that brought the Jamestown settlers—and the twenty thousand ton battleship lying at anchor in the Hampton Roads is no more startling than were many juxtapositions in the Smithsonian display.

Occupying the center of the floor space there was a large tableau of twenty-two life-sized figures portraying Captain John Smith trading with the Indians for corn. The group was designed by W. H. Holmes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology and Curator of the National Art Gallery. Eleven of the group were white men, dressed with historic verity, and with helmets, rapiers, match-lock guns and pistols such as had been actually carried by early English settlers. The boat was a reproduction of the "Pinnace" which had been used by Smith in surveying the Chesapeake Bay and the Virginia rivers. The white men had chests of beads and glass, small hatchets, and other trinkets; while the Indians were giving grain in return for the baubles. The corn in this display was grown from seed carried by the Tuscaroras to New York in 1711. The special significance of this group lies in the fact that if Captain John Smith had not succeeded in trading with the Indians the Jamestown Colony would certainly have suffered annihilation.

Around the central group were placed forty-three cases, twelve of them illustrating costumes and culture of different periods. Two were devoted to a display of attire worn by the original settlers—the Puritan and his wife, the Dutch padroon and his wife, the Virginia planter and his wife, and the Spanish cavalier and lady. One case illustrated the Indians of the Potomac region employed in making stone implements and another contained specimens of the stone art work of the aborigines. A most interesting scene of the Colonial period was exhibited and the Daughters of the American Revolution lent a collection of costumes and relics of the days of '76. A case containing objects of especial interest illustrated the arts and culture of the outlying possessions of the United States of to-day, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

The evolution of water transportation was portrayed by a series of models beginning with the ancient war galley of the Vikings and showing among others the ships of Columbus, the "Susan Constant" of the Virginia emprise; the "Mayflower" of the Puritans; the "Half-Moon" of Hendrik Hudson; the first experiments of Rumsey, Fitch, Fulton and Stevens; the "Savannah"—the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, and models of modern boats plying to-day on the rivers, bays and oceans of the world.

In a similar way the development of land transportation was illustrated. The exhibits included models of the pack-horse, the Colonial carts and ox wagons, the Virginia rolling hogshead for conveying tobacco, the sleds used by the first settlers, the Indian travoix, the Colonial chaise, the Western stage coach, and, in the field of railroading, the Stevens locomotive of 1825, the first American effort in this line, the "Tom Thumb," which, built by Peter Cooper in 1829, drew a car carrying twenty-four passengers a distance of thirteen miles in fifty-seven minutes, then considered a marvelous record; the English "Stourbridge Lion;" the "America's Best Friend," built in 1831 and the first locomotive actually employed in rail-



TABLEAU: CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH TRADING WITH INDIANS

road work in this country, all others having been used for demonstration. The Baldwin Locomotive Works exhibited the "Old Ironsides," "Sandusky," and modern giant engines. In connection with transportation, illustrations of speedy message communication were given. Telegraph and telephone developments were exemplified by models of the original forms of apparatus and the present means employed.

A "History of Medicine" exhibit was especially planned by Doctor James M. Flint of the National Museum. It consisted mainly of portraits of noted doctors, beginning with the physician who accompanied Captain John Smith to America down through the list to Doctor Crawford W. Long who, it is claimed, first used ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations. This collection included pictures of Doctor Zabdiel Boylston, the first American to perform inoculation for smallpox, and Doctor Carlos Finlay who is credited with formulating a definite theory as to the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito.

In a frieze around the building were shown in chronological order one hundred and thirty large colored pictures of the most eminent men associated with the history of the United States. The walls were also adorned with a large collection of historic pictures and other material bearing upon the story of America. Among these were included copies of fifty or more pictures made by Governor White of Roanoke Island, for Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585. The originals of these are now in the Grenville collection in the British Museum.

A most remarkable exemplification of photography was prepared by T. W. Smillie of the National Museum. This great mechanical art has a definite history of less than one hundred years. The oldest display was a crude portrait made in 1824 by Niepce. Prints by Daguerre and Talbot were exhibited. Some wonderful colored photographs were shown. Among a collection of remarkable color prints were a photograph of the solar spectrum thirty feet long, a detailed reproduction of the infra-red spectrum recorded by the bolometer invented by the late Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, a print showing the total eclipse of the sun in 1900 and a picture of the Goddess of Liberty topping the dome of the United States Capitol. A specially constructed telephoto camera set at a distance of a third of a mile from the Capitol recorded this last reproduction.

LATIN-AMERICA

The Ter-Centennial was not strictly a world's fair since the United States Government had not proclaimed it as an international exposition and consequently no official invitation had been extended to foreign countries suggesting or requesting that they officially participate through other media than their armies and navies. To a certain extent this restriction was not considered in connection with the Republics of Latin-America whose relations with the United States are closer than are usually the relations between independent States. The *International Bureau of American Republics* made an abstract exhibit in the northeast section of the Exposition which showed in a broad and general way the commercial possibilities of all Latin-America, and several of the individual Republics made exhibits no doubt influenced by the Bureau, but as well induced by the evident inclination of the United States to appreciate any co-operation that their southern neighbors might extend.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITS OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, PORTO RICO AND MEXICO

In 1890 the first Pan-American Conference was held at Washington, and as a result of this meeting the International Bureau was es-



EXHIBIT OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

tablished. Twenty-one American Governments are represented on the Directing Board, and the Bureau is maintained by the joint contributions of these countries. The exhibit of the Bureau was one of the principal attractions of the Exposition. It was visited by thousands, and its displays were examined with the utmost care. Few people who saw the exhibit had ever before fully realized the value of the Bureau as an educational, statistical, commercial and historical factor.

The headquarters of the Bureau showed an architectural contrast with the other Exposition buildings. Its style was Spanish and it was built of gravel and cement—the main building being square, with a single oblong wing, all one story high. The greater portion of the display consisted of maps and of cases containing samples of Latin-American products. A large relief map of the proposed intercontinental railway, which is intended to connect the United States with the Republics of Central and South America, was perhaps the chief feature of the exhibit; and a Pan-American map showing the area, population and foreign commerce of the South American Republics was supplemented by pamphlets and charts calling attention to the immense size of Latin-America and to its wonderful natural productions, its large and growing trade, its material development, its immense system of fluvial highways, its magnificent ports, its dense forests, its rich mines, its vast plains and table-lands, its large and growing cities, its deep valleys and towering mountains. There were fine topographical maps of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Salvador. There were a number of old maps taken from the early books written about America, charts illustrating the discovery of Columbus and a map of the world drawn by Ceserea in 1534. A group of photographs showed the members of the first and second Pan-American Conferences, the various directors of the Bureau, and several score of Latin-American views. Sample cases contained exhibits of Latin-American products, a collection of ores, fibres, tobacco, rubber, hardwoods, baskets, hats, pottery and textiles.



HON. JOHN BARRETT
Director I. B. of A. R.



FRANCISCO J. YANES
Representative I. B. of A. R.

PORTO RICO

In addition to its regular exhibits, the War Department was charged with caring for the display made by *Porto Rico*. Nearly half the space in the main building of the Bureau of American Republics was devoted to this insular possession of the United States. The exhibit embraced illustrations of Government functions,



PORTO RICO EXHIBIT

photographs of the Island, official buildings, roads and other media of communication, and maps and charts showing the resources and substantial development under American occupation. There were other charts indicating health and thermal conditions. Products and manufactures were illustrated by raw materials and finished results, together with photographs of the intermediate processes. The principal subjects were leaf and manufactured tobaccos, raw and refined sugars, grains, grapes and fruits and their distilled or fermented products.

In the center of a room was a reproduction of the peon or peasant hut. This was a type usually seen in tropical countries. It was built of the puma-rosa, a tough growth of royal palm, bound together with managua, an exceedingly strong fiber, thatched with a roof of sugar cane leaves and floored with palm slabs. In the hut were native cooking utensils, some of them crockeries made of Porto Rican clay and beautiful in their designs. There were also native wooden instruments, many varieties of sandals and fish-nets made from palm-wood, sugar knives, and specimens of the war weapon of the West Indian—the machete. Arts and handicrafts were illustrated by a beautiful collection made by people trained to skillful and patient labor. The display in this division was the most complete of its kind ever made, and the embroideries, laces and drawn-work deservedly received special commendation for their beauty and value, while the baskets, hats and potteries were equally meritorious.

The methods of American instruction were illustrated very thoroughly. The different types of school buildings, the old Spanish and the native peon school were shown in contrast to the new or modern school erected and maintained by the Americans. These miniature reproductions were placed near the entrance of the building. The old school was a one-story palm-wood structure, having a thatched roof of sugar cane leaves, while the American type was built of the finished hardwoods of Porto Rico, principally male cedar, and covered with a roof of corrugated iron which is imported from the United States. In connection with these models were maps and charts demonstrating the progress made by the pupils in acquiring command of the English language and others showing the distribution of school population. Tables gave the number of schools and teachers, and the courses of study which included exceptionally fine manual training instruction. Samples of the children's work were shown in the lines of carpentry, mechanical and artistic drawings, cabinet making, and the weaving and decorating of native fabrics.

MEXICO

Though it was originally intended by the Commissioners representing the *Republic of Mexico* that the exhibits of that country should be displayed in the building of the International Bureau, they found that owing to the limited space which it was possible to reserve for them there, it would be necessary to divide the exhibit into two sections. One part was installed in the building of the Bureau and the remainder in the Transportation and Machinery building.

The members of the Commission were: Lieutenant-Colonel of Staff, José Manterola; Second Lieutenant of the Navy, Angel del Corzo, and Captain of Artillery, Manuel Garcia Lugo. The composition of this Commission indicated quite plainly the character of

the exhibit which Mexico intended making, and foreshadowed that the great sister republic of the United States would not attempt any commercial display.

The members of the Commission arrived in Norfolk on the fourth of April; but, owing to difficulties in the way of securing proper transportation, they were unable to install their exhibits until after the Exposition had opened. Without any ceremony whatever, the exhibit was presented to public view on the sixth of June, the formal exercises being, at the request of the chairman of the commission, fixed for the fifteenth of September, a date which is not only Mexico's National Independence Day, corresponding to our fourth of July, but is the "Saint's Day" of General Porfirio Diaz, the great President of the Republic, whose fête is a time of national rejoicing.

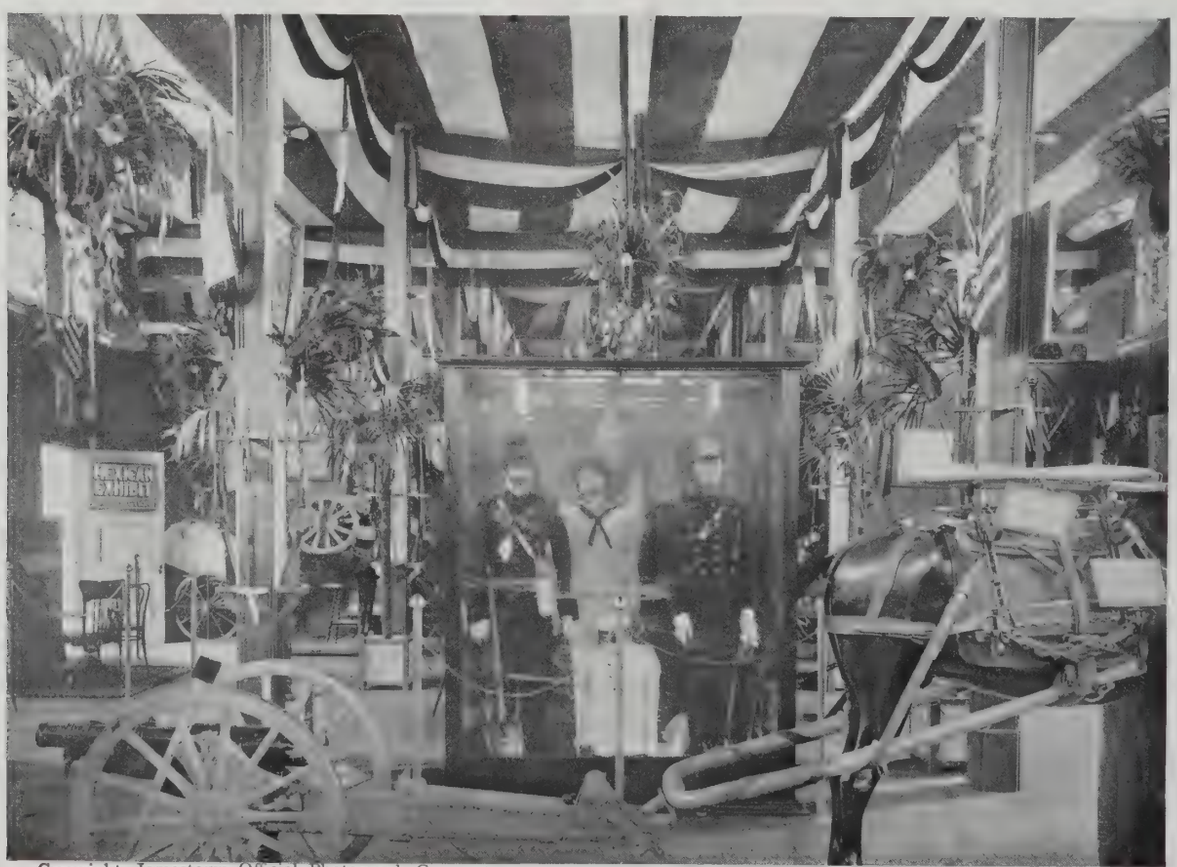
The decorations of Mexico's exhibit were principally composed of curtains of tri-colored cloth and grouping of flags most artistically arranged with a view of so combining the various national colors that they might blend with the flag of the Republic, and the pennants of the United States and Mexico intertwined were frequently in evidence.

The central feature was a beautiful wax figure of a woman, typifying the genius of the nation. In her right hand she held the tri-colored emblem of the Republic, and her left hand rested upon the national coat of arms. The allegorical statue was mounted on a high pedestal; and, artistically arranged at its base, were war trophies and drums, guns and cornets. Suspended in line from the main entrance of the building, was a group of pictures, in the center of which was an impressive portrait of the President of the Republic, and to his right and left were pictures of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretaries of each Department.



GENERAL OF DIVISION, PORFIRIO DIAZ
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

The articles composing the exhibit belonged chiefly to the *Military Department* of the Government, and the principal displays were made by the Artillery Corps. One piece of light and powerful artillery, an eighty millimetre Mondragon type, model of 1903, elicited special attention from the visiting officers of the American Army, who greatly admired this



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MEXICAN EXHIBIT



CAPT. LUGO, LIEUT.-COL. MANTEROLA, LIEUT. DEL CORZO
THE MEXICAN COMMISSION

wonderful gun, as well as the rifle invented by the same General. The size of this gun corresponds approximately to one of our three and one-eighth inch field rifles. Another cannon which was much admired was a seventy-five millimetre Saint Chamond-Mondragon of the heavy field pattern and a light gun of the same type and the same calibre. The Commission displayed an automatic thirty-seven millimetre Hotchkiss and one rapid fire seven metre Hotchkiss; and, corresponding to these several pieces of artillery, were ammunition wagons and an advance train. A light field gun of seventy millimetres and an eighty millimetre mortar, both designed by General Mondragon, were shown, and with each was an ammunition wagon. A full battery and forge, a forage wagon of seventy-five millimetre material, type of Saint Chamond-Mondragon, and a field ambulance with its equipment were exhibited. Among the miscellaneous and attractive exhibits were harnesses for teams of horses and mules; a collection of apparatus for transporting light field artillery, and a collection of uniforms worn by the different branches of the Army and Navy, including the uniforms of the military schools and those worn by the rural guards. An album, containing drawings made by the cadets of the military college during 1906, evoked great admiration.

The officers of the United States Army made many formal and informal visits to this splendid display. Among the distinguished visiting members of the profession, especial mention might be made of Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, the Commander of the troops at the Exposition, who, accompanied by Major Mallory and Captain Bowley of his Staff, attentively examined the exhibit in all of its details. The visit of this Commanding Officer was a formal affair, of which notice had been previously given, and he was received by Colonel Manterola and the other members of the Commission, who explained accurately to him and to his attending officers the construction and the operation of the cannons and guns. General Grant at that time and subsequently expressed his hearty admiration for the display in its entirety and for its component parts.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

The Dominican Republic erected a special building for the housing of its exhibit. This



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BUILDING OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



GENERAL RAMON CÁCERES
President Dominican Republic

was situated at the southwest corner of Lee Parade. It was a most attractive frame structure, its outer walls composed of one-inch thick dove-tailed mahogany boards, sealed tightly within by a similar thickness of satin wood. It was easily the most expensive structure of its size at the Exposition, the walls alone costing several thousands of dollars.

The Commissioners representing the Dominican Republic were: Doctor P. M. Garrido, Chairman; Hon. J. Lopez, and Hon. N. Veloz-Goiticoa. The work of installing this collection and the general care of its maintenance devolved upon the last named commissioner, who was constantly at the Exposition, while the others were rarely there for any extended period.

The Dominican Government received a gold medal for its collective exhibit of Yucca starch, sugar, sago and preserved fruits. In the Department of Forestry, gold medals were awarded to the Dominican Government for the native woods used in the construction of the exhibit building; for its collective display of valuable timber, and for its collective exhibit of fibres, and manufactures of fibres.*

HAITI

The exhibit made by the Government of Haiti in the Food Products Building was in charge of Commissioner Louis Laraque, and is described with the other exhibits made in that building.

The Government of Haiti was represented by a military delegation consisting of Colonel Zavier Latortue, Commander Leonce Larque, and Captain Nemours Auguste.

OTHER LATIN-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

No other Latin-American Government made an exhibit at the Exposition though several officially participated. The Ambassador or Minister from every American Republic was present personally or by proxy on Opening Day and several of them subsequently visited the celebration. Some of the Nations sent military commissioners and others were represented by their ships but the various embassies were either averse to giving any information or were unable to furnish it, and the following brief facts are taken from the report made by Hon. N. Veloz-Goiticoa to the Governor of Exhibits:

Equador was represented by Colonel Olmedo Alfaro, the son of General Alfaro, now Constitutional President of Equador.

Guatemala's military delegation consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Luis Toledo Harrate, Chairman; Colonel Ramon Bengoechea, and Captain Isidoro Palomo.

The Chilian Government sent its warship "Zenteno," a cruiser of thirty-six hundred tons displacement, commanded by Captain Arturo Wilson.

Argentina sent the "Sarmiento," a twenty-seven hundred and fifty ton cruiser, commanded by Commander Jose Moneto.

Brazil sent a naval squadron consisting of three men-of-war, the flagship "Riachuelo," the "Barroso" and the "Tamoyo." The squadron, which was commanded by Rear-Admiral Duarte Huet de Bacellar, remained at the Exposition for an extended period.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., was in command of the troops at the Exposition. His personal staff consisted of Albert J. Bowley, aide-de-camp and Clifford L. Corbin, assistant aide-de-camp. On his general staff were Major John S. Mallory, 12th Infantry, Adjutant-General from April 1, 1907, to August 24, 1907; Captain J. L. Hines, Quartermaster, U. S. A. Chief Quartermaster and Adjutant-General from August 24, 1907, to the close of the encampment; Major Charles E. Woodruff, Chief Surgeon; Captain Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieutenant Harry L. Jordan, Assistant to Chief Quartermaster; Captain P. C. Langdon, 3rd Infantry, on duty with Powhatan Guard; Second Lieutenant Edmund C. Waddill, 9th Infantry, on duty with the Exposition Company; Captain E. M. Rich, Assistant Surgeon, and eight enlisted men, composing the Hospital Corps of the 23rd Infantry; Captain E. M. Talbott, Assistant Surgeon, and three enlisted

* A number of gold and other medals were awarded to individual exhibitors. Their names will appear in the findings of the Jury of Awards.—Ed.

men, the Hospital Corps for the Second Squadron, 12th Cavalry; Captain Kent Nelson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenant Harry C. Humphreys, Assistant Surgeon, and four enlisted men, the Hospital Corps for Battery B, 3rd Field Artillery.

Permanently under the command of General Grant were the 23rd Infantry, U. S. A., Battery D. 3rd Field Artillery U. S. A., and the Second Squadron, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A. To the Exposition visitor whose interest was general and not confined to some particular topic, there was no attraction equal to the one afforded by the drills and parades of the Regular Army. Thousands to whom the Infantry was familiar, first saw cavalry drills, and many who had viewed foot soldiers and horse soldiers in their evolutions, for the first time witnessed artillery maneuvers.

The fact that General Grant was in command served to add a sentimental interest to the army showing. Like his illustrious father, who deemed that the war ended at Appomattox, the younger general allowed no occasion to pass unseized which might afford an opportunity for his showing that sectionalism was an incomprehensible word to him, and that the land he loved was broad as the continent and stretched from Canada to Mexico. When transmitting detailed reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, General Grant filed the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

December 23, 1907.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—In the last part of February, 1907, I was notified by the War Department that I should be detailed to command a model camp to be established at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition and maintained during the continuance of the Exposition, and I visited the proposed camp ground at once and investigated the prevailing conditions. My report of the conditions found is a matter of record in the War Department.

Later, when more definite orders were received, a staff, consisting of an Adjutant-General, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Commissary and Chief Surgeon with assistants, was formed. The Chief Quartermaster, Captain J. L. Hines, 23rd Infantry, and the Chief Surgeon, Major C. E. Woodruff, Medical Department, were ordered March 9th and March 13th, respectively, to take station in Norfolk and to begin the preparations for the camp pertaining to the Quartermaster and Sanitary Departments.

I made frequent trips to the camp grounds before the arrival of the troops, April 22, 1907, keeping myself posted on the progress of the work of preparation. The camp ground available for the regular troops was on ground leased by the Exposition Company from the Tidewater Railroad, just south of the Exposition Grounds. The ground was low, marshy, overgrown with brush and filled with stumps of trees. The best ground for camping inside and outside of the Exposition Grounds was assigned for the visiting National Guard and semi-military organizations. Great difficulty was encountered in preparing the ground for the reception of the troops. The details of this work may be found in the accompanying reports of the Chief Quartermaster and the Chief Surgeon.

Between April 21 and 25, the 23rd Infantry, the 2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry and the 3rd Battery, Field Artillery (later Battery D, Third Field Artillery), arrived and were established in camp. Each organization had its own separate camp owing to the character of the ground.

On one of the first days of the camp, I called the officers together and outlined what was expected of them during the existence of the camp. Great stress was laid on the fact that the camp was to be a model one, that the troops were on exhibition and must conduct themselves to the credit of the U. S. Army. The cheerful response of the officers and men throughout the entire encampment to my appeal has been a source of great personal gratification. The appearance and conduct of the officers and men were such as to reflect great credit upon the service. Strict attention was paid the very rigid sanitary regulations and as a result a very excellent health record was made in a malarial and typhoid district. The camp was a model in every respect.

Regular drills, parades and reviews for Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery were held on Lee's Parade for the instruction of the troops and for the entertainment of visitors to the Exposition. All of these ceremonies were most satisfactory and proved to be a most prominent feature of the Exposition. The praise of the troops as to their conduct, appearance and soldierly bearing was universal. The exhibition drills, parades and reviews were highly pleasing to the Exposition authorities and the public in general. In fact, there has been nothing but the highest praise for the troops from every one who has come in contact with them.

On days of the visits of the President of United States to the Exposition, on State Days and other times of important functions, special military ceremonies were arranged and carried out to the great satisfaction of every one concerned.

The Exposition closed on November 30th. The 23rd Regiment of Infantry and Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery, returned to their posts shortly after the close of the Exposition. The 2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry were detained for about ten days to guard public property and then returned to its proper post.

The details of the camp will be found in the reports of the separate staff of officers and organization commanders hereto attached.*

Very respectfully,
(Signed) F. D. GRANT,
Major-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.



MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT
Son of President Ulysses Simpson Grant—Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sheridan—U. S. Minister to Austria 1885—Police Commissioner New York 1894-1898—Brigadier-General U. S. Army 1901—Major-General U. S. A. Feb. 6, 1906—Commanded Department of Texas 1902-1904—Department of the Lakes, January to September, 1904—Department of the East 1904-1907.

J. N. Kilian, Captain and Commissary, U. S. A., was the Chief Commissary at Camp Captain John Smith. Reporting on the conduct of the Subsistence Department, from April 20th to December 20th, 1907, he relates that one hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred and twelve rations were supplied to the Regulars and thirty-one thousand, three hundred rations to the State Militia. He further reported that the sales commissary which was in camp, consisted of the regular sales articles authorized for the United States, the Philippines and Alaska. On the subject

* The statements that follow the letter of General Grant are epitomized from the reports attached to the commanding officer's letter.—ED.

of the transportation of the supplies, Captain Kilian reports:

The Commissary, consisting of the issue, sales, storage, tents, office, bakery and refrigerator, was located about three quarters of a mile from the Infantry and Artillery Camp, and close to the Cavalry. A spur track had been constructed by the Tidewater Railway Company, but the freight service was so poor that the spur track was virtually of no use at all. Stores shipped from Newport News and New York, that should have reached Camp in one and three days respectively, were not received for from one to three weeks. In order to supply the troops on rations days, it became necessary to make use of water transportation from Newport News to Camp, and, as same was not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, it was necessary to hire same from private parties. An application for a tugboat for immediate use was pending for two weeks, and, finally, denied by the Quartermaster-General, and, in the meantime, this office was not only required to buy and procure the articles of the ration, but to see to their transportation on water and on land, and to ask details from the different organizations and superintend the loading and unloading thereof.

The soldiers received excellent bread which was baked in the camp. The first bakery was abandoned after a two months' trial and a new and improved one substituted. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the moving cause of the substitution, and the reports of the Chief Quartermaster, the Chief Surgeon and the Chief Commissary do not entirely accord. The following is taken verbatim from the report of the last-named officer:

A bakery was established in Camp and conveniently located near the Commissary. It consisted of four "Blodgett" field ovens, each having a capacity of two hundred (eighteen oz.) ration loaves of bread. These ovens were put up side by side in a building thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eight feet high. It was constructed of light frame, covered with corrugated iron, painted red. On March 28th, 1907, when discussing the preparations for the Camp, the Chief Commissary called the attention of the Department Commander to the inadequacy of these "Blodgett" field ovens in a Camp lasting more than thirty days. An application, subsequently forwarded for a brick oven, was denied. The regular troops were supplied daily with fresh bread from this bakery, as were also some of the militia organizations, but on June 26, 1907, three bakers suffered from heat exhaustion, and it became necessary to make different arrangements for the baking of bread in Camp. This office, therefore, recommended that a "Middleby" bake oven be purchased, and that a frame building be constructed, which should be forty feet long, two hundred and twenty-two feet wide and fifteen feet high.

Attention is hereby invited to an article written by Captain Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, and published in the "Army and Navy Life," October, 1907 (page 368), which reads as follows:

"Bread is made by trained bakers in a modern bakery. The building is thoroughly screened, and bread is stored in screened compartments, making double protection from flies. The first bakery used had the ordinary field ovens, and was in a corrugated iron building. It was found to be entirely uninhabitable from excessive heat and bad ventilation, while corrugations prevented complete screening. The Ovens began to warp after two months' use, and bread could not be baked so well as at first. For these reasons, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon, the new bakery was built of frame, and sufficiently high for good ventilation. The bread turned out is excellent, and the usual savings are made. Foods, in general, are as good as at any army post."

The statement: "For these reasons, *upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon*" is erroneous, reference being made to letters from this office, and from the office of the chief surgeon, both dated June 26, 1907. The bread baked in the new bakery was satisfactory from beginning to end. The output was even and regular, and the quality of the bread was of the best. The bakers took more interest in their work, and were not subjected to more than ordinary heat. They were, at first, required to carry wood for the bakery for more than two hundred yards, owing to the lack of transportation.

Captain Kilian reports that notwithstanding the heat of the summer months, there was very little loss from deterioration, and that the money value of the supplies condemned amounted to only sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents. Concerning the quality of the supplies and the methods of delivery, the report reads:

The subsistence stores and sales articles were supplied by the purchasing commissary of New York and Newport News, Va. They were of excellent quality and invariably in good condition. They were furnished promptly in the quantities asked for, upon requisition from this office and approval by the chief commissary of the department.

The subsistence property was supplied from different army posts in the department, Fort Terry, Fort Dupont, Washington barracks and Fort Monroe, by order of the chief commissary of the department upon requisition from this office.

The property was late in arriving at the camp, so much so in fact, that some of it was received as late as the latter part of May. This involved a great hardship upon this office. The property was all in poor condition when received at the camp. It had not only been used, but was dilapidated, broken, rusty and should never have been sent. The whole equipment was a disgrace to the service, and was not fit for a backwoods, cross-roads, country grocery store.

The storage tents and platforms were of excellent material, well constructed and very satisfactory.

The location of the new bakery was changed from commissary site to a place about two miles away, near the crematory. This is believed to have either been a huge joke or a piece of spite work. The new location was the most unsanitary spot of the whole camp, was near a drainage ditch, cut off from the 23rd Infantry camp by the embankment of the railroad track, and continually exposed to the fumes and smoke arising from the crematory, the flies, there being more numerous than anywhere else in the camp. Besides, the new location caused this office a great deal of annoyance, loss of time and greater expense, and is considered an undue interference with one department by another. But "as it is well for brethren to dwell together in peace and harmony," this office did the best it could under the discouraging circumstances, and uncomplainingly performed the extra but unnecessary work.

There were but two important complaints made against the conduct of the Commissary Department. One of these related to the issue of supplies and the other to a purely technical question, dealing with the duplication of furloughs. Captain Kilian reports:

These two cases never have been fully explained, they are herewith briefly submitted for the department commander's consideration:

Captain Croxton, in command of the 3rd Battalion of the 23rd Infantry, was sent from Camp Captain John Smith to Camp Admiral Harrington, the U. S. Marine Corps Rifle range, near Williamsburg, Va.

Upon the receipt of the order for the movement of these troops, the Chief Commissary, upon the request of the Adjutant-General, consulted the commanding officer of the 23rd Infantry concerning the rations to be issued upon their departure and while in camp at the rifle range. It was decided by the Adjutant-General to have the usual field rations with fresh meat issued. A two days' supply of frozen beef for the first and the second day was furnished and arrangements were made with a local butcher at Williamsburg for a daily supply of fresh meats, in accordance with the wants of the different organizations. Upon the delivery of the frozen beef upon the dock, the starting point for the troops, Captain Croxton objected to the frozen beef and asked for corn beef instead. It was then too late to make the change for obvious reasons.

On September 2nd, Labor Day, a legal holiday by virtue of a proclamation of the President, no meat was supplied by the local butcher at Williamsburg. This opportunity was eagerly seized to discredit the commissary. A small quantity of corn beef was bought upon order of the commanding officer in spite of the fact that three companies objected, but were ordered to receive the stuff, while the fourth uncomplainingly submitted, because it was the officer's own. The fault was not with the local butcher, neither was it with the commissary. It was simply an oversight on the part of the officer in charge of the subsistence at the camp. If, in view of the President's proclamation, he had exercised proper foresight and had made arrangements for the supply of fresh meat on Labor Day, this would not have happened. It is apparent, therefore, that the method of supplying the troops at Camp Admiral Harrington did not "fall down," but was simply due to an oversight.

The second case is an appeal to the department commander to compel this office to make true duplicate copies of furloughs when presented to this office for payment.

On account of a recent decision by the auditor, an officer is not permitted to make true copies of his own vouchers, and the commissary being located away from other camps, it involved a great deal of hardship and loss of time to make these true copies in this office and have an officer to certify them. The matter having been left to the Chief Commissary of the department, that officer cited paragraph No. 1259, A. R., and upon this based his recommendation to the department commander for an order to this office to make its own true copies and certify to the same, when paragraph No. 7, General Orders, No. 2, February 21, 1907, Headquarters Department of the East, expressly provides for the contrary.

In conclusion he recites:

The following recommendations are herewith submitted for consideration for future camps of this size:

First: That suitable and plentiful transportation be supplied to the commissary.

Second: That the building of the bakery, the choice of bake ovens, materials and utensils should be left to the chief commissary.

Third: That the location of the commissary should be determined at the laying out of the camp. That it should be in a sanitary place, and that the storage tents, the issues, the sales, the office, the bakery, the butcher shop and refrigerator

or cold storage facilities be all in one and the same place, as compact as the topography of the place will permit.

Fourth: That the Chief Commissary of the department in which the camp is to be established should provide and have ready a complete and serviceable equipment of subsistence property, suitable for the work to be performed.

In conclusion I desire to state that it was a great pleasure to the undersigned to be permitted to serve with so many able, conscientious and painstaking officers, and the experience gained is considered of great practical benefit.

Captain J. L. Hines, Quartermaster U. S. A., reported that he was detailed as Chief Quartermaster by telegraphic instructions of the Commanding General of the East, March 6, 1907, that he arrived on the Exposition Grounds on the 13th day of March and immediately began preparing for the military encampment. His report relates that there were three sites within the territory leased by the Exposition Company from the Tidewater Railroad that were available for camping purposes, that one of the sites contained sufficient territory for the encampment of the Infantry and Cavalry or Artillery, one sufficient for Cavalry and Artillery and one sufficient only for the Artillery. He refers to the contract which existed between the Exposition Company and the Railroad Company, which permitted the latter to demand a certain portion of the land upon ten days' notice, and he tells that this section was demanded in August. The report continues:



CAPTAIN J. L. HINES
Chief Quartermaster—Later Adj.-Gen'l.

"I found the ground covered with underbrush and stumps, and immediately made requisition on the Exposition Company, as per their contract, to furnish sufficient laborers to clear the ground.

No laborers were available until the 15th, on which date 25 laborers were supplied me by the Exposition Company and on an average of about that number were supplied daily, except Sunday, until the ground was finally cleared and ditches for sewer and water pipes had been dug and sewer pipes laid about April 25th, 1907.

On March 18th, the foreman who had been detailed by the Exposition Company to report to me for carpenter work reported, and on the 20th work began on the tent floors, but with only three carpenters. However, five were supplied on the 21st, three on the 22nd, six on the 23rd, seven on the 25th, eight on the 26th, eight on the 27th, and fifteen daily until April 3rd. On April 4th, twenty-three carpenters were supplied, and an average of about twenty carpenters were supplied daily until the tent floors, frames, dining rooms, stables, sheds, incinerator houses, bath houses and bakery were completed.

The Exposition Company supplied 340,891 square feet of lumber for this camp which cost them about $15.00 per thousand. They paid $14.50 per thousand for the labor of erecting the frames, floors, etc. Costing $4,772.47 and 38 screen doors at $1.25 each, for putting in position, $47.50, making a total of $4,819.97, for the carpenter work of erecting the Camp. Concrete floors were put in the shower bath houses at a total cost of $116.00.

Purchase was also made by me for the Exposition Company; they have supplied me with necessary funds, of the following:

9950 feet of wire screening	$159.20
38 screen doors	41.80
10 dozen paper tacks	2.50
Total	$203.50

Also material and labor for completing bath houses	$60.64
Total	$264.14

They also ran the water piping in the camp at a cost for labor of.....$113.12

The cost of the material for the water piping is not known to me—the material having been supplied from stock on hand or purchased by the Exposition Company for this purpose.

They also supplied sufficient corrugated iron for roofing and siding for all incinerator sheds, bath houses and bakery. The cost of this is not known to me. Sufficient vitrified soil pipe four inches and six inches was also supplied by them for sewers to carry off kitchen and bath water.

This sewer was laid under my direction by laborers furnished by the Exposition Company.

A civil engineer was also furnished by the Exposition Company to assist me in laying out the camp and locating tents, sewers, etc.

The Exposition Company furnished all the water used by the troops; that for the Cavalry and Quartermaster's corral from the Norfolk Water Company's main, for which they paid forty cents per thousand gallons; that for the remainder of camp, from their own main.

They furnished electric lights both arc and incandescent. The incandescent lights were furnished for all offices, tents, messes, incinerators, orderly tents and offices. The arc lights were installed during May, 1907. The incandescent lights in the Cavalry Camp were installed in July, 1907, and those in the Infantry and Artillery were not installed until September, 1907. This delay was occasioned by the financial condition of the Exposition Company, they have not been able to purchase the material required for this work.

They furnished the shower baths used throughout the Camp, but on account of difficulties with labor unions and financial difficulties they were not finished until May 24, 1907.

The garbage was not cremated by the Exposition Company as per their agreement, but was disposed of in crematories operated by the Quartermaster's Department but under the direction of a medical officer, Captain Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Sewers, sheds for the incinerators, six telephones, tent floors and frames for all the tents in use in camp, troughs for watering animals, sheds for shelter for animals, sheds for messes and a house for a bakery were all supplied by the Exposition Company for the use of the troops.

The fence which the Exposition agreed to put around the encampment, the road communications about camp and the stone top dressing for the streets were never supplied."

Captain Hines mentions the construction of the new bakery which is described in the Chief Commissary's paper. The report of the Quartermaster shows all the structures erected by his department, describing these in detail, and deals technically with the means which were employed to get rid of kitchen refuse and sewerage.

Concerning transportation, the Chief Quartermaster relates:

"The Infantry and 2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry were transported by this Department to Canton, Ohio, and return on the occasion of the unveiling of the McKinley Monument at that place, the 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry going from Canton, Ohio, to Annapolis, Maryland, for target practice. This battalion was also transported to Camp Harrington near Williamsburg, Va., for target practice, but was unable to complete its practice at that point, on account of objections of land owners, in the vicinity, to the firing.

The 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry, was returned to Camp from Annapolis, Maryland, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions transported to Annapolis and return (for target practice) on the U. S. A. T. Ingalls at my request, as it was, believed that it could be done much cheaper that way. The lowest bid for this service by transportation lines being four dollars and ninety-four cents per capita for the personnel and fifty-five and one-half cents per one hundred pounds for impedimenta. Great difficulty was experienced in getting supplies delivered with any promptness by the railroads, presumably on account of the congested condition due to the Exposition and in some instances to poor methods. It took as much as ten days to two weeks frequently, to get a car from Newport News, Virginia, to the Quartermaster's Siding. The thanks of this Department are due to Mr. W. S. Morris, the joint agent at Tidewater Station, for his courtesy and promptness in delivering as soon as supplies reached his jurisdiction.

The transportation supplies for the use of this camp consisted of the following: Eighty-four mules, eighteen escort wagons, three ambulances, three wagonettes, one dougherty, one buckboard.

Two of the wagonettes arrived too late to be of service and were shipped, without being unloaded, to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

An ambulance was kept in each of the three camps to be available at short notice. A wagon was assigned to each troop



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TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY

and battery and the remainder was kept in a central corral under the Chief Quartermaster, and assignments to duty made from his office.

Forage was issued the horses of the Corps of Cadets during their stay at this Camp. Squadron A, National Guard, N. Y., was also issued fuel and forage.

Fuel and forage were sold to the troops of the National Guard of Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Maryland.

The sick in hospital were all transported to Fort Monroe, Va."

The report concludes with the following recommendations:

"It is recommended that the field service regulations be modified so as to provide that in permanent camps, the picket lines be removed from the center of camp to a distance on a flank, as the presence of horses so near the tents produces flies. The picket lines in this camp were placed as provided in the regulations, but another line for use during the day, some five hundred yards from camp, was provided and used.

That temporary frame sheds instead of storage tents be used in future in semi-permanent camps. The canvas is too light especially for the flies, for use in such large tents and in high winds such as were experienced here, they were all badly torn. The canvas for the flies should be as heavy as that used for paulins. It is difficult to keep the rain from bearing under the walls of the tent where they are erected on large platforms as they were here. It is also too easy to enter them and it is difficult to protect small articles from theft;

That the seat standards of escort wagons be placed on the outside of the body, instead of inside as at present. The two inches lost by their being placed inside is often serious in making a proper load;

That the specifications for the wagonette manufactured by the Terre Haute Buggy and Carriage Co., be modified so as to make the rear axle about two inches longer. At present the hind wheels rub the body as soon as any load is placed in the wagon.

That mosquito bars be issued either as a part of clothing allowance or dropped gratuitously when issued, as they are seldom of any use when returned from issue of even a short duration.

That the ship stocks supplied be made heavier, as they are found too light and break very readily. It is found that teamsters generally cut off about one-third of light end before using;

That some definite instructions be drawn for the information of officers required to prepare future camps, as to the supplies to be furnished, the character of structures, whether or not Camp Exchanges should be built by the Quartermaster's Department, whether or not amusement rooms should be built for the enlisted men.

Such instructions would be of great assistance to an officer detailed, and secure a prompt supply of needful things which through a conscientious opinion, that they were not heeded, an omission or lack of experience, the officer might fail to supply."

General Grant's official report includes the following table which shows the number of drills and parades executed by the Regulars:

Organization.	Date.	No. of Drills.	No. of Parades.
Twenty-third Infantry	May 13th to 18th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	May 20th to 24th	5	5
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	May 27th to 31st	5	5
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		..	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	June 3rd to 7th	5	5
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		..	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		..	..
Twenty-third Infantry	June 10th to 14th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		3	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	June 17th to 21st	5	5
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		..	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		..	..
Twenty-third Infantry	June 24th to 28th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	July 1st to 5th	3	3
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	July 8th to 12th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	July 15th to 19th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	July 22nd to 26th	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	July 29th to August 2nd	4	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	August 5th to 9th	2	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	August 12th to 16th	2	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	August 19th to 23rd	2	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	August 26th to 30th	2	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		3	..
Twenty-third Infantry	September 2nd to 6th	2	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		2	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	1

Twenty-third Infantry	September 9th to 14th	4	1
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		3	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		3	..
Twenty-third Infantry	September 16th to 20th	5	1
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		5	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	September 23rd to 27th	4	1
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		3	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	September 30th to October 4th	4	3
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	October 7th to 11th	4	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		5	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		2	..
Twenty-third Infantry	October 14th to 18th	4	3
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		3	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	October 21st to 25th	4	..
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	October 28th to November 1st	5	..
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		5	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		5	..
Twenty-third Infantry	November 4th to 8th	5	..
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		5	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		5	..
Twenty-third Infantry	November 11th to 15th	1	4
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		5	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		5	..
Twenty-third Infantry	November 18th to 22nd	8	3
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..
Twenty-third Infantry	November 25th to 29th	7	2
Battery D, 3rd Field Artillery		4	..
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry		4	..

The National Guard and semi-military organizations used Lee's Parade for drills, parades, etc., at times, not interfering with drills of regular troops.

The report of Colonel Philip Reade, Commanding the 23rd United States Infantry:

HEADQUARTERS 23RD U. S. INFANTRY.

Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1907.

To THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Troops,
Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition,
Norfolk, Va.

Sir: 1. In compliance with letter of instructions from your office dated the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the duty that this regiment has performed while serving at this station.

CONDITION AT ARRIVAL.

2. The 1st Battalion of the regiment arrived at 2 P. M., April 21, 1907; the headquarters, band and 2nd Battalion, at 2 P. M., April 24, 1907, and the 3rd Battalion at 6 A. M., April 25, 1907.

The preparedness of the camp site and its appliances for sanitation was a great deal less than expected or to be looked for under the conditions of duty that was to be performed by troops at this station.

There were under construction at the time of our arrival, kitchens for all organizations, bathhouses for battalions and incinerators for battalions; but these were not made ready for use until some weeks after our arrival. It was necessary to resort to sinks dug in the ground for some few days, until the incinerators were completed. Bathhouses were not put in operation for over two months after our arrival. Electric lights were promised by the Fair authorities, but same were not furnished until some time in August. After about half our tour of services was completed, the necessaries promised the Exposition officials were in readiness for use.

While I comment on these conditions as given above, I do not desire to give the impression that the unpreparedness of this camp upon our arrival here, was due to any military officer in charge thereof; but that it was due to the failure on the part of the Jamestown Exposition officials to keep their oft-repeated promises, under the existing conditions. I know that the Chief Quartermaster of the camp accomplished all he could and believe that through his energy alone were we able to secure the fulfilment of any of the aforementioned promises.

The camp site selected or rather designated for the use of this regiment, was unsanitary and has been so pronounced by all military hygienists who served here. On the east and south it rests on a swampy marsh; on the west, on a ditch used to carry away the sewage and to drain the fair grounds. Later in the season the camp had to be contracted into too small an area for hygienic comfort, to permit a railroad to construct a road through the southern part of the same.

In regard to this, I invite attention to the enclosed copies of circulars and endorsements, issued from this office and also those originating from the office of the chief surgeon of the camp.

As stated above, this camp in the beginning was unsanitary. The marsh on two sides and the sewerage ditch on the other were breeders of mosquitoes and a source of considerable trouble. Constant work on these two unhygienic features coupled with strict compliance with all sanitary and quarantine regulations, has kept this command in normal state of health. The medical authorities in charge have accomplished remarkable results in keeping the sickness down; but I must report that in this connection the line of the army deserves a great deal of credit; for if said part of our force had not complied with the surgeon's recommendations in the premises, then the results could not have been so creditable.

The universal obedience to sanitary and quarantine regulations and restrictions by the members of this command is exemplified by the low percentage of sickness. With the unhygienic conditions in our immediate neighborhood and the existence in all the surrounding parts of typhoid fever, to have this command remain in this camp for over seven months and have only a normal sick report, I claim to be most remarkable and reflects great credit upon the occupants thereof.

DUTIES OF THE TROOPS.

4. During our stay at this camp, the duties were similar to those had in garrison with the addition of street parades and keeping the camp sanitary. The regiment, while stationed here, was sent on detached service to take part in the memorial ceremonies at Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1907, at Canton, Ohio, October 1, 1907, and at Baltimore, Md., early in October, 1907.

Target practice was held by the entire regiment during its encampment here. This was first started at Williamsburg, Va., on the marine rifle range; but owing to interference by civil authorities, had to be stopped. It was then taken up and completed at the U. S. Naval Academy range, Annapolis, Md. The period for this practice for the entire regiment was from October 1st to November 8th, 1907, which permitted but little time for instruction practice.

CLOTHING.

5. In this connection I desire to invite attention to what seems to me to be an injustice perpetrated on the enlisted men of this command through the exigencies of the service.

Before my regiment left its home stations for the maneuvers at Mt. Gretna, Penn., in the summer of 1906, the enlisted



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OFFICERS OF TWENTY-THIRD U. S. INFANTRY
X indicates COLONEL PHILIP READE

men were required to completely equip themselves with the khaki uniform; upon return to their home stations they had to discard this uniform and draw blue uniforms, not only the new dress, but also the old style to use as a service uniform. Before the latter had been worn six months, the regiment was ordered to this station and the old style blue was discarded and olive drab uniform was drawn, later, khaki uniform had to be issued for use during the summer here. This constant changing of uniform caused two-thirds of the regiment to over-draw their clothing allowance and I am of the opinion that some reimbursement is due to these men.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

6. This department did not have on hand for issue or sale all of the desired or authorized stores, until some days after the arrival here of the regiment. These deficiencies were explained, in part, by lack of co-ordination between the supply departments and transportation on marine lines.

SEMI-OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL FEATURES.

7. This feature of the army service at this station has been regarded by all in the most serious light. Feeling that, as representatives of our arm of the federal government, we should with dignity and liberality enter into this phase of the Exposition, all officers at first responded with good will and intentions to all such features. But as the officials of the Exposition gradually either forgot, overlooked or neglected the unnecessary exertion on our part and seemed to send their invitation, if any came, at the last moment, the heretofore enthusiasm began to wane and gradually subside.

The commanding general's verbal instructions in this regard, to-wit: That our position in connection with the Exposition demanded that we exert every influence to save its face, were, I believe, as far as the Exposition authorities permitted, carried out, even at times when it was necessary to overlook the features mentioned above.

I am of the opinion that the army representation at this Exposition has more than fulfilled its mission, and further that it has cheerfully performed the same in every instance, although the performance thereof has at times embarrassed it and caused its meagre tour in the States to be of less advantage and benefit than if it had remained at its home stations.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) PHILIP READE,
Colonel, 23rd Infantry,
Commanding.

The report of Captain Charles J. Symonds, Commanding Second Squadron, 12th United States Cavalry:

Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition.
Norfolk, Virginia, November 30, 1907.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. Troops,
Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition,
Norfolk, Va.

Sir: In compliance with instructions from your office dated November 19, 1907, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Cavalry Camp:

The Second Squadron 12th Cavalry, under command of Major Horatio G. Sickel, 12th Cavalry, arrived in camp on the afternoon of April 25, 1907.

The strength (present for duty) of the command was Cavalry officers 12, Medical officers 1, Veterinarians 1, Enlisted men 217, Horses 211.

The camp provided for this command was in plan, that shown by plate on page 174, Field Service Regulations. Tent floors were in place. In many cases frames were erected and the tents placed upon these frames. Wall tents were provided for officers (later hospital tents) and hospital tents for the men.

Dining rooms and stables were in a very incomplete condition. Only one-half of the enlisted men's incinerators was in condition to be used and that for officers had not been started. No bathhouses were provided.

The ground of the camp site is low, part boggy and part sandy. On about one-half of this ground woods had stood until a recent date and this section was full of roots and many large stumps. Some large pine trees were left standing which added to the appearance of the camp and afforded shade.

The natural drainage is very poor, the only drainage being into a large swamp just back of the camp.

Water had been piped into camp and a sewer system installed although the catch basins had not been built.

The surrounding ground was largely the same as the camp site, except that the wooded portions had not been cut away. That portion of the ground between the camp and the street car line was covered with small trees and underbrush and almost completely with fecal matter apparently from laborers.

The camp is located near the Pine Beach District which is full of saloons and immoral houses and otherwise decidedly unsanitary.

Shortly after our arrival, General Grant assembled all officers at the Infantry camp and explained what was to be expected of us, dwelling particularly upon precautions against sickness and intemperance, and explained matters relative to our general duties in order that the troops might create a proper impression, not only on American visitors, but also upon foreigners.



MAJOR H. G. SICKEL
Com. 2nd Squadron
12th U. S. Cavalry

Sanitary circular No. 1 had already been read to the squadron before its arrival here.

All suggestions that had not already been attended to were promptly carried into effect, most of this was done verbally.

Under these conditions all officers and men of this command set to work and all joined in loyally supporting all orders and suggestions for improvements.

Tents were all leveled, aligned, ditched and the Chief Quartermaster Captain J. L. Hines, Assistant Quartermaster-General, having supplied us with some matched boards we floored and completed

NOTE.—The Second Squadron was under the command of Major Horatio G. Sickel, 12th Cavalry, U. S. A., from the time of its arrival at Camp Captain John Smith until July 4, 1907. While in command of the cavalry at the Exposition, Major Sickel contracted a very serious ailment—typhoid fever—which incapacitated him for any duty for several months. This illness removed from the Exposition a valued and very popular officer.—ED.

troop kitchens and dining rooms, constructed tables, benches, shelves, etc. Wire screens had been put on these by the Chief Quartermaster.

Each troop purchased kitchen sinks from their funds and set these up connecting them with the sewer.

Piping was obtained from the Chief Quartermaster and we piped into the troop kitchens with faucets at the sinks and boilers. These boilers were improvised by Captain J. M. Morgan, 12th Cavalry and myself and made from ash cans. One ash can was used as a heater, a door having been put in and a collar inserted for stove pipe connections. See photograph marked "B."

These boilers were used for boiling all drinking water and all water used for drinking purposes, such as washing dishes, cloths, etc.

This method of heating water is convenient, economical and efficient, and for this reason an improved apparatus carrying out this idea is recommended. A sketch is attached and marked "C."

It is also recommended that this squadron be furnished these boilers for trial under field conditions. The refrigerators furnished these troops by the Chief Quartermaster were invaluable and are the best I have seen furnished the Army.

Troop streets were graded, stumps dug out and small stumps cut away and the ground thoroughly policed and cleaned up.

Owing to the wet weather the troop streets, notwithstanding the fact that many loads of beach sand had been hauled in, were so muddy as to require board sidewalks. At this time lumber was scarce and boards hard to obtain. Large piles of scrap lumber were piled at various places on the Exposition Grounds and at the camp crematory, and through the kindness of Captain P. L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon, who was then sanitary inspector, we were enabled to obtain a great deal of material which made it possible to build these sidewalks and make many other improvements.

The drainage of the camp was very bad and ditches which had been used for garden purposes could not be used for camp purposes. These garden ditches had to be filled in. The present system of drainage was planned and carried out under Captain E. M. Talbot, Assistant Surgeon, and in doing this and all other sanitary work, not directly under troop commanders, prisoners and the necessary fatigue parties were under his immediate supervision.



CAPT. CHARLES J. SYMONDS

The stables, located between the troops and but a short distance from the dining rooms, required that extra precautions be taken to prevent flies The stables were all filled in and in some cases the filling reached a depth of two feet. Picket lines for grooming were put up in extension of the stables and drained and graded.

Other picket lines were built, drained and graded about one-quarter of a mile from camp and the horses were tied to these during the day.

The stables and picket lines were kept clean at all times. The watering troughs at the end of each stable were floored and drained.

The stables were enlarged by building saddle rooms, grain rooms, farriers' rooms, blacksmiths' shops, etc.

The rears provided for the command were four McCall incinerators for the men and one for the officers. In place of grouping the four incinerators under a single shelter, it is recommended that each troop be provided with one at the end of the troops street to avoid dividing responsibility for the cleanliness and also to shorten the distance of the troop to the rear. The urinal cans for night use were all emptied into the urinals of the incinerators.

A shower bath centrally located was provided for the men and one was also provided for the officers. These were entirely satisfactory during the warm weather, but during the cold weather such as we are having now and have been having for the past six weeks, are unsatisfactory. A suitable heater for heating the water is recommended for cold weather and it is thought that this can be set up with little expense, utilizing the present system of showers.

Lavatories supplied with a long tray and two laundry tubs for each troop were completed about October 1, 1907. These have proven very satisfactory and are recommended for camps of any duration.

The labor and material for the incinerators, baths and lavatories were all supplied by the Chief Quartermaster.

The garbage and wastes of this camp were carried to the camp crematory between the Infantry and Cavalry Camps.

As instructions received required the liquids to be separated from the solid garbage, a draining garbage can was designed by Captain J. M. Morgan, 12th Cavalry, Captain E. M. Talbot, Assistant Surgeon and myself which permitted the liquids to drain into the sewer when both were placed in this can. These were made by the Chief Quartermaster from ash cans and have proven satisfactory under existing conditions. As an objection has been noticed to this draining garbage can in that it is not entirely closed against flies, an improved one has been planned by the above officers. A sketch with a brief description is attached and marked "E." The use of this draining garbage can simplified the handling of garbage at the kitchens, by using a single can for all classes of garbage and in this camp has removed the necessity for handling and incinerating the most objectionable class of garbage.

The use of the modified draining garbage can is recommended wherever it is an advantage to separate the liquid from the solid garbage.

A kitchen and dining room, similar to those referred to, was built by the Chief Quartermaster for the use of the officers' mess. This was equipped in all respects the same as the troops' kitchens and dining rooms.

The tentage furnished was new, khaki colored and excellent; a great portion of which with minor repairs would still be serviceable. Paulins covering the stables and dining rooms are unserviceable. The use of hospital tents has greatly added to the comfort of officers and men. Sibley stoves brought with the command have been in use during the past six weeks and tents during that time have been boarded up.

After the work for providing the necessities of the camp was completed, troop amusement rooms were undertaken. At the close of the large National Guard encampments, First Lieutenant, H. N. Cootes, 12th Cavalry, Military Secretary of the Exposition, kindly furnished the troops with material from tent floors and dining rooms used in the National Guard camps, which material was used to build amusement rooms. These rooms vary in size from twenty by twenty-eight feet to fourteen by twenty-eight feet, and were screened and heated. Tables and chairs were improvised and otherwise these rooms were fitted up as an amusement room in a post. The cost of screening, hardware and roofing was borne by the troops.



CAPT. JOHN M. MORGAN

During the greater part of the encampment the Exposition authorities have furnished arc lights for outside illumination and incandescent lights for officers' tents, dining rooms, kitchens and office tents.

The commissaries furnished this command were supplied by the Chief Commissary, Captain J. N. Kilian, Commissary and have always been of excellent quality, and the supply of special articles, not usually kept on hand by post commissaries, has been greatly appreciated by all.

In the seven months of this encampment I have not heard a word of complaint against the supplies from this department.

The bread issued to the troops has been of excellent quality and better than that supplied at most posts.

The extra supply of ice furnished was badly needed and aided materially in preserving the food.

The sick record of this command shows that the percentage of average daily sick (present) from April 25, 1907, to November 30, 1907, is 1.8 per cent., and on a number of occasions several days have passed without a man on sick report. The longest period when not a man was on sick report was eleven days from August 26, 1907, to September 5, 1907.

All sanitary circulars and instructions relative thereto have been fully carried out in this camp. Additional precautions have been taken on occasions calling for them. There was but one case of typhoid fever in this camp and as soon as diagnosed as typhoid, the tent and contents, except personal property, were burned and all articles that the patient came in contact with were thoroughly disinfected. The personal property was boxed and shipped to Fort Oglethorpe for disinfecting at that point. This case of typhoid was brought into camp from outside.

Except the typhoid case there has not been a single dangerous case of sickness and not a death from any cause in the camp.

The additional instructions and warnings given, and these



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THIRD U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY ON LEE'S PARADE

were numerous, were largely by troop of officers and the surgeon when the men were turned out for their regular duties. The necessary precautions to be taken were fully explained by the surgeon, and in such a manner as to appeal to the men and obtain their loyal support without causing them to regard these necessary measures as severe. It was found that this method worked admirably and that when the men understood conditions that they conscientiously adhered to the instructions given.

While the excellent health conditions of the camp under the most adverse surroundings and conditions may be traced to a combination of circumstances such as, the incinerating of garbage and excreta, the boiling of water, the preventive measures taken against flies and mosquitos, the inspection and investigation of all places from which articles were obtained for sale in the camp exchange, etc., the fundamental cause was the loyal way in which every officer and enlisted man viewed the situation and complied with the instructions given and it is to all and not to one particular that credit is due.

The duties required of this command at the Exposition were largely parades, reviews, escort duty and drills. While other troops were here all assistance possible was extended to them, and their reports show that this appeared to be fully appreciated.

The strength of this command on November 30, 1907, is as follows: (Present for duty) Cavalry officers, ten; Medical officers, one; Veterinarians, one; Enlisted men, 188; Horses, 204.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. SYMONDS,
Captain, 12th Cavalry,
Commanding.

The report of Captain T. N. Horn, Commanding Battery D, Third Field Artillery, United States Army:

Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Va.,
November 30, 1907.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Troops,
Camp Captain John Smith, Virginia.

Sir: In compliance with instructions of your letter of November 19, 1907, I have the honor to submit the following report upon this camp:

1ST. CONDITIONS.

The plan of this camp is submitted herewith marked "A," wherein it will be seen its boundaries are a trolley track, deep drainage ditch and ditched marsh. All these boundaries proved an advantage, even though they were objectionable features of a very low camp site, as they protected the camp from casual intruders. The ground not filled with stumps of felled trees was an old peanut field consisting of ridges. As these ridges evidently might prove useful in wet weather, they were not disturbed except when a tennis court and athletic field were constructed with the aid of a road scraper. One portion of the ground near the north end of the stable shed was so low that it proved troublesome during very rainy weather, but in general water soaked in the ground quickly.

Upon the arrival of the Battery, April 25th, much work had to be done in arranging for an encampment that might be presented for inspection as a model. This work was completed about July 15th.

As there was ample space assigned to the organization, full advantage was taken of that fact as will be seen by looking at the distances given on the accompanying sketch. This made the season very comfortable.

The close proximity of the 101 Ranch show (about seventy-five yards distant) made me particularly solicitous as to the welfare of the men, and I made frequent inspections of the Indian and Mexican encampments to correct their natural tendency to filthiness. These inspections bore some fruit, and enabled me to co-operate with the Sanitary officer in personal work rather than official complaint. Frequently spent bullets dropped in this camp when fired in this show. The Indians had several typhoid fever cases and some deaths, but the battery had neither. All prescribed requirements as to the use of water, mosquito bars, food and manure were carefully observed and constantly read to the men. They co-operated handsomely in the work of self-preservation.

2ND. ACCOMMODATIONS.

The entire personnel of this camp feel thankful for the accommodation of hospital tents, well framed and braced. They are undoubtedly the proper tentage for an encampment lasting more than a few months in any hot locality. The mess hall accommodations were excellent. This organization made a hard dirt floor in the mess hall, instead of wood. It proved very satisfactory. The lumber used in construction was so green that it opened up large cracks, making it necessary to nail on strips to keep out flies. I understand the matched gave out before this camp was reached in the order of construction.

The stable shed for the horses being very long, required much filling in and fatigue work; each horse should have had an individual stall built, with metal feed box, at the beginning of the encampment.

2. They kick each other apparently at the slightest provocation, three horses came to their deaths through kicks during the encampment, although five of the kicking variety were segregated.

The McCall incinerators and shower baths were appreciated as the most modern contributions to the comfort and health of the personnel. The washing sheds were also most acceptable.

The electric lights installed were of course a great convenience and materially assisting in guarding the property.

The storage accommodations (one store tent) were not sufficient for a field battery in a semi-permanent encampment—two should have been supplied—stores such as powder, and set of experimental vehicle chocks the battery brought down were placed in wall tents.

The Battery constructed its own exchange, barber shop, blacksmith shop and laundry; these might have very properly been constructed by the Quartermaster, but no request for it was sent in.

From the front platform of the Camp Commander's quarters the entire encampment could be overlooked. The guard was placed so that the non-commissioned officer on duty there could do the same.

The tennis court for the officers, and athletic field and hand ball court for the men, proved great sources of pleasure to the personnel of this camp, and largely assisted to keep men from Pine Beach resorts.

3RD. SANITATION AND HEALTH.

The requirements as to the removal of all manure, were closely followed, and constant watchfulness in this request was observed. The Camp Surgeon gave several earnest talks to the officers and men, these with orders issued from head quarters, were all that were necessary to insure success. No further orders were issued here. Mosquito bars and screens were systematically in use, and this, with the evident freedom from mosquitoes here, was largely responsible for the excellent health report to which I respectfully invite attention. No typhoid and no malaria, and out of two hundred and fifteen



CAPTAIN T. N. HORN
Third U. S. Field Artillery



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ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD'S ENCAMPMENTS DIRECTLY OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS

days encamped, the Artillery had thirty-nine days no sick. The only diseases of any kind were venereal.

The horses were in good health throughout. They were protected from the sun during the hot days and seemed to be in excellent condition at the close of the encampment. The mortality among them has, however, been distressingly large; three horses died of the result of kicks making fractures, one from an impaction of the intestine, one from heart disease and one from tetanus.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The effect on the discipline of the Battery has been bad. Several good men have gone wrong and some deserted (all of more than two years' service). The evil influences of the Pine Beach District have overcome the efforts made to meet them.*

Attention is invited to the comparative record.

General Court Martials 9 months previous to encampment.	1
General Court Martials during encampment.....	3
Summary Court 9 months previous to encampment....	60
Summary Courts during encampment.....	66
Per Capita clothing charge Dec. 31, 1906.....$14.37	
Per Capita clothing charge June 30, 1907..... 21.69	
Number of desertions 9 months previous to encampment	0
Number of desertions during encampment.....	6
Strength of Battery beginning encampment.....	102
Strength of Battery at end of encampment.....	82

The procurement of Quartermaster supplies at this camp has been difficult. Deliveries have been exceedingly slow. On a requisition submitted August 18th, clothing was delivered October 27, 1907.

Quarterly requisition for Quartermaster supplies submitted about September 1st has not yet been completely filled.

The general instruction of the Battery has been seriously interfered with, as there was no other opportunity otherwise offered to engage in target practice or its preliminary requirements. So many men have been discharged, and inexperienced men have become drivers, that the exhibition drills were nearly all good drivers' instruction.

The entire personnel of this camp has felt that the army was on exhibition in its personnel and character as well as instruction, and endeavored to carry out these features by entering into the public spirit of the Exposition enterprise just as far as good taste and discreet co-operation could extend.

The Virginia Field Artillery Battalion received some valuable instruction from the Sergeants of the Battery, as did the officers from the Battery Commander. They were here, however, but a few days.

My only regret in this encampment is that the low strength of the Battery prevented the presentation of the highest possible efficiency.

The following recommendations are submitted:

First:—That the allowance of field storage tentage for a field Battery (See page 11, G. O. 140, W. D. 1907) be corrected.

Second:—That the Quartermaster's Department in an encampment of any length be allowed a road scraper where the ground permits its use.

Third:—That some discretionary method be established by law for an increased clothing allowance to enlisted men assigned to Exposition duty.

Fourth:—That rubber boots and slickers be added to the allowance of clothing.

That the allowance of tentage for organizations be increased forty per cent.

Very respectfully,

T. N. HORN,
Captain 3rd Field Artillery,
Commanding Battery and Artillery Camp.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY

First Lieutenant, Harry Newton Cootes, 12th Cavalry, was detailed for special duty for the Jamestown Exposition with title of Military Secretary. The following is his report compiled for the Exposition History:

"The National Guard and semi-military encampment at the Jamestown Exposition was located partly inside the Exposition Grounds near the Administration and other exhibit buildings, and fronted directly on the War Path, the special amusement center. The National Guard were encamped directly outside the grounds and their encampment consisted of four large regimental camps together with camp space for independent battalions, while the inside camp ground furnished three large encampments corresponding in regimental formation, with a capacity of over two thousand troops. Beginning with the 13th of May, there were encamped on the National Guard and semi-military camp grounds over twenty-one thousand troops, and the daily parades were easily the feature of the Exposition. The Regular Army was represented by the 23rd Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Philip Reade commanding, the 2nd Squadron 12th U. S. Cavalry, Major H. G. Sickel commanding, and the 3rd Battery of Field Artillery, Captain T. M. Horn commanding. These troops were under the command of Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., and he was represented on the grounds by Major John S. Mallory, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Captain John L. Hines, 23rd Infantry, who relieved Major Mallory. The semi-military and National Guard camp was in charge of First-Lieutenant Harry Newton Cootes, 12th U. S. Cavalry, the Military Secretary of the Exposition. The Sanitary arrangements of the camp grounds were under the direction of Major Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., and Dr. Rupert Blue, U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Probably in the history of the Army there was never a more healthy camp than the one established at the Jamestown Exposition, due to the careful supervision of Major Woodruff and Dr. Blue, who was also assisted by Captain Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. A complete system of drainage was established, together with large forces of men who sprayed all pools within a radius of four miles with oil, and it was a fact largely remarked on that there was at all times the absence of the mosquito within a radius of three miles of the Exposition and upon the Exposition Grounds, while just across at Ocean View, only five miles distant, the mosquito pest was at times almost intolerable, which shows that through careful supervision of this well known factor, the spread of disease can be controlled.



FIRST-LIEUT. HARRY N. COOTES
Twelfth U. S. Cavalry
Military Secretary Jamestown Exposition

The National Guard troops were admitted to the grounds upon the payment of one admission fee per man; no further charge was made while they remained in camp, and for this privilege they were required to give, at various times, exhibition drills.

The camp was equipped with regulation Army tents with wooden floors, wire spring cots and mattresses, while the tents of the officers were lighted with electricity, as well as the company streets and lavatories. Model lavatories, shower baths and sewer connections were established, and the health of the camp was excellent. A few cases of typhoid were reported after the troops went home, but it is only fair to assume that the majority of these came from the Pine Beach district. Large mess halls and kitchens were built for the troops, and from the number of letters received from some of the most prominent National Guardsmen in the country, it can be safely said that the arrangements along these lines were perfect in every respect. The Military Catering Company furnished the greater portion of National Guard troops with their meals during the Exposition, at prices ranging from twenty-five to fifty cents per meal, and the mess arrangements at this tent and the Swiss Alps Village, where a number of troops took their meals, was very good.

The following is a list of the military and semi-military that attended the Exposition, and the dates of the same, and in looking over the list, it certainly contains some of the most representative organizations in the United States.

UNITED STATES REGULARS:

23rd Regiment Infantry.
2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry.
Battery "D," 3rd Artillery.

UNITED STATES ACADEMIES:

Military, West Point.
Naval, Annapolis.

NATIONAL GUARD.

CONNECTICUT—	
Troop "A," Governor's Guard.....	60 men
2nd Company, Governor's Foot Guard.....	100 men
FLORIDA—	
Company L, 1st Regiment Infantry.....	34 men
GEORGIA—	
Company G, 1st Infantry.....	60 men
Company H, 1st Infantry.....	60 men
Company L, 1st Infantry.....	60 men
Company B, 2nd Infantry.....	50 men
Company M, 2nd Infantry.....	60 men
5th Regiment Infantry.....	600 men
INDIANA—	
Company B, 1st Regiment Infantry.....	50 men
Company H, 3rd Regiment Infantry.....	60 men

* The attention of future Exposition builders is called to this comment made by an experienced army officer who shows that even the strictest military regulations are powerless to prevent the evil influences of an outside midway affecting the conduct of men subject to discipline.—ED.



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THE LARGE TENT OF THE "MILITARY CATERING CO."

KENTUCKY—
- 1st Regiment Infantry..... 600 men
- 2nd Regiment Infantry..... 600 men
- 3rd Regiment Infantry..... 600 men

LOUISIANA—
- Company L, 1st Regiment Infantry..... 60 men

MARYLAND—
- 2nd Battalion, 4th Infantry..... 104 men
- 5th Regiment Infantry..... 600 men

MASSACHUSETTS—
- Company F, 6th Regiment Infantry..... 60 men

NEW YORK—
- 74th Regiment Infantry..... 600 men
- 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry..... 200 men
- Squadron "A" ..... 200 men
- Company C, 3rd Regiment Infantry..... 60 men
- Company H, 9th Regiment Infantry..... 100 men
- Company M, 10th Regiment Infantry..... 50 men

NORTH CAROLINA—
- First Brigade .....1200 men

OHIO—
- 2nd Regiment Infantry..... 600 men
- Corps of Engineers..... 190 men
- Troop "B" ..... 60 men
- Company K, 5th Regiment Infantry..... 52 men

PENNSYLVANIA—
- 9th Regiment Infantry..... 600 men

RHODE ISLAND—
- 2nd Division Naval Battalion..... 50 men

SOUTH CAROLINA—
- 1st Regiment Infantry..... 600 men
- 2nd Regiment Infantry..... 691 men

TENNESSEE—
- 1st Regiment Reserves (Confederate Veterans).. 600 men

VIRGINIA—
- 1st Brigade .....1800 men

WEST VIRGINIA—
- 1st Regiment Infantry..... 600 men

SEMI-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS:

ILLINOIS—
- Decatur Cadets ..... 150 men

INDIANA—
- Culver Cadets ..... 250 men

MARYLAND—
- Maryland Agricultural College..... 200 men

MISSOURI—
- University of Missouri Cadets..... 280 men

NEW YORK—
- American Continentals ..... 60 men

NORTH CAROLINA—
- Homer Military School..... 60 men
- North Carolina Military Academy..... 50 men

OHIO—
- Knights of Pythias.....1000 men
- Knights of Maccabees.....2000 men

PENNSYLVANIA—
- Pennsylvania Military College..... 140 men

SOUTH CAROLINA—
- South Carolina Military Academy..... 150 men

TENNESSEE—
- Maryville College ..... 100 men



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INTERIOR OF THE TENT

VIRGINIA—

Fork Union Military Academy	140 men
Staunton Military Academy	200 men
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	500 men
Virginia Military Institute	400 men
Knights of Pythias	200 men
Grand Camp Confederate Veterans	1000 men

The largest number of troops at one time in the camps was from June 10th to 16th, during which time there were nearly four thousand troops encamped on the grounds. The West Point Cadets furnished the best exhibition of military art that was seen during the Exposition, while the celebrated 5th Maryland, 74th New York, the Virginia Brigade, Squadron "A" of New York and the 12th Regiment Infantry New York National Guard stood out prominently by their excellence. Three Brigade Encampments were held on the Exposition Grounds—the entire Virginia Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan, Jr., the Kentucky Brigade, and the North Carolina Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General James F. Armfield. These were among the most attractive features at the Exposition. The military feature of this Exposition was by far the largest of its kind ever attempted by any of the preceding expositions, more than twenty times the number of troops being present than were at either Chicago or St. Louis; and the immense crowds which gathered daily on Lee's Parade show that the Americans are fond of the Army and greatly interested in its welfare.

The report of Major Charles E. Woodruff, Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of the Medical Department at Camp Captain John Smith, shows that the sanitary squad, directed by War Department orders, was organized on a general service corps with civilian laborers instead of enlisted men, and placed in charge of Captain Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon. Upon the departure of Captain Jones in November, the work was continued by Captain E. M. Talbott, Assistant Surgeon. According to Major Woodruff:

The Sanitary Officer really became assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, as he took charge of matters ordinarily under the personal management of the Quartermaster. This system has worked out even better results than were anticipated, for it put technical matters in the hands of a technically trained person and not in the control of laymen, who no matter how much they desired to do the right thing, would be more or less handicapped by ignorance of the most recent advances in the sanitary sciences. The hearty co-operation of the Chief Quartermaster, Captain J. L. Hines, Quartermaster's department, really made a success of this new departure from long established custom, for, knowing the extreme importance of the matter, he has supported Captain Jones in a manner for which the Medical Department cannot give too high praise. The co-operation of the two departments became perfect.

Captain Jones became in fact "the sanitary director," a new title which must be adopted, for no other correctly described the real executive duties of the position. He at once took up the work of ditching, draining and clearing up of the jungle brush. All the camp sites and their surroundings were thus made dry land where water formerly collected, and the myriad breeding places of mosquitoes were destroyed. The few undrained places, the ditches themselves and the more distant swamps were practically sprayed with "fulloil," or kept covered by "drip cans" permanently located. This required an enormous amount of work, but it resulted in the camp being practically free of mosquitoes, the few found being mostly of the culex species which do not carry disease, though the malarial (anopheles) and yellow fever (Stegomyva) ones were found. The soldiers were also required to sleep under mosquito bars. As a result there have been but five cases of malaria developed, and the evidence leads to the belief that four of these and perhaps all five were contracted outside of the camp.

Major Woodruff shows how sewerage was destroyed by the use of the McCall incinerator and how the garbage was burned in a pit crematory. He discusses at length the dangers from typhoid and the measures taken to prevent infection. He notes that there were but three cases and that the evidence was conclusive that one man became infected out of camp, and in two cases the disease was caused by direct disobedience to orders, and he raises the point as to whether such conduct which jeopardizes the health of the men, should not be made the basis for the judgment of a Court Marshal after recovery. He comments favorably upon the rations furnished and notes that the substitution of hospital tents in the place of the conical wall tents was not only a great comfort but conducive to health. Concerning the sickness at the camp, the report continues:

The following table shows the increase and decrease of digestive troubles with the hot weather which causes decay of foods (ptomaine poisoning) and the gradual increase of venereal disease. Almost all the diarrhœa and gastric cases were due to indiscretions in diet after pay day and were not contracted in camp.

	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Typhoid fever				1	1	1			3
Malaria			1			1	2	1	5
Diarrhœa	1	36	41	16	14	6	10	1	125
Gastric troubles	3	3	10	11	4	4	5	1	41
Venereal Disease		5	6	14	11	16	18	10	80
Wounds, etc.	6	14	24	24	19	17	22	14	140
Alcoholism		1	2	4	4	5	7	4	27—421

Deducting the injuries, venereal and alcoholic cases which constituted 44 per cent. of admissions, it is thus seen that the camp has been practically free from disease, except the inevitable cases of indiscretion in diet after pay day and no better proof could be given of the efficacy of the new sanitary appliances and methods here tried. But in the absence of executive ability in the person of the sanitary director immediately in charge of the sanitary squads, this sytem will be as inefficient as a quartermaster's department would be in charge of an officer devoid of these qualities. In other words, sanitation depends upon its management as much as upon its appliances.

Much of the good results depended upon the frequent talks to the soldiers by the medical officers and the most excellent discipline maintained. In only a few cases was there discontent at the restrictions placed upon personal liberty, and I felt that it was due to careless remarks made by some unknown officers who did not fully appreciate their perilous position.

CAMP CHAPLAIN

Among those who contributed largely to the success of the encampment was Reverend T. P. O'Keefe, Chaplain of the 12th Cavalry Regiment. Most of the Mexicans at the Exposition were Catholics, and practically all of the Filippinos belonged to that faith; while a large proportion of those residing permanently on the grounds were also enrolled in the same fold. The Army Chaplain was, therefore, for several months, to a large extent, the Exposition pastor, and he was the only clergyman who resided on the Grounds.

Every Sunday he officiated at a high mass in the Auditorium, and at all times ministered to his flock zealously and with a rare devotion to duty. The Chaplain's familiar knowledge of Spanish especially fitted him for his work among the foreigners at the



REV. T. P. O'KEEFE
Chaplain 12th Cav., U. S. A.

Ter-Centennial, the majority of whom spoke that language only.

There were a number of interesting ceremonies performed by Father O'Keefe or at his instigation. Interesting and impressive were those which marked the baptism of some Filippinos by the Right Reverend A. Van de Vyver, Bishop of Richmond; and no less notable was a marriage ceremony performed by the Chaplain in the hall of the Philippine Reservation. To Father O'Keefe was chiefly due the credit for bringing to the Exposition a notable aggregation of Catholic prelates, the long list including His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Monsignor Diomede Falconio, Papal Delegate to the United States; Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul and Glennon of St. Louis; Bishops Van de Vyver of Richmond, McGolrick of Duluth, Cotter of Winona, Donahue of Wheeling, and Keiley of Savannah.

On December 11, the Director-General of the Exposition wrote to Father O'Keefe as follows:

Dear Sir.—Before leaving the Exposition, I desire to bear testimony to the courtesy and exceptional efficiency which has characterized the conduct of your duties while stationed here. It has been a great pleasure to me to have been associated with you and to have seen the good work which you have performed. I trust that your future may be both pleasant and successful, and that your services will be as thoroughly appreciated elsewhere as here. Very truly yours,

(Signed) ALVAH H. MARTIN,
Director-General.

UNITED STATES NAVY

Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, then Commandant of the Navy Yard and stationed at Norfolk, Va.; Captain J. E. Pillsbury,



REAR-ADMIRAL PURNELL F. HARRINGTON, U. S. N., RETIRED
Senior Member Naval Board

Chief of Staff, United States Atlantic Fleet, and Captain W. P. Potter, Assistant to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, were on March 21, 1906, designated by the Secretary of the Navy to form a Board of Officers for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the scope of the Naval demonstration in 1907. At that time the United States had by law authorized a Naval, Marine and Military Celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Settlement at Jamestown, but had in no way officially recognized the Exposition.

The duties of this Board were, therefore, to formulate plans for carrying into effect the celebration inaugurated by the Government and proclaimed by the President, and they were instructed to prepare their programme in such a manner as would least affect the regular work of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet for the summer of 1907, and to forward, through diplomatic channels, a notification of the purposes of the United States in the matter of the celebration, to all the Naval powers which would be represented. Though the Exposition had not been recognized by the Government, it was an accomplished fact, and in order that whatever plan might be adopted should be practicable, both from the standpoint of the Navy and the Exposition, there were frequent consultations between the Board and the managers of the Exposition Company.

The Secretary of the Navy, acting upon the recommendations of the Board, issued various orders in regard to the attendance and participation of the United States Naval forces, thus insuring the success of the programme; and the Congress of the United States passed a law which placed the harbor of Hampton Roads and the adjacent waters under the control of the Secretary of the Navy during the continuance of the Jamestown Exposition. Anchorages and channels were designated by the Board of Officers, and a special chart of Hampton Roads was prepared and issued by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. By this chart were shown arrangements and orders directed by the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy also issued a special notice to mariners, stating the regulations of the anchorages and channels, and a suitable Naval patrol and supervision was organized.



LIEUT. C. H. WOODWARD
Aide to Admiral Harrington

These regulations, issued by the Honorable

NOTE.—Desiring to publish an account which would contain more than the bare details set forth in an official report, this paper was composed from material on file with the Officers Board and obtained through the courtesy of Rear-Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, Chairman of that body. While not, therefore, technically official, it is accurate in every particular.—ED.

Victor H. Metcalf, April 10, 1907, read in part as follows:

1. The anchorages for naval vessels, station ships, merchant vessels, yachts, excursion vessels and small craft are shown on U. S. Coast Survey Chart No. 400a. The anchorages and channels are described as follows:

MAN-OF-WAR ANCHORAGE.—Beginning at a point west of "Forbidden Anchorage" off Old Point Comfort Lighthouse and extending to the Southward and Westward seven thousand, five hundred yards from the lighthouse; the Southeasternmost limit of the anchorage being a line drawn on a compass course Southwest three-fourths West (magnetim), five hundred and fifty yards distant from the twenty-four-foot curve abreast black buoy No. 3, as shown on Coast Survey Chart No. 400a, and extending Northwest from this line as far as Hampton Bar and Hampton Flats.

YACHT AND MERCHANT SHIP ANCHORAGE No. 1.—Beginning at the Southwesternmost limit of the "Man-of-War Anchorage" and extending to the Southward and Westward beyond Newport News middle ground, the Southeast side following the general course of the dredged deep-water channel to Newport News, and distant from the buoys marking this channel, not nearer than three hundred yards.

YACHT AND MERCHANT SHIP ANCHORAGE No. 2.—The Easternmost limit of the anchorage will be West of and one hundred yards distant from the buoys of the Elizabeth River Channel, beginning at the initial point S.S.W. five hundred yards from buoy No. 4. The northern limit will be on a compass-course of West for a distance of one thousand, one hundred yards to a white buoy; thence on a course of Southwest three-fourths West, parallel to "Yacht and Merchant Ship Anchorage No. 1," leaving a channel between the two anchorages of five hundred yards.

BOAT AND SMALL CRAFT ANCHORAGES.—The space east of Sewall Point Spit and Willoughby Bay may be used for the anchorage of small boats and other light-draft vessels, except in the channels extending from the White Beacon Light, Southwest of Fort Wool in a straight line to the Government Pier, and also in a straight line to the wharf at the extremity of Willoughby Spit, between this wharf and the commercial wharf and between the commercial wharf and the Government Pier.

About the middle of April, the vessels detailed for constant attendance during the Exposition took the berths assigned to them at the entrance of the Elizabeth River. These vessels were the armored cruiser "Brooklyn" and the battleship "Maine," both of which had been distinguished by their services at the Battle of Santiago, and with these were the double turreted monitor "Miantonomah" and the monitor "Canonicus." In connection with this latter vessel, it will be remembered that after the battle between the original "Monitor" and the "Merrimac," or "Virginia," in 1862, several vessels were built upon the plan of the "Monitor," each had two fifteen-inch smooth bore guns mounted in an armored turret and the only other elevations above the deck, which was nearly a-wash, were the armored conning tower and a smokestack. The original "Monitor" was lost at sea and the "Canonicus," the only vessel of the type in existence in 1906, was reserved for use at the Jamestown Exposition by a special order of the Secretary of the Navy. The modern monitor has two turrets, and carries ten or twelve-inch rifle guns of many times the power of the old fifteen-inch smooth bore. These vessels in juxtaposition formed a very interesting exhibit of the progress of Naval architecture and ordnance.

The United States Atlantic Fleet arrived in Hampton Roads April 15, 1907, and took their stations in the Man-of-War Anchorage. During the remainder of the month foreign naval detachments arrived and took berths assigned to them near the United States vessels.

The Naval vessels present on the opening day of the Exposition, April 26, 1907, were as follows. The anchorage number, showing the position of each boat, is shown in parenthesis:

From the Argentine Republic—the cruiser "Sarmiento" (54), Commander Jose Moneta.

Austria-Hungary—Fleet Commander Commodore Hermann Plescott—armored cruiser "Sankt George" (51), Commander Ludwif von Hoehnel; cruiser "Aspern" (52), Commander Rudolph von Mayersberg.

Brazil—Fleet Commander Rear-Admiral Duarte Huet de Bacellar—Battleship "Riachuelo" (43), Captain A. Cavalcanti de Oliverra; cruiser "Barroso" (42), Captain Joao Pereira Leite; cruiser "Tamayo" (41), Commander Altino de Miranda Correa.

Chile—Cruiser "Zenteno" (53), Captain Artulo Wilson.

Germany—Fleet Commander Commodore Kalau von Hofe—Armored cruiser "Roon" (49), Captain Zimmerman; cruiser "Bremen" (50), Captain Alberts.

Great Britain—Fleet Commander, Rear-Admiral George Neville—Armored cruiser "Good Hope" (47), Captain George P. W. Hope; armored cruiser "Argyll" (46), Captain Reginald A. Allenby; armored cruiser "Hampshire" (45), Captain Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot; armored cruiser "Roxburgh" (44), Captain Somerset A. G. Calthorpe.



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REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY DUNGLISON EVANS

During Civil War participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, in land attack severely wounded—When in command of Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chile, 1891, during period of strained relations between Chile and United States his actions in connection with various incidents earned him his popular name of "Fighting Bob"—In War with Spain commanded "Iowa" in Sampson's fleet off Santiago, taking active part in battle with Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898—Commander-in-Chief Asiatic Station October, 1902-04—Commanding Atlantic Fleet 1905-07—Commander-in-Chief Atlantic Fleet on tour of the world, 1907.

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET,
REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS,
Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON:

First Division—

(28) Connecticut .....Captain H. Osterhaus.
(27) Louisiana .....Captain A. R. Couden.
(26) Maine .....Captain N. E. Niles.
(25) Missouri .....Captain E. C. Pendleton.

Second Division— Rear-Admiral C. M. Thomas.

(24) Virginia .....Captain S. Schroeder.
(23) Rhode Island .....Captain C. G. Bowman.
(22) New Jersey .....Captain W. W. Kimball.
(21) Georgia .....Captain R. G. Davenport.



NAVAL REVIEW, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 26th April, 1907

Country represented and Name of Vessel.	Anchorage No.	Class.	Displacement—Tons.	Names of Flag and Commanding Officers.
Argentine Republic:				
Sarmiento	54	C.	2,750	Commander José Moneta.
Austria-Hungary				Commodore Hermann Plescott.
Sankt Georg	51	A.	7,180	Commander Ludwig von Hoehnel.
Aspern	52	C.	2,350	Comdr. Rudolf von Mayersberg.
Brazil				Rear Admiral Duarte Huet de Bacellar.
Riachuelo	43	B.	5,700	Captain A. Cavalcanti de Oliveira.
Barroso	42	C.	3,450	Captain Joao Pereira Leite.
Tamoyo	41	C.	1,080	Comdr. Altino de Miranda Corrêa.
Chile:				
Zenteno	53	C.	3,600	Captain Artulo Wilson.
Germany				Commodore Kalau vom Hofe.
Roon	49	A.	9,500	Captain Zimmermann.
Bremen	50	C.	3,250	Captain Alberts.
Great Britain				Rear Admiral George Neville.
Good Hope	47	A.	14,100	Captain George P. W. Hope.
Argyll	46	A.	10,850	Captain Reginald A. Allenby.
Hampshire	45	A.	10,850	Captain Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot.
Roxburgh	44	A.	10,850	Captain Somerset A. G. Calthorpe.
United States.				
Atlantic Fleet				Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander in Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.				
1st Division:				
Connecticut	28	B.	16,000	Captain H. Osterhaus.
Louisiana	27	B.	16,000	Captain A. R. Couden.
Maine	26	B.	12,500	Captain N. E. Niles.
Missouri	25	B.	12,500	Captain E. C. Pendleton.
2nd Division:				Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas.
Virginia	24	B.	14,948	Captain S. Schroeder.
Rhode Island	23	B.	14,948	Captain C. G. Bowman.
New Jersey	22	B.	14,948	Captain W. W. Kimball.
Georgia	21	B.	14,948	Captain R. G. Davenport.
SECOND SQUADRON.				Rear Admiral C. H. Davis.
3rd Division:				
Alabama	29	B.	11,552	Captain S. P. Comly.
Illinois	30	B.	11,552	Captain G. Blocklinger.
Kentucky	31	B.	11,520	Captain E. B. Barry.
Kearsarge	32	B.	11,520	Captain H. Winslow.
4th Division:				Rear Admiral W. H. Emory.
Ohio	33	B.	12,500	Captain L. C. Heilner.
Minnesota	34	B.	16,000	Captain J. Hubbard.
Iowa	35	B.	11,346	Captain H. McCrea.
Indiana	36	B.	10,288	Captain D. H. Mahan.
CRUISERS:				
St. Louis	74	C.	9,700	Commander N. R. Usher.
Washington	75	A.	14,500	Captain J. D. Adams.
Tennessee	76	A.	14,500	Captain A. G. Berry.
Denver	12	C.	3,200	Commander W. B. Caperton.
Cleveland	5	C.	3,300	Captain J. T. Newton.
DESTROYERS:				Lieut. Commander E. A. Anderson.
Hopkins	9	D.	408	Lieutenant A. G. Howe.
Hull		D.	408	Lieutenant T. C. Hart.
Stewart	10	D.	420	Lieutenant J. F. Hellweg.
Truxton		D.	433	Lieutenant J. V. Babcock.
Whipple		D.	433	Lieutenant E. Woods.
Worden	11	D.	433	Lieutenant V. S. Houston.
TORPEDO BOATS:				
Stringham	6	T.	340	Lieutenant W. McDowell.
Blakely		T.	196	Lieutenant C. E. Courtney.
DeLong	10	T.	196	Lieutenant W. S. Miller.
Stockton		T.	200	Lieutenant J. H. Tomb.
Wilkes	7	T.	165	Lieutenant A. W. Johnson.
STATION SHIPS:				
Brooklyn		C.	9,215	Captain A. P. Nazro.
Texas		B.	6,315	Commander G. R. Clark.
Miantonomoh		M.	3,990	
Canonicus		M.	2,100	
AUXILIARIES:				
Glacier	8	X.	2,919	Commander F. M. Bennett.
Arethusa	15	X.	3,319	

Designations.—A, armored cruiser; B, battleship; C, cruiser; D, torpedo boat destroyer; T, torpedo boat; M, monitor; X, auxiliary.

OFFICIAL CHART OF NAVAL REVIEW, APRIL 26, 1907, ISSUED BY U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE



U. S. WARSHIPS IN HAMPTON ROADS

SECOND SQUADRON:

Third Division— Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis.
(29) Alabama .....Captain S. P. Comly.
(30) Illinois .....Captain G. Blocklinger.
(31) Kentucky .....Captain E. B. Barry.
(32) Kearsarge .....Captain H. Winslow.

Fourth Division— Rear-Admiral W. H. Emory.
(33) Ohio .....Captain L. C. Heilner.
(34) Minnesota .....Captain J. Hubbard.
(35) Iowa .....Captain H. McCrea.
(36) Indiana .....Captain D. H. Mahan.

Cruisers—
(74) St. Louis .....Commander N. R. Usher.
(75) Washington .....Captain J. D. Adams.
(76) Tennessee .....Captain A. G. Berry.
(12) Denver .....Commander W. P. Caperton.
(5) Cleveland .....Commander J. T. Newton.

Destroyers—(9 to 11): Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Anderson.
Hopkins .....Lieutenant A. G. Howe.
Hull .....Lieutenant T. C. Hart.
Stewart .....Lieutenant J. F. Hellwig.
Truxton .....Lieutenant J. V. Babcock.
Whipple .....Lieutenant E. Woods.
Worden .....Lieutenant V. S. Houston.

Torpedo Boats—(6 to 7):
Stringham .....Lieutenant W. McDowell.
Blakely .....Lieutenant C. E. Courtney.
De Long .....Lieutenant W. S. Miller.
Stockton .....Lieutenant J. H. Tomb.
Wilkes .....Lieutenant A. W. Johnson.

Station Ships—
Brooklyn .....Captain A. P. Nazro.
Texas .....Commander G. H. Clark.
Miantonomah .....
Canonicus .....

Auxiliaries—
(8) Glacier .....Commander F. M. Bennett.
(15) Arethusa .....

The opening day of the Exposition was distinguished by the presence of the President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors of States, State Militia and Army and Navy officers both National and foreign. The President arrived on board the "Mayflower" about eight o'clock in the morning and passed in review through the fleet of the United States and foreign war vessels, each of which fired salutes. The course of the "Mayflower" is indicated on the chart. When the "Mayflower" reached her anchorage, the President received the officers of the combined fleets on board his yacht.

On Opening Day, April 26, a brigade of bluejackets and marines, about fifteen hundred in number, disembarked from the United States Atlantic Fleet and joined the forces of the Regular Army and National Guards, participating in the review by the President. The parade passing before Mr. Roosevelt comprised about four thousand men of arms. Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., was Grand Marshal.

On May 13, 1907, there were disembarked from the U. S. Atlantic Fleet bluejackets and marines to the number of three thousand. The foreign vessels also landed Naval detachments. Joining the U. S. Army forces present and the National Guards of several States, the whole force formed a magnificent parade of more than five thousand men. Rear-Admiral C. M. Thomas, U. S. N., was Grand Marshal, and the following were his orders for the day:

In case visiting men-of-war accept the invitation to land detachments, their order in the formation will be as follows:

(1) Japanese Detachment.
Brazilian Detachment.
Austrian Detachment.
Chilean Detachment.
Italian Detachment.
Argentine Detachment.
(2) 23rd Regiment, United States Infantry.
(3) United States Atlantic Fleet Naval Brigade. Six Battalions.
(4) 3rd Battery, United States Field Artillery.
(5) 2nd Squadron, 12th United States Cavalry.

2. The uniform for the Staff and Aides-de-Camp of the Grand Marshal will be blue service dress with white caps, white gloves, swords and leggings.

3. The uniform for the United States Army detachment and for the marines, and the bands accompanying the marines, will be full dress.

4. The uniform for the Brigade Commander and Staff and for the blue jacket battalions will be the same as that prescribed for the parade of April 26th.

5. The Grand Marshal and Staff will assemble on Commonwealth Avenue, East, at the Northeast corner of Lee's Parade, at 10:00 A. M.

6. The foreign detachments will be formed on Commonwealth Avenue, East, head of column at Gilbert Street, headed South.

7. The 23rd United States Infantry on Pocahontas Street, head of column at intersection of Pocahontas Street with Commonwealth Avenue, East.

8. The marine battalions of the United States Naval

Brigade will be formed on Commonwealth Avenue, East, to the southward of the foreign detachments. The blue jacket battalions will be formed on Powhatan Street, head of column at intersection of Powhatan Street, with Commonwealth Avenue, East.

9. The 3rd Battery, United States Field Artillery, will be formed on Powhatan Street, head of column at the intersection of Powhatan Street, with Mathews Street.

10. The 2nd Squadron, 12th United States Cavalry, will be formed on Powhatan Street, on the left of the 3rd Battery, United States Field Artillery.

11. All foot organizations will be formed in double rank and will pass in review in company front taking this formation upon entering Lee's Parade.

Cavalry and Field Artillery will pass in review in column of platoons.

Until arrival at Lee's Parade all foot organizations will march in column of squads.

In passing in review the guide will be right.

No honors will be paid along the line of march.

For foot troops the distance between the companies will be company distance; for cavalry and field artillery, full distance; between battalions, sixteen paces and between regiments twenty-four paces.

12. After passing the reviewing stand, all organizations will continue the march across Lee's Parade. On reaching Commonwealth Avenue, West, each organization will form column of squads and the parade column will change direction to the left, and will proceed South on Commonwealth Avenue, West. On reaching West Street, the United States Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry will leave the column. The remainder of the column will continue the march around the Parade Ground by Commonwealth Avenue, South and East, to Spottswood Circle, thence around Spottswood Circle to Commonwealth Avenue, East, thence North on this Avenue to Powhatan Street, thence to the boats.

On this occasion the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile were represented as on opening day. The boats representing Austro-Hungary, Germany and Great Britain had left Hampton Roads, but in their places were the Italian Fleet, commanded by Captain, His Royal Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi. His flagship was the "Varese," and with this armored cruiser was the cruiser "Etruria" commanded by Commander Pericola. Japan's squadron consisted of the "Tsukuba," an armored cruiser of fourteen thousand tons displacement, commanded by Captain Takenouchi and the cruiser "Chitose," commanded by Captain Yamaya. The squadron was under the command of Vice-Admiral Ijuin. The United States Fleet consisted of the same sixteen battleships that were present on opening day and the same destroyers and auxiliaries. The torpedo boats present on the former occasion had departed and to the four station ships first mentioned were added the "McDonough," a destroyer, and the "Cushing," a torpedo boat.

June 10, 1907, officially designated as "Georgia Day," was distinguished by a second visit of the President of the United States. After reviewing the combined fleets and receiving the officers on board the "Mayflower," the President was again brought to Discovery Landing, where he was received with the customary high honors. The parade on this day was composed in part of State troops, cadets of military schools, representatives of the Regular Army, a force from the Atlantic Fleet of more than three thousand bluejackets and marines, representatives of the foreign naval detachments, the West Point Cadets and cadets from the United States Naval Academy. The total number in the parade exceeded seven thousand men.

On June 10 there were changes once more in the line of warships. The Argentine Republic, Chile and Japan were not represented, but the Austro-Hungarian vessels had returned and France had a squadron under command of Rear-Admiral A. M. Thierry—three vessels—the armored cruiser "Kleber," Captain B. M. de Saintpern; the armored cruiser "Victor Hugo," Captain J. P. Neyel and the cruiser "Cahssaloupe-Laubat," commander E. F. Carre. The Netherlands were represented by the cruiser "Gelderland," Captain Baron von Aspeck, and Portugal by the cruiser "Don Carlos I." The United States Fleet was practically the same as on May 13, except that the midshipmen's practice squadron under the command of Captain T. B. Howard was present. Besides the cruiser "Olympia," commanded by Captain Howard, there were in this squadron the monitors "Arkansas," "Florida" and "Nevada," commanded respectively by commanders B. A. Fiske, W. I. Chambers, and H. McL P. Huse.

On the nights of April 26, May 13 and June 10, the vessels of the various nationalities lying in Hampton Roads and forming a combined fleet of about fifty vessels, on each occasion were brilliantly illuminated by electric lights—a spectacle of beauty which has never been surpassed except perhaps by the illumination of the grand pier, Raleigh Court and the adjacent buildings of the Jamestown Exposition. On several other occasions besides these, noted bluejackets and marines participated in parades. The forces at other times were chiefly from the receiving ships and vessels in commission at the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

The Norwegian war vessel "Harald Haarfagre" visited the Exposition about the last of June; and the Swedish corvette "Fylgia" arrived on August 20—the latter boat bearing His Royal Highness, Prince Wilhelm, the second son of the King of Sweden.

The foreign vessels present on June 10 sailed soon afterwards. The United States Fleet began leaving June 13. One division remained in attendance at the Exposition except for intervals of practice at sea. About the middle of August nearly all of the Atlantic Fleet reassembled in Hampton Roads and remained until September.

The Exposition offered prizes for competitive races between boats from the men-of-war. The results of these races were as follows:

April 29—The Jamestown Cup Race—Pulling Race, one-mile, twelve-oared U. S. Navy Standard racing cutters, officer crew:

Alabama .....First,
Virginia .....Second,
Roxburgh (British) .....Third.

April 30—Pulling Race—Four-oared ships' boats, two-mile straightaway:

Ohio .....First,
Iowa .....Second,
Indiana .....Third.

Pulling Race—Ten or twelve-oared barges, two-mile straightaway:

Argyll (British) .....First,
Sankt George (Austrian)..Second,
Bremen (German) .....Third.

Pulling Race—Double banked sailing launches, fou-teen to eighteen oars, two miles:

Kentucky .....First,
Missouri .....Second,
Kearsarge .....Third.



BATTENBERG RACE FINISH, ARGYLL WINNING

May 1—Army and Navy Life Cup Free-for-all, sailing race, ships' boats, over Jamestown course (about ten miles):
Sankt George (Austrian)..First,
Good Hope (British).....Second,
Tennessee .....Third.

Combination Pulling and Sailing Race for service cutters, go-as-you-please, about six miles:
Roxburgh (British) .....First,
Sankt George (Austrian)..Second,
Good Hope (British).....Third.

Combination Pulling and Sailing Race for Launches, six miles:
Connecticut .....First,
Kentucky .....Second,
Hampshire .....Third.

May 2—Free-for-all Pulling Race—Ships' boats, three miles straightaway:
Indiana .....First,
Kearsarge .....Second,
Kentucky .....Third.

Gig Race—Five or six-oared, two miles, straightaway:
Good Hope (British).....First,
Presidente Carmiento (Arg.) Second,
Roxburgh (British) .....Third.

May 3—Combination Pulling and Sailing Race for gigs or sail boats—About six miles:
Good Hope (British) .....First,
Hampshire .....Second,
Good Hope .....Third.

Sailing Race for Service Cutters—Regulated rigs, about ten miles:
Sankt George (Austrian)..First,
Good Hope (British)....Second,
Ohio .....Third.

Sailing Race for Service Sailing Launches, go-as-you-please, Jamestown course, about ten miles:
Louisiana .....First,
Virginia .....Second,
Connecticut .....Third.

Battenberg Race—Winner to pull, Argyll, pulling twelve oars, standard racing cutters, about three miles:
Illinois .....First,
Indiana .....Second,
Maine .....Third.

May 4—Battenberg Cup Race—Three miles, between representatives English and American crews:
Argyll (British) .....First,
Illinois .....Second.

May 13—Twelve-oared Service Cutters—Three miles:
Varese (Italian) .....First,
Sankt George (Austrian)..Second,
Aspern (Austrian) .....Third.

Six-oared Gig Race—All in American Gigs, three miles:
Varese (Italian) .....First,
Kentucky .....Second,
Sankt George (Austrian)..Third.

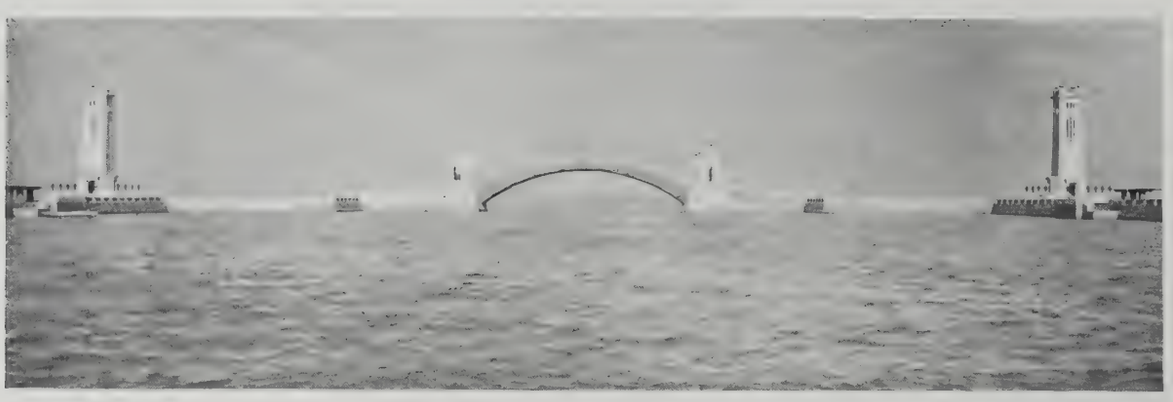
Twelve-oared Cutters, each nation in American racing cutters:
Etruria (Italian) .....First,
Kearsarge .....Second,
Illinois .....Third.

Prizes were offered for competitive performances between the bands of the Atlantic Fleet. The first prize was won by the United States Steamship "Ohio," but the band from the Receiving Ship "Franklin," stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, having scored an even number of points, though debarred from competition, which was restricted only to the bands on vessels anchored in Hampton Roads, received a prize equal in value to the one awarded to the Ohio.

The Culver Summer Naval School attended the Exposition during the last week of August with a splendid corps of cadets numbering about four hundred. The corps brought two carloads of horses for cavalry drills and also brought their boats. The proficiency of the cadets was demonstrated in their exercises with boats and as Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. A high order of conduct and discipline was indicated.



RACING CREW OF THE "NEW JERSEY"



SEA END OF SMITH BASIN

In connection with the account of the Naval participation at the Exposition, it is necessary to notice briefly the very regrettable incident described in the body of this book, namely: the loss of the steam launch of the U. S. S. "Minnesota" on the night of the tenth of June.

This launch left the Exposition pier at about midnight, bearing six midshipmen and a crew of five men. A strong northeast gale was blowing, there was a heavy sea, and the rain made it difficult to see lights or objects at any considerable distance. The noise of the gale also obscured sound signals. The launch disappeared, and subsequently was recovered in the channel westward of Fort Wool. The bodies of the midshipmen and enlisted men were recovered within a few days. The report of the Naval Board, based upon the condition in which the launch was found, declared that the little craft had run over a tow line between a tug and her tow and that the line had caught the launch under the starboard quarter and ripped open the boat from the keel to the gunnel. The victims of this sad disaster, which cast a pall over the fleet and the Exposition, were as follows:

MIDSHIPMEN:

Philip Henry Field, Colorado, Class of 1906.
William Hollister Stevenson, North Carolina, Class of 1906.
Franklin Porteous Holcomb, Delaware, Class of 1907.
Herbert Leander Holden, Wisconsin, Class of 1907.
Henry Clay Murfin, Jr., Ohio, Class of 1907.
Walter Carl Ulrich, Wisconsin, Class of 1907.

SAILORS:

Robert H. Dodson, Seaman.
Jesse Conn, Coal passer.
Frank R. Plumber, Ordinary seaman.

GOVERNMENT PIERS

The most important single contribution which the United States Government made to the Jamestown Exposition was the magnificent pair of piers which formed the focal point of the landscape and architectural picture. Four hundred thousand dollars was the sum appropriated for this work.

The plans for the piers were furnished by the Board of Design of the Exposition Company and the work was superintended by Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. There was considerable delay in the preparation of the plans. These were not submitted by the Exposition Company until September, 1906, although the appropriation act was passed in June; and the construction, according to the plans which were presented, was found impracticable since the cost of the work far exceeded the amount available. The Scofield Company of Philadelphia were the only bidders and they subsequently submitted a revised plan which was approved by the Jamestown Exposition Company and also by the Secretary of War, and the Government entered into a contract with them, dated November 1, 1906, providing for the completion of the work within one hundred and eighty days.



MAJOR SPENCER COSBY
Corps Engineer U. S. A.

A part of December had passed before the actual construction of the piers was begun, and from the time the work commenced, there were no delays attributable to the lack of material. The original project was modified by an act of Congress, approved February 9, 1907, which provided for dredging from deep water in Hampton Roads to the Government Piers and for dredging in Boush Creek to accommodate the needs of the life-saving exhibit. Sixty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. Except in the case of the dredges, an ample plant was maintained by the contractors, but the work was seriously delayed by inclement weather, and by the labor conditions which were far from satisfactory.

Owing to the inability of the contractors, who were dredging the channels as well as building the piers, to procure adequate machinery, the channel work progressed slowly. The small Boush Creek contract was executed chiefly by utilizing such hired dredges as could be secured in local waters, but the approach to the enclosed basin



A CLOSE VIEW OF THE ARCH

was tardily executed. Work was begun in March and progressed slowly during that month and the two months following. In June there were better weather conditions and softer material was encountered, and as a consequence more rapid progress was made. By the end of June, the channel was practically complete.

As a safe harbor for small boats, the basin which the piers enclosed was utilized continuously after Opening Day. The piers therefore subserved a certain economic purpose from the inception of the Exposition, but instead of proving to be, by reason of their beauty, a most attractive magnet, they for months, constituted the most unsightly portion of the Exposition's contour.

The piers were each one hundred and fifty feet wide and one thousand, two hundred feet long, and connected at the sea end by a third pier-way, in the center of which was a concrete arch with a span of one hundred and fifty feet and a maximum height thirty feet above mean high water. At the shore end of the basin, formed by these three piers there was a single landing, about three hundred and fifty feet long, reserved for the use of the United States Government and foreign naval vessels. On either side of the basin were six boat landings connected with the piers.

Along the shore for a distance of one thousand, nine hundred feet there was erected a wooden bulkhead to hold the fill between it and the original shore line. The piers proper consisted of two reinforced concrete retaining walls supported on round and inclined sheet piles, the spaces between the walls being filled with material dredged from the basin. The head of the pier was of similar construction except for the arch and abutments which were made of solid concrete. The piers and shore bulkhead were surmounted by a number of ornamental structures of a temporary character, and were decorated by numerous lighting devices, maintained by the Exposition Company, which also illuminated the entire construction. More than four and a half months of the Exposition season had passed before the piers were finished, and during the greater part of the time, cars, piles of dirt, suction dredges in operation, lakes of soft mud, and general chaos disfigured the end of Raleigh Square.

It is probable that the main reasons for delay were the failure of the contractors to make proper allowance for the weather, and their ignorance of Exposition conditions so far as labor was concerned. Before the close of 1906, railroad sidings had been built near the work, temporary buildings had been erected, a large amount of material had been delivered and many piles driven. From January 1st to January 15th, the progress was rapid, but, during the latter half of January and all of February, the work showed little advance. Normally, the winters are mild in the vicinity of Norfolk and the spring begins early, but 1907 showed an exception. The weather was unusually inclement. The cold at times was severe and rain or snow was frequent. These conditions continued intermittently until the Exposition had opened, and naturally they served to prevent expeditious work; but even when the skies had cleared and warm weather had made its definite advent progress was disappointingly slow.

According to contract, the pier should have been completed by May 1st. There was in the agreement, a clause penalizing the contractors

one hundred dollars for each day's delay, but this did not serve as a spur to effort. The construction company was harrassed by certain business difficulties which ultimately culminated in their failure and which probably affected, to a certain degree, their persistence.

The official report of the U. S. Engineer in charge gives the condition of the work at the end of the fiscal year, 1907, thus:

tions adorned the handsome structure. The great arch was graceful and massive. The piers proper were broad avenues, turfed and graveled and served admirably as a promenade. Within the basin several water carnivals were held and numerous launches entered daily beneath the arch. From one of the towers the Government operated a wireless telegraph station, and from the top of the main arch

"The following table gives the estimated quantities of the principal classes of work and the proportion done to June 30, 1907:

	Estimated Quantity.	Per cent. completed on June 30, 1907.
Round piles	3,750	98
Sheet piles, plain ..... ft. B. M.	477,000	96
Sheet piles, creosoted ..... ft. B. M.	283,000	96
Concrete, wall ..... cu. yds.	3,000	76
Concrete, arch ..... cu. yds.	1,770	87
Walls, creosoted ..... ft. B. M.	30,000	95
Yellow pine, short leaf ..... ft. B. M.	180,000	95
Yellow pine, long leaf ..... ft. B. M.	580,000	81
Thacher bars ..... lbs.	215,000	90
Dredging, basin ..... cu. yds.	219,000	91
Railings and staff ..... value	$71,247.80	66
Plumbing ..... value	15,000.00	90

At the close of the fiscal year the principal items of work remaining to be done were:

Dredging the inside basin (91 per cent. completed); filling behind the east bulkhead; completing the fill on the west pier and at heads of both piers; building concrete steps over the arch, and walls for its approaches; closing the gap east of the arch left to afford vessels access to the basin before removal of the centering; finishing the carpentry work and the staff and plaster on the west pier and both towers, and completing the dredging of the channel of approach (68 per cent. completed.)

While the above uncompleted work and the plant employed on it mar somewhat the appearance of the piers, they do not prevent the constant use of the latter for the purpose for which they were built."

When the work was done, the completed basin and piers became a monument most creditable alike to the Board of Design who had planned it and to the Government engineers who had superintended its construction. Pergoals, colonnades, kiosks and other ornamentacould be obtained, not only the best view of the Exposition, but an excellent picture of the surrounding territory. The great piers gave an impression of permanence and they looked well worthy to be the lasting memorial of the event which had been celebrated.



STAIRWAY OF THE ARCH



CLUB HOUSE FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY AND NAVY

ARMY AND NAVY ENTERTAINMENT

Although the United States had generously assisted in the celebration of the Ter-Centennial, the Exposition was not a national affair. Every Act of Congress relating to the event emphasized the fact that the Government was not responsible for the Exposition. Contrarily, it was stated with equal force that the Naval, Marine and Military celebration was the province of the Nation.

It became, therefore, a matter of moment that those, who visited the Ter-Centennial in order to participate in the celebration authorized and conducted by the Federal authorities, should be well entertained. The President's proclamation of the event invited all the nations of the world to send representatives of their armies and navies, and it was incumbent on the United States to provide for their guests.

By the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1905, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the entertainment of foreign naval and military officers. This fund, although a part of the sum entrusted to the Ter-Centennial Commission, was directly under the control of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. Subsequently, it was found to be desirable that this fund be augmented and the Ter-Centennial Commission utilized a portion of the fifty thousand dollars which had been expropriated for general entertainment purposes and added this to the Army and Navy fund. The handsome club house which was erected for the officers of the Army and Navy was not charged to the entertainment fund, but was a part of the building expenses of the Government, as was also the club house for the enlisted men.

The Officers' Club was an extremely attractive building and stood near the headquarters of the Bureau of American Republics. Its affairs were directed by Rear-Admiral Harrington and Major-General Grant. Distinguished foreigners who visited the Exposition received the freedom of the Club and used the house as a headquarters during their stay. It was the scene of many elaborate functions of a public character and many more of a private nature.

There was no sharp line of cleavage between officials and civilians in regard to the courtesies of the club house. The former were entitled to the use of the Club and the latter were constrained only to obtain cards which gave them equal privileges. The method of is-



OFFICE AND OFFICIAL HOME OF TER-CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CLUB HOUSE

suing these cards was similar to the one employed generally by social organizations, and it was not difficult for any reputable citizen to obtain permission to make the Club his headquarters.

The Secretaries of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy, acting as the United States Ter-Centennial Commission, were the hosts at the first great social function at the Club. On Opening Day, they entertained all the visiting members of the Diplomatic Corps. The various Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Nations were in many instances accompanied by their wives as well as the naval and the military attachés of the embassies. This first entertainment was, therefore, in many respects, the most important of all which were given at the building.

His Royal Highness, the Duke d'Abruzzi, and His Royal Highness, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden were later guests of the Club, and among other distinguished foreigners to whom receptions or dinners were tendered, there may be named Vice-Admiral Ijuin and Captains Takenonchi and Yamaya of Japan; Admiral de Bacellar and Captains de Oliveira and Leite and Commander Correa of Brazil; Rear-Admiral Neville and Captains Hope, Allenby, Arbuthnot and Calthorpe of Great Britain; Rear-Admiral Thiérry and Captains de Saint-Pern and Nayel, and Commander Carré of France; Commodore Pleskott and Commanders Hoehnel and von Mayersberg of Austria-Hungary; Commodore von Hofe and Captains Zimmerman and Alberts of Germany; Captain Wilson of Chile; Commander Moneta of Argentine Republic; Commander Pericoli of Italy, and Captain Baron von Asbeck of the Netherlands.

Major-General Grant and Rear-Admiral Harrington also directed a club house for the enlisted men of the Army, although the actual supervision of the building was entrusted to the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and this organization performed an extremely valuable service.

In view of the fact that the Jamestown Exposition was to be in large measure a military and naval celebration, the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. believed that it would afford a splendid opportunity for work among the soldiers and the sailors who might be stationed at the Exposition or who would visit it, and they planned to erect a large tent similar to the one used at the St. Louis Fair within which they might conduct the summer's work.

Since the United States Government had authorized the erection of a building for the enlisted men, it seemed inadvisable for the Association to operate an independent and perhaps a competing undertaking; and, therefore, it was suggested by the managers of the Association that if the National club house were entrusted to the Y. M. C. A., effective work might be conducted through the entire season. The Ter-Centennial Commission were in accord with this opinion and the conduct of the building was placed officially under the control of the Army and Navy Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On the Opening Day everything was in readiness for active Association work and until the first day of December the interest of the enlisted men never suffered. Three secretaries who had enjoyed much previous experience in Army and Navy work were in charge of the building and they were assisted by three sailors detailed from the Navy. All enlisted men of the Army and Navy were entitled to the privileges of the building and very few of the thousands who came to the Exposition failed to accept the courtesies which were extended.

Not only were the regulars of both branches of the service entitled to the club privileges, but the use of the building was given to the Exposition police force and the guards of the Government buildings. During the brief stay of the foreign ships, efforts were made to induce their sailors to visit the club house, and posters in eight different languages were sent aboard each ship as it came into the Roads. The sailors of the English, French, German, Austrian, Swedish, Norwegian, Japanese and Brazilian vessels frequently visited the establishment, and forty different State militia organizations took advantage of the freedom of the building.

Aside from any effect which the work of the Y. M. C. A. might have had on the morals of the visitors, undoubtedly the club afforded much physical comfort. There were all the conveniences of one of the regular Association headquarters.

In the reading room there were newspapers from all parts of the United States and a number of the current magazines. There was a well-equipped writing room, where stationery was supplied gratuitously. For the amusement of the men, there were devices of many kinds. A fine billiard room was on the ground floor in the centre and the billiard and pool tables were well patronized. Any evening a score or more might have been seen playing chess or checkers. For the comfort of the men, rest rooms were maintained and commodious, cleanly lavatories, and there was a first-class barber shop.

The cadets of several of the military schools visited the club house, and as a result of one of these visits one of the institutions organized an Association to affiliate with the Y. M. C. A.

Throughout the season the Association provided an attractive rendezvous for the men where they could spend their leisure hours in a wholesome manner, free from the temptations which almost inevitably attract an enlisted man in territories contiguous to an Exposition. In furtherance of this design, a number of athletic contests were organized, weekly entertainments of various kinds were given and frequently there were musicales, lectures, readings and motion picture entertainments. Religious services were held on Sunday evenings and at other times during the week.

One of the principal events of the season was a reception given to the twelve hundred Japanese sailors who came to visit the Exposition and a Fourth of July celebration at which Governor Hughes of New York and President Wilson of Princeton University spoke.

Among some of the distinguished guests at the building might be named Rear-Admiral P. F. Harrington, U. S. N. (Retired), Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., and Rear-Admiral Charles N. Thomas, U. S. N., Rear-Admiral Thiérry of the French Navy, many officers of the Japanese and other foreign ships, Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., of Princeton University, President Tucker and the other officers of the Exposition Company, Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, and the Honorable C. Phildius, representative of the Y. M. C. A. movement in Germany. The recorded attendance at the building for the season was seventy-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-four, an average of more than three hundred and fifty visitors registered daily.



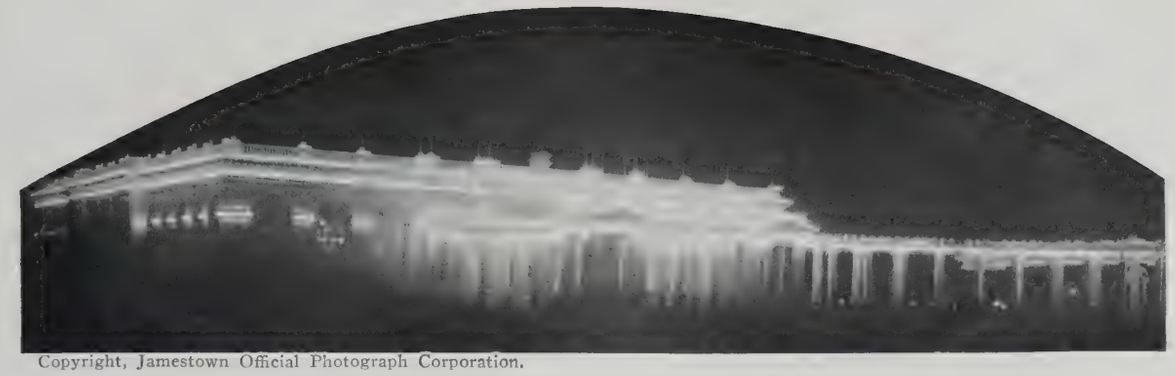
Office of U. S. Government Board Army and Navy Club House Internat'l Bureau of American Republics

A GROUP OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS



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OVERLOOKING EXHIBIT BUILDINGS OF EXPOSITION—VIEW FROM TOWER OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING



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NIGHT VIEW OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING "B"

CHAPTER XII

JURY OF AWARDS

THE JURY AND THEIR LAWS—SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, DIVISIONS OF JURY, RULES GOVERNING AWARDS, SYSTEM OF CERTIFICATION, RULES FOR TEMPORARY EXHIBITS, MANNER OF DETERMINING STANDING OF EXHIBITS; PERCENTAGE OF VALUES NECESSARY TO OBTAIN MEDALS, SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS—PERSONNEL OF THE JURY, CHARACTER OF THE JURY, ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE JURY, EXPLANATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE JURY, COMMENTS ON NATURE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, SINGLE RESPONSIBILITY, GRADES OF AWARDS, SELECTION OF JURORS, NON-DUPLICATION OF AWARDS, NO GRAND PRIZE, INNOVATION REGARDING GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS, ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT JURIES, DIVISION INTO GROUPS, EXHIBIT INSTALLATION, NEGRO EXHIBITS, COMPLETION OF JURY WORK—DEPARTMENT JURIES, COMPOSITION OF THESE BODIES—AWARDS—EXPLANATION OF GROUPINGS, GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS—DEPARTMENTS OF HISTORY; HIGHER EDUCATION; PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION; SOCIAL ECONOMY; MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS; MACHINERY; TRANSPORTATION; AGRICULTURE; HORTICULTURE (FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND NUTS); FOODS AND ACCESSORIES; FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME; MINES AND METALLURGY—AWARDS TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS, COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDALS, DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU AWARDS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WAR DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS—INDIVIDUAL AWARDS—COLLABORATORS AWARDS—MEDALS FOR INSTALLATION, INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS, BOOTHS IN EXHIBIT PALACES—COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS FOR VALUABLE SERVICES—NEGRO AWARDS, ADVISORY BOARD—GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS TO EXHIBITS IN NEGRO BUILDING

NO EXPOSITION COMPANY ever strove more sincerely to secure an impartial set of rules and a superlative jury to apply them. The laws speak for themselves and to a great extent the current history of the nation speaks for the jurors. No one can fail to be impressed with the high character of the men who composed this important body.

In this chapter appear the Laws which governed the Jury, biographies of the Jurymen, the report of its President, and and the complete official list of awards that were bestowed. These papers were compiled from the certified copies of the records which are kept in the office of the Secretary of the Jury of Awards.

SPECIAL RULES AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR A JURY AND GOVERNING THE SYSTEM OF MAKING AWARDS

(1)—The Jury of Awards shall comprise eight Department Juries as follows:

1. Historic Art.
2. Education and Social Economy.
3. Manufactures and Liberal Arts (including Graphic Arts).
4. Machinery and Transportation (including Electricity).
5. Agriculture and Horticulture.
6. Food Products and Accessories.
7. Forestry, Fish and Game.
8. Mines and Metallurgy.

(2)—The officers of the Jury shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary, all of whom shall be appointed by the Jamestown Exposition Company.

(3)—The President of the Jury shall appoint all Jurors, and assign them to such Departments as he may deem advisable.

(4)—All such appointments shall be made not later than August 25th, 1907, except that appointments made to fill vacancies may be made at any subsequent time.

(5)—The Chief of each Department will co-operate with the Jury in his department, for the purpose of securing the proper examination of all exhibits, and to see that the work laid out for the Juries is conducted strictly in accordance with the official rules and regulations.

(6)—The work of the Juries shall begin September 10th, 1907, and shall be completed not later than ten days thereafter.

(7)—Department Juries may, with the approval of the President and Vice-President of the Jury, appoint as associates or experts, persons especially skilled in matters submitted for examination. These experts shall participate only in such special work as they are selected to perform and shall have no vote on the question of the merit of the exhibit under consideration.

(8)—Each Department Jury shall carefully examine all exhibits pertaining to the Department to which it has been assigned. It shall also consider and pass upon the merits of the collaborators whose work may be conspicuous in the design, development or construction of the exhibits.

(9)—Each Department Jury shall prepare separate lists:

1. Presenting the names of such exhibitors as are out of competition.
2. Awards recommended to exhibitors in order of merit.
3. Awards recommended to collaborators in order of merit.
4. A report giving an account of the most important objects exhibited and a general account of the Department as a whole.

(10)—These papers shall be certified by the Chairman of the Department Jury to the President of the Jury.

(11)—In order to expedite their work, Department Juries may be divided into Class Juries for the examination of exhibits.

(12)—These Class Juries shall be governed by paragraphs one, two and three of Rule 9, just cited. When they have completed the work assigned them they shall report to the full Department Jury.

(13)—In the case of temporary exhibitions and such other exhibits as are developed through a considerable period of time, or which for other reasons can not be governed by the time limits prescribed, the Juries of such classes may continue throughout the entire period of the Exposition. Special Juries may be formed when urgently needed for special occasions.

(14)—At the close of each temporary exhibit or competition, the Jury having the same in charge shall prepare a list of awards proposed in order of merit and shall certify the same to the President of the Jury.

(15)—The Jury shall determine finally and fully the awards to be made to exhibitors and collaborators in all cases that are formally presented for its consideration.

(16)—Formal notification of the awards shall, in each case, be sent by the Secretary of the Jury to the exhibitors at the place of their respective exhibits.

(17)—The work of the Department Juries shall be completed not later than September 20th, 1907, and as soon as practicable thereafter, formal public announcement of the awards shall be made.

(18)—The deliberations of the Juries shall be strictly secret.

(19)—No announcement of the findings of Department or Class Juries shall be made except through the President or Vice-President of the Jury.

(20)—The President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Jury shall have the privilege of attending any sessions of the Department and Class Juries.

(21)—A majority of a Jury shall in all cases render and confirm a decision.

(22)—Jurors having exhibits shall not serve in the particular class in which said exhibits are classified. This rule applies to managers, agents and others, representing a company or corporation which is entered as an exhibitor. It does not, however, apply to the officers or representatives of Governments which are entered as exhibitors.

(23)—Each regular exhibitor may receive an award, although his exhibit be joined with that of others in a single installation.

(24)—An exhibit shall receive only one award in any Department.

(25)—The same object shown in several Departments and adjudged by more than one Jury shall be entitled only to the highest award accorded to it.

(26)—Exhibitors who desire to have their exhibits excluded from competition shall notify the Chief of Department as to their wishes on or before September 1, 1907. Such exhibits shall not be entitled to official recognition in connection with the system of awards.

(27)—In addition to the awards prescribed for exhibitors, an award may also be made to the inventor, designer or artisan, who as collaborator, has, in the judgment of the Jury, shown more than ordinary skill in connection with an exhibit. A collaborator is a person who has distinguished himself as a designer or producer of especially meritorious objects shown at the Exposition. He is not a person who has merely aided in the arrangement or installation of exhibits.

(28)—In order that this may be equitably accomplished, each exhibitor may furnish the chief of his respective Department, for transmission to the proper Jury, a list of the names of his collaborators arranged in order of merit, based on skill, ability, magnitude and value of work, and length of service. It will then remain for the Jury to determine whether the assistance rendered by the persons named in the manner described has been sufficient to entitle them, or any of them, to the rank of collaborator, and to recommend the award which may be conferred therefor.

(29)—The Juries themselves shall determine what points will be considered in arriving at a decision as to the grade of award to be granted, but it is recommended, in commercial exhibits, for instance, that the following points be considered:

(a) Value of product, process, machine, or device, as measured by its usefulness, its beneficent influence on mankind in its physical, mental, moral and educational aspects.

(b) Skill and ingenuity display in the invention, construction and application.

(c) Merits of the installation as to the ingenuity and taste displayed, the cost and value as an exposition attraction.

(d) Magnitude of the business represented, as measured by the gross sales during the calendar year preceding the opening of the exposition.

(e) Quality or cheapness, with reference to the possession by the exhibit of the highest possible quality, or the fact that the article is sold at so low a price with reference to its quality as to make it a valuable acquisition to the purchaser.

(f) Length of time the exhibitor has been in business as showing whether exhibit is a development of original invention or is an improvement on the work of some prior inventor.

(g) Number and character of awards received from former expositions.

(30)—The following scale of markings shall be used in determining the final merits of an exhibit and fixing the award that should be made, 100 being used as indicating perfection:

Exhibits receiving markings ranging from 60 to 74 inclusive—Bronze Medal.

Exhibits receiving markings ranging from 75 to 89 inclusive—Silver Medal.

Exhibits receiving markings ranging from 90 to 100 inclusive—Gold Medal.

(31)—The diplomas or certificates of award for exhibitors shall be signed by the President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, the Director-General, the President and the Vice-President of the Jury.

(32)—Special commemorative diplomas and medals may be issued to the officers of the Exposition, to United States, State and Foreign Commissioners, to the members of the Jury and to such other persons as may be deemed worthy of special recognition.

ALBERT SHAW,
President of the Jury.

AMBROSE SWASEY,
Vice-President.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE JURY

By MARCUS BENJAMIN, Ph. D. Sc. D.

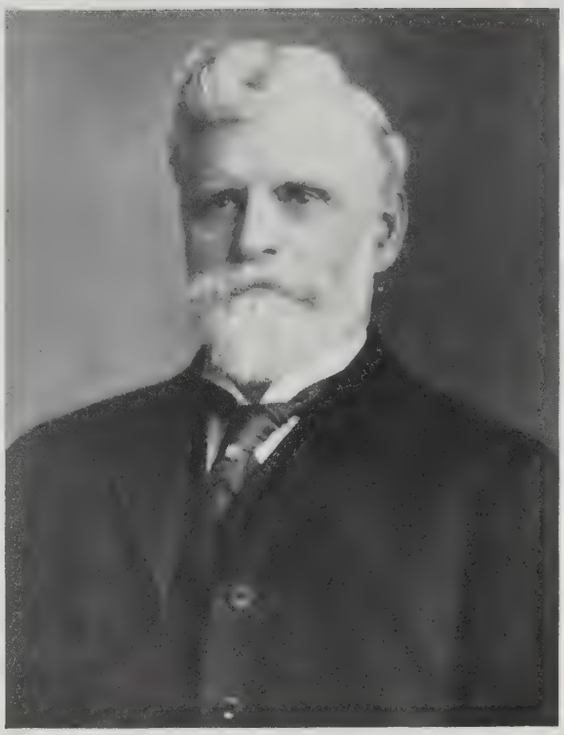
The Jury of Awards at the Jamestown Exposition was unique. For the first time, certainly in this country, in the history of expositions, there was but one regularly constituted body of jurors whose judgment was final; that is, without appeal to any superior body, either higher jury or exposition official. It was perhaps largely for this reason that so many specialists were willing to serve, for they knew that their decisions would not be overturned. So high was the character of this jury that it has passed into history as "the most distinguished body of its kind ever assembled to adjudicate on the prize-winners at an exposition."

The Exposition officials entrusted the selection of those who were so fortunate as to be invited to serve, to Albert Shaw, Ambrose Swasey, and James L. Farmer, appointing them respectively as President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Jury of Awards, and they alone were responsible for their action to the Jamestown authorities. The evident capability of these three men for this task is shown most clearly by the following brief reviews of their careers.

Albert Shaw, who was named as President of the Jury, is a graduate of Iowa College. Becoming interested in history and economic science, he studied at the Johns Hopkins University, where in 1884 he received the degree of Ph.D. This experience he supplemented by a year or more in Europe, where he devoted much attention to the subject of municipal government, giving to the world the result of his investigations in a series of articles that were published in the Century Magazine. In 1891 he established the American Review of



ALBERT SHAW, Ph.D.
President



AMBROSE SWASEY
Vice-President

Reviews, of which he has since continued as Editor-in-Chief. The broad knowledge of contemporary history gained by his experience as an editor, has been largely supplemented by personal relations with the foremost men of his time. His opinions are highly valued, and no one is more competent to name the right man for a given place than he. Wisely therefore was he chosen to lead the Jury.

Ambrose Swasey was chosen to be his associate, and he supplemented the wide knowledge of Doctor Shaw most admirably. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Swasey has devoted his attention to the manufacture of machine tools, and astronomical instruments, building during those years the thirty-six-inch Lick Telescope in California, the twenty-six-inch U. S. Naval Observatory Telescope in Washington, and the forty-inch Telescope of the Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin. Few men, if any, know their business better than Mr. Swasey, and he has succeeded because of his close and patient study of details. He knows the value of every element, no matter how minute, and utilizes it to the best advantage in every piece of work that he undertakes. Moreover he brought to Jamestown the accumulated experience of services as juror at the previous expositions in Nashville, Buffalo, and St. Louis. At Paris, in 1900, he received the Decoration of the Legion of Honor. In him Doctor Shaw found a sympathetic and enthusiastic colleague, and much credit is due to him for most efficient service.

James L. Farmer was appointed to the responsible office of Secretary of the Jury. Service in various capacities at the expositions held in Nashville, Omaha, Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis, have given Mr. Farmer a knowledge of what is called exposition-work that is not excelled by any one. His judgment, tact, and charming personality made him a most useful and valuable officer of the jury.

To these men was delegated the selection of the individual jurors. In the list that follows, the names of the jurors are given in alphabetical order for the reason chiefly that whenever it was found that a juror had a special knowledge of any subject his opinion was quickly sought and willingly given, so that an arrangement according to departments would not be entirely satisfactory.

Edwin Anderson Alderman is the eloquent president of the University of Virginia, to which place he came after four years' experience in a similar capacity at Tulane, which was preceded by a like service at the University of North Carolina. All of his life has been spent in educational work, mostly in his native State of North Carolina, and to his ability the University of the South, Tulane, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Columbia have testified by the conferment of honorary doctorates. To him was assigned as Chairman the consideration of awards to Primary and Secondary Education Exhibits.

Charles E. Baldwin, who is connected with the Bureau of Labor in Washington, D. C., as



JAMES L. FARMER
Secretary



CHAS. E. BALDWIN



TARLETON HOFFMAN BEAN





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CHARLES BASKERVILLE, PH.D. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, LL.D.

statistical expert, was wisely selected for service in connection with the many exhibits of a statistical nature in the Department of Social Economy.

Charles Baskerville, now professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory in the College of the City of New York to which he was called after twelve years of successful work of like nature at the University of North Carolina, has gained a worthy reputation for himself by his studies of the rarer earths, which culminated a few years ago in the announcement of his discovery of Carolinium. Active in the councils of many chemical organizations, he served on the sub-jury that considered Chemicals and Allied Products in the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Tarleton Hoffman Bean is eminent as an authority on all matters pertaining to fish and fisheries, having served long in the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, then as director of the New York Aquarium, and now as Fish Culturist of the State of New York. He also had charge of the fisheries exhibits at the expositions in Chicago, Atlanta, Paris, and St. Louis. No one could have been chosen who was more capable of judging the exhibits in the Department of Fish and Game than Dr. Bean.

Marcus Benjamin combines an extended knowledge of technology gained by his large contributions on subjects in that branch of knowledge to many works of reference, with a familiarity with jury work from experience on juries at the expositions held in Chicago, Nashville, Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston, and St. Louis. He served acceptably as secretary of the Department Jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Prosper J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., President of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, was of much valuable assistance in guiding the work of his colleagues on the jury of Agriculture and Horticulture.

John A. Birkinbine, consulting engineer in Philadelphia, Pa., was selected for his intimate knowledge of machinery and mines. He was a special agent of the U. S. Bureau of the Census for these subjects in 1890 and 1900, and is an expert on iron and manganese ores for the U. S. Geological Survey. His associates have shown their appreciation of his abilities by electing him to the presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, and the Franklin Institute. He served on the jury of Mines and Metallurgy.

Rogers Birnie, lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, has seen duty in his specialty at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, N. Y., at the Springfield Arsenal in Springfield, Mass., and more recently as President of the Ordnance Board in Washington. Naturally his opinions were most acceptable to his colleagues on the jury of Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

H. H. Brimley, curator of the North Carolina State Museum in Raleigh, N. C., and who by his presentation of the natural resources of his State gained deserved credit for North Carolina, rendered efficient service on the jury of Fish and Game.

Arnold William Brunner is a graduate in architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and designer of important public buildings in New York City and in Cleveland, Ohio. His conceded knowledge of art in its application to buildings and their surroundings abundantly justified his appointment as Chairman of the special jury to which was assigned the consideration of the merits of Buildings and Grounds.

Rolla Clinton Carpenter, now professor of experimental engineering at Cornell University, and who has had active charge of many engineering constructions, gave to the jury on Machinery, Transportation, and Electricity the added benefit of his experience gained on similar juries at the expositions held in Chicago and Buffalo.



JOHN A. BIRKINBINE



LT.-COL. R. BIRNIE, U. S. A.



M. BENJAMIN, PH.D., SC.D.



H. H. BRIMLEY



ARNOLD WILLIAM BRUNNER



ROLLA CLINTON CARPENTER



M. H. CHASE



DR. P. P. CLAXTON

M. H. Chase, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was for many years the buyer for a large department store in New York City, and is an expert on many varieties of commercial products. He served most acceptably as chairman of the Jury on Commerce and Manufactures at Nashville, and, at the Jamestown Exposition, was a member of the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, since 1883 chief chemist of the U. S. Geological Survey and curator of minerals in the U. S. National Museum, has had long experience in exposition-work, having served officially at the expositions in Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, Omaha, Paris, and Buffalo. He was wisely assigned to the jury on Food Products and Accessories, having served as chairman of the sub-jury on that subject in Buffalo. His work at Paris in 1900 gained for him the Legion of honor, and he is a past president of the American Chemical Society.

Philander Priestley Claxton, who now fills the chair of education at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, was given supervision of the awards in Primary and Secondary Education.

S. Q. Collins, of Norfolk, Va., an expert in matters relating to woods and the products of the forests, rendered much valuable assistance to the jury on Forestry.

R. D. W. Connor, of Raleigh, N. C., who is secretary of the North Carolina Historical Association, was a member of the jury on History.

Angel del Corzo, a lieutenant in the navy of the Republic of Mexico, and a member of the Military Commission from that Republic to the Jamestown Exposition, aided most efficiently in the work of the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

Albert Reynolds Couden, now admiral on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, brought to the aid of his colleagues on the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity, his wide knowledge of naval matters, and especially on ordnance.

William Van Zandt Cox, now president of the Second National Bank in Washington, was made chairman of the special jury on the United States Government Exhibit. His twenty-five years' experience in expositions, especially as representative of the Government Board at the expositions in Nashville, Omaha, Buffalo and St. Louis, clearly indicated his pre-eminent fitness for competent judgment on that subject. He was chairman of the Special Jury on U. S. Government Exhibits.

Fred R. Crane, who is an authority in agricultural engineering at the University of Illinois in Urbana, served on the jury of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Charles Richards Dodge, for many years in charge of the fiber investigations of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and the author of a Dictionary of the Fiber Plants of the World, served as chairman of the jury of Forestry. He was also assigned to other work on the jury in consideration of his extensive experience at previous expositions, having served at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Paris (1889), Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, Paris (1900), Buffalo and St. Louis.

James Mapes Dodge, a mechanical engineer by profession, who has given special attention to the improvement and manufacture of conveying machinery and devices, is president of the Link Belt Engineering Co., and other similar corporations in Philadelphia. His knowledge in his specialties made him a valuable chairman of the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

Carl Fischer, Jr., of New York, is an importer and manufacturer of musical instruments and of general musical merchandise. He served most acceptably on the jury on Musical Instruments in the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Marcus L. Floyd, from Tariffville, Conn., is an expert in all matters pertaining to tobacco



F. W. CLARKE, LLD., Sc.D.,



FRED R. CRANE



S. Q. COLLINS



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WILLIAM VAN ZANDT COX



CHARLES RICHARDS DODGE



MARCUS L. FLOYD



CARL FISCHER, JR.



CHARLES K. FOX

and its cultivation. His special knowledge was of great service to the jury on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Charles K. Fox, for many years a manufacturer of shoes in Haverhill, Massachusetts, was given charge of the awards in his specialty, and also on various other manufactures of leather goods. He served on the jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

James Mercer Garnett is an eminent student of philology, and has been president of the American Dialect Society and of the American Philological Association. For a decade or more he held the chair of English Language and Literature in the University of Virginia, and more recently he has devoted his attention to editing and publishing works on his favorite topics. He was a member of the jury on History.

Charles R. Grandy is a practicing physician in Norfolk, Va. Those exhibits that required a technical knowledge of medicine were considered by him, and his opinions were greatly appreciated by his colleagues on the juries of Social Economy, and Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Carl Hering fills the chair of electrical engineering in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and also has a consulting practice in his specialty. He is a past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and other honors that he has received testify to his ability. His knowledge of electricity is supplemented by the experience gained at previous expositions. He served with the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity, and he was the chairman of the sub-jury on Electricity.

Ernest Knaufft for many years has been director of the Chautauqua Society of Fine Arts. As artist, critic, and lecturer he has gained distinction. The appreciation of the art values of the various installations and other applications of art was confided to his judgment. He served as the chairman of the jury on Installation.

George Wells Knight is professor of history and political science in the University of Ohio, in Columbus. A student also of archeology, he has served as editor of the Ohio Archeological Historical Quarterly, and is the author of several valuable works on history. He served on the jury on History.

Stephen Joseph Kubel combines an extensive knowledge of the arts allied to printing, with large experience as a musician. Since 1890 he has been chief of the division of engraving and printing, and illustrations in the U. S. Geological Survey, also during the same time serving as organist at prominent churches in Washington. The sub-juries on Graphic Arts and Musical Instruments of the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts were particularly fortunate in obtaining the aid of such a competent judge.

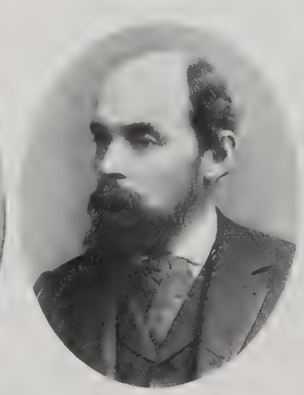
George Frederick Kunz ranks as an expert on minerals and gems, having for many years been a special agent of the U. S. Geological Survey in such matters, and also serving as gem expert to the firm of Tiffany & Co., in New York City, since 1879. Dr. Kunz's knowledge of expositions is very great, as he has been connected with all the great expositions held in recent years, not only in the United States, but abroad. He divided his labors between the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and that on Mines and Metallurgy.

Frank Lamson-Scribner is superior authority on botany. After serving as assistant botanist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he became professor of botany and horticulture in the University of Tennessee, only later to return to the Department in Washington where he was given charge of the Division of Agrostology. He is a specialist on all varieties of grasses, and served as a member of the jury on Agriculture and Horticulture, and was chairman of the Agriculture Sub-jury.

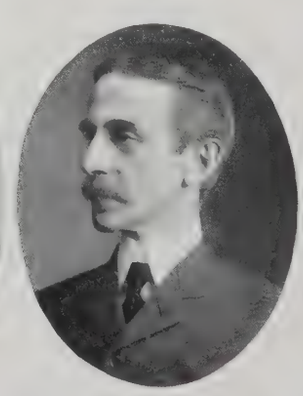
Gaetano Lanza is an able engineer, who since 1871 has been connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is now



CARL HERING



JAMES M. GARNETT, LL.D.



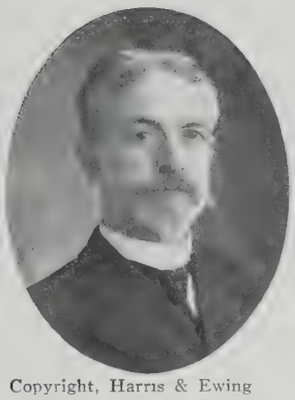
GEORGE W. KNIGHT, PH.D.



STEPHEN JOSEPH KUBEL



Geo. F. Kunz, Ph.D., Sc.D.



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Frank Lamson-Scribner



John Harper Long, Sc.D.



Gaetano Lanza

professor of theoretical and applied mechanics in that institution. He has given much attention to matters of applied mechanics and strength of materials. Professor Lanza was an important member of the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

Louis L. Laraque represented the Republic of Haiti at the Jamestown Exposition. He was educated in English schools in Jamaica, and his judgment on many exhibits of tropical products was highly appreciated by his colleagues on the jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

John Harper Long has since 1881 been professor of chemistry in the medical department of Northwestern University in Chicago, and since 1885 chemist of the Illinois State Board of Health. His knowledge of chemistry in its application to foods and sanitary matters is superior, and he was wisely assigned to the jury on Foods and Accessories. He had previously served in a similar capacity at Buffalo and St. Louis.

William McDonald is distinguished for his many contributions to American history, both in separate volumes and as papers to the associations of which he is a member, and especially to the American Historical Association of which he was chairman of the Public Archives Committee. He has held chairs on history at Worcester, Bowdoin, and now fills that on American history at Brown University. Dr. McDonald served most acceptably on the jury on History.

William Harrison Mace is likewise an authority on American history. Besides holding the professorship in history in Syracuse University, he is the author of A Working Manual of American History, and of A School History of the United States. The examination of the exhibits in History was naturally assigned to this distinguished scholar.

Charles T. Malcolmson is an expert on fuels and problems of lighting. He is the engineer in charge of the fuel testing plant of the U. S. Geological Survey, in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Malcolmson rendered important service to the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity, especially in the consideration of exhibits of which he had particular knowledge.

José Manterola is a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the Republic of Mexico, and was attached to the Mexican Commission at Jamestown. He served with credit to himself and his country on the jury on Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

Thomas Commerford Martin, who since 1882 has been editor of the Electrical World and Engineer, is especially familiar with the history and statistics of electrical engineering, having also served as special expert agent on the U. S. Census of 1900. He devoted particular attention to the exhibits in electricity, and was a most competent member of the jury of Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

William Menkel is connected with the editorial work on the American Review of Reviews, and was assigned to the examination of exhibits with the sub-jury on graphic arts of the jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Jefferson Middleton has for many years been associated with the division of mining and mineral resources of the U. S. Geological Survey, and makes a specialty of clays and clay products. His exposition experience began at Nashville in 1897, and he has been officially connected with several later expositions. He rendered valuable assistance to the jury that examined the exhibits of pottery, and served particularly on the jury of Mines and Metallurgy.

Andrew Philip Montague is distinguished as an educator, having served as the president of Furman University in Greenville, S. C., from 1897 to 1902, and since in a similar capacity at Howard College in East Lake, Alabama. He was chairman of the jury that judged the exhibits presented by Colleges and Universities.

Wilfred Harold Munro is an educator of prominence, who since 1891 has been professor of European history at Brown University to which chair he came after having been pres-



Jefferson Middleton



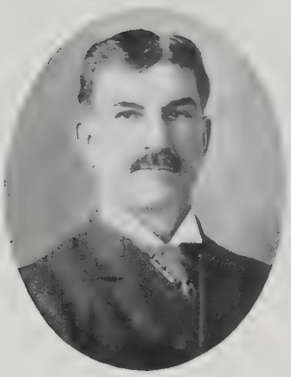
William Harrison Mace



Thomas C. Martin



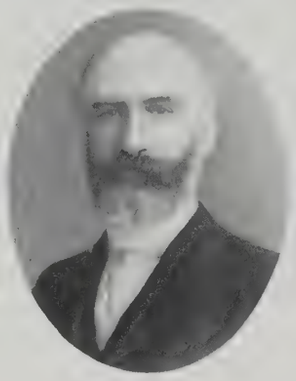
William Menkel



R. G. Musgrove



A. P. Montague, LL.D., Ph.D.



Wilfred Harold Munro



Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D.

ident of De Veaux College at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Professor Munro was a valued member of the jury that considered the exhibits of History.

Charles Edward Munroe is a specialist on explosives, having served many years in the service of the government as professor of chemistry at the U. S. Naval Academy, and then as chemist at the U. S. Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I. He now fills the chair of chemistry at George Washington University, in Washington, D. C., and is also in charge of the chemical industries for the U. S. Census Bureau. He was a member of the sub-jury on chemicals and allied products on the jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

R. G. Musgrove, of Greenwood, Miss., greatly aided the labors of the jury on Agriculture and Horticulture, as well as that on Manufactures and Liberal Arts, by his unusual and extensive familiarity with fiber products, especially cotton, wool, hemp.

William Shields Myers, from the time of his graduation from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., served that institution in the department of chemistry until 1901, since when he has been director of the Chilean Nitrate Propaganda for the United States and Colonies. He served on the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

William Mylius, of New York City, is a practical piano manufacturer, and brought to the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts a thorough knowledge of the details of making various musical instruments that was of the utmost value to his colleagues on the sub-jury on that subject.

M. Otagawa, of Tokyo, Japan, is a mining engineer by profession, and was a member of the jury on Mines and Mining at the exposition in St. Louis in 1904. His knowledge, as well as his previous exposition experience, made him an efficient member of the jury on Mines and Metallurgy.

Charles Lathrop Pack is an expert in forestry from Cleveland, Ohio. He splendidly aided the work of the jury on Forestry, Fish and Game by his thorough knowledge of the specialty which he follows as a profession.

Franklin Lafayette Riley has, since 1897, been professor of history in the University of Mississippi, and to him credit is due for having originated the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History. Professor Riley has been a large contributor on the history of his State to the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society which he edited, and also he is the author of a School History of Mississippi. He was chairman of the jury of History.

Worth G. Ross, of Washington, D. C., is in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service of the Treasury Department, with the rank of captain. His knowledge of many details concerning his occupation was gratefully appreciated by his associates on the jury of Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

John Henry Small, Jr., is the well known florist of Washington, D. C., and New York City, and he has also been active in civic matters in Washington where he resides. He was an acceptable member of the jury on Agriculture and Horticulture.

George Miller Sternberg is a brigadier-general of the U. S. Army, on the retired list, having been Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army during the war with Spain. He is high authority on all matters pertaining to hygiene and sanitation, especially with regard to infectious diseases such as consumption and yellow fever. General Sternberg was the chairman of the jury on Social Economy.

Joseph Struthers is a graduate in the course of mining engineering of the School of Mines of Columbia University, from which institution he later received the degree of Ph.D. He is now the assistant secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, with charge of the editing of their Transactions. His knowledge of topics connected with mining engineering is large, and he was chairman of the jury on Mines and Metallurgy.



Captain Worth G. Ross



Brig.-Gen. G. M Sternberg



Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D.



J. H. Small, Jr.



THOMAS BADDELEY SYMONS



JOSEPH STRUTHERS, PH.D.



BERNARD VICTOR SWENSON



ROBERT TAIT

Bernard Victor Swenson was for some years connected with the department of electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, where he developed the specialty of electrical machinery and its application to railways, becoming more recently secretary of the American Street and Interurban Railway Association in New York City. He served valuably on the jury of Machinery, Transportation and Electricity.

Thomas Baddeley Symons is professor of entomology and zoology in the Maryland Agricultural College, and State Entomologist of Maryland. He furnished expert knowledge of value on his specialties of economic entomology to his colleagues on the jury of Agriculture.

Robert Tait, of Norfolk, Va., aided in the work of the jury on Agriculture and Horticulture.

Otto Hilgard Tittmann, the superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Goedetic Survey, brought to the jury on Manufactures and Liberal Arts, of which he was chairman, his wide knowledge of instruments of precision and other apparatus. Mr. Tittmann also served most acceptably on the jury of awards at the exposition held in Buffalo.

Earley Vernon Wilcox, an associate editor of the Experiment Station Record of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, who has paid special attention to applied botany, and is an accepted authority on poisonous plants, served most satisfactorily on the jury of Agriculture and Horticulture, giving to his fellow members the benefit of his exact information.

Harvey Washington Wiley is the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and also easily the foremost authority on foods in the United States. Dr. Wiley has served on juries at expositions in this country and abroad, and most fittingly he was made chairman of the jury on Foods.

Franklin Cowles Woodward is professor of English in Richmond College, Va., having also previously held similar chairs in other institutions of learning in the South. He was associated in the work of passing on the exhibits connected with Education.

Francisco J. Yanes is the secretary of the International Bureau of American Republics in Washington, and to him was confided the charge of the exhibits made by that Bureau at Jamestown. Mr. Yanes served with great faithfulness on the jury of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, of which, on account of the universality of his knowledge, he was a most welcome member.

To these men, so wisely chosen both for their knowledge and experience, the Exposition authorities cheerfully confided the difficult task of making the awards on the exhibits shown, and gladly accepted their decisions as final.



F. C. WOODWARD, LITT.D.



HARVEY W. WILEY, PH.D., LL.D.



EARLEY V. WILCOX, PH.D.

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE JURY

To the Governor of Exhibits.

The many details involved in the completion of the work of the Jury of Awards is well understood by you, and you will therefore not need my assurance that the matter has proceeded without neglect or delay from the time of its inception until the moment for the presentation of the report of the Jury and the announcement of the results. I have no hesitation in saying that the work has been done in absolute good faith and in the spirit of impartiality.

Since, as president, my function was that of co-operating in the selection of the Jury and the organization of its work, and since neither I nor my associate Mr. Swasey have had any part in the making of the awards or in any of the decisions of the Special Juries, I may also say without qualification that I believe we are all to be congratulated upon the distinguished ability and high character of the gentlemen who consented to serve as Jurors. It is obvious from the outset that some exhibitors must be disappointed, in the results of the work of the Jury of Awards in a great exposition. The minimum of disappointment, however,

is to be found through the application of the rule of fairness, this rule being applied in a broad and open-minded spirit.

On taking up the work of the Jury, the first question that confronted the officers after their appointment in June last was the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations which should govern the organization of the Jury into departments, the manner of making awards, and the conduct of the work generally. The formulation of the Rules and Regulations, as well as the selection of the Jurors, were left entirely in the hands of the officers of the Jury with full power. This attitude of the Exposition Company was meant to assure exhibitors that all would receive just and fair consideration at the hands of the Jury.

In drawing up the Rules and Regulations, the Jury benefited by the advice of those who had had experience in the matter of making exposition awards, and many of the best features of the rules of award of other expositions were incorporated.

In this connection it may be appropriate to point out some of the departures from the systems of previous expositions and to give reasons therefor.

(1) At some expositions heretofore, Jurors have been nominated by the chiefs of departments, and in some cases exhibitors themselves were requested to make recommendations. It is clear that such a method created an opportunity for the charge that favoritism had been shown in the selection of Jurors. In the case of the Jamestown Jury of Awards, however, nominations and appointments of Jurors were made solely by the officers of the Jury.

(2) The Jamestown Award Rules provided for only one regularly constituted body of Jurors (divisible into Department Juries), whose judgment was final. Previous systems, however, have provided in addition to the regular Jury of Awards, a Superior Jury, or Jury of Appeals, to which the Department Juries reported and which had power to revise the recommendations of the Department Juries. Under this method the Department Juries could not feel certain that their judgment, honestly and conscientiously rendered, would be accepted. Also, the exhibit department chiefs, together with other exposition officials, including members of the directorate, often formed a majority of the Superior Jury, making it possible for exhibitors to bring influence to bear to have the recommendations of the Department Juries set aside. It will be readily apparent, therefore, that the Single Jury system adopted for the Jamestown Exposition gave assurance that the awards would represent the genuine and unbiased judgment of the jurors.

(3) One of the rules adopted provided that only one award should be made in a given department for one exhibit, whereas it has been possible at other expositions for an exhibitor to secure not only a number of awards in a single department, but more than one award for products coming under one class. Under our rule, therefore, the total number of awards when compared with those of other expositions will not fairly reflect the extent and range of the exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition. By reducing the number of awards, however, their value has been proportionately increased.

(4) In considering the grades of awards to be made, it was decided not to award a Grand Prize. Such an award has been offered in this country only at the St. Louis Universal Exposition of 1904. The usual lowest award of diploma of honorable mention was also omitted, owing to the fact that in some cases the recipients of such an award at former expositions have advertised it in a manner to conver the impression that they received the highest award.

These cover all the material departures from former systems of award.

The work of selecting the Jurors and securing their consent to serve was not without its attendant difficulties. In order to secure an absolutely unbiased Jury, it was necessary to invite those who had no financial or other interest, direct, or indirect, in any exhibits they should be called upon to review. Therefore, it seemed wise to draw largely upon the Government departments at Washington and upon educational institutions. Selections were made without regard to locality, but always with the idea of securing the most competent experts to be had with regard to the particular subjects to be judged. It should be borne in mind, however, that the work of the Jury began after the usual vacation time and just prior to the reopening of educational institutions for the fall term. Thus many of the jurors found it difficult to come to the Exposition at the time appointed and did so at financial sacrifice and personal inconvenience.

An innovation may be noted with regard to the exhibits of the United States Government. It is understood that these exhibits are never entered for competition. It seemed appropriate to the Jury, nevertheless, that these splendid illustrations of the operations of some of the Government departments should be accorded fitting recognition. It was proposed, therefore, to award special commemorative diplomas and medals to those departments, divisions, and bureaus in the Government exhibits, as well as to those who aided in making the exhibits, as might appear to be deserving of such recognition. The Government commission readily approved this plan. A Special Jury was accordingly appointed to pass upon the Government exhibits and its report is incorporated herewith.

In the organization of the Department Juries an effort was made to group departments as much as possible. Thus Agriculture and Horticulture were put under one head, and Forestry, Fish and Game under another, and a chairman named for each. In some instances, however, it seemed desirable to divide departments into two groups, as in the case of Education, which was divided into two sections, namely (1) Primary and Secondary, and (2) Higher or College and University, a chairman being named for each.

It may be noted also that in our classification, the subject of Electricity, instead of being made a separate and distinct department, was divided in such a way that exhibits usually put under this one head were assigned to the departments of Machinery and Transportation, and Manufactures and Liberal Arts, hence, although a chairman was named for Electrical Exhibits, the findings of the Electrical Jury do not appear as a separate report, but are included in the reports of the above departments.

The subject of Exhibit Installation appeared to be one to which the Jury should properly give consideration. A Special Jury of three was accordingly designated from the Department Juries to review the installations. This Special Jury took into consideration such recommendations as were made by the Department Juries where installation entries had been submitted. This Jury reviewed all installations impartially, those exhibitors who did not file applications being given the same consideration as those who had done so.

A Special Jury of two was also appointed to review the buildings and grounds of the Exposition. The report of this Jury, which will be submitted later, (1) will cover awards not only for the main buildings and for the architects who planned them, but also awards to the States and individuals who have erected buildings at the Exposition. The arrangement of the grounds and those responsible therefor will also be given consideration.

In the matter of the exhibits in the Negro building, the representatives of the Government having direct charge of these exhibits requested that representation be given on the Jury to members of the colored race. Upon due consideration it was decided to appoint five members of the colored race, to be known as an "Advisory Board of Awards for the Negro Building," (2) with power to review the exhibits in the Negro building and make recommendations thereon to the Jury. The recommendations of this Advisory Board were reviewed by a Special Jury appointed for this purpose. It may be observed in passing that at no previous exposition has such special consideration been given to the progress, thrift and industry of the Negro race. The awards of the Special Jury for the Negro exhibits is appended hereto.

The work of the Department Juries began promptly on September 10 and was completed in all departments by September 20. Several of the Juries completed their work earlier. The following reports, comprising the findings of the Department Juries, do not include the awards to collaborators, nor the awards to exhibitors of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, etc., in the Department of Horticulture. (1) These latter awards can not be announced until after the close of the Exposition, as the exhibits in this class are passed on from week to week by a Special Juror, the average at the end of the competition determining the grade of awards to be made.

Such clerical errors and omissions as may appear in the reports will be corrected in due season.

For the hospitality shown to the jurors when in attendance at the Exposition, and for the endeavors made by its officers and heads of departments to facilitate the work of the Special Juries, we beg to extend to you our appreciation. We desire, further, to express our hearty good wishes for the remaining weeks of the enterprise, and for its ultimate usefulness as an educational influence and milestone in the historical progress of the American people.

(Signed) ALBERT SHAW,
President of the Jury.

November 2, 1907.

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(1) The awards are included in the reports which follow.

(2) Advisory Board of Awards for the Negro Exhibit:—T. S. Inborden, D.S. Principal, Joseph Keasby Brick, Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School, Enfield, N. C. W. D. Crum, M.D., Collector of the Port, Charleston, S. C. J. C. Napier, Attorney-at-Law and Cashier, One-Cent Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Mary Church Terrill, Member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. W. T. B. Williams, A.B. (Harvard College), agent of John F. Slater Board, Hampton, Va.

DEPARTMENT JURIES

Although the Department Juries were organized in conformity with Section 1, of the "Rules and Regulations," they were subdivided in order to facilitate work and give to each member the duty which he was best qualified to discharge. As examples, "Education and Social Economy" was a single department yet three Juries judged the exhibits in that classification—"Education, higher," "Education, primary and secondary," and "Social Economy." Each had a chairman and there was no joint chairman of the Jury for the department. "Machinery, Transportation and Electricity" had a single Jury, but there was a chairman for the first two subjects and another for the last one. The Jury was subdivided as follows:

HISTORY.

Franklin Lafayette Riley, Chairman,
James Mercer Garnett,
George Wells Knight,
William McDonald,
R. D. W. Connor,
Wilfred Harold Munro.

EDUCATION, HIGHER.

Andrew Philip Montague, Chairman,
Frank Cowles Woodward,
William Harrison Mace.

EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY.

Edwin Anderson Alderman, Chairman,
Philander Priestley Claxton.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Brigadier-General George Miller Sternberg, Chairman,
Charles E. Baldwin,
Charles R. Grandy, M.D.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

Otto Hilgard Tittman, Chairman,
Charles Baskerville,
Marcus Benjamin,
M. H. Chase,
Frank Wigglesworth Clarke,
Carl Fischer, Jr.,
Charles K. Fox,
Charles R. Grandy, M.D.,
Ernest Knaufft,
Stephen Joseph Kubel,
George F. Kunz, Ph.D.,
Louis L. Laraque,
William Menkel,
Charles Edward Munroe,
R. C. Musgrove,
William Shields Myers,
William Mylius,
Francisco J. Yanes.

MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY.

John Mapes Dodge, Chairman of Machinery and Transportation,
Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers Bernie,
Rolla Clinton Carpenter,
Angel del Corzo,
Rear-Admiral Albert Reynolds Couden, U. S. A.
Carl Herring, Chairman of Electricity,
Gaetano Lanza,
Charles T. Malcolmson,
Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola,
Thomas Commerford Martin,
Worth G. Ross,
Bernard Victor Swinson.

AGRICULTURE.

Frank Lamson-Scribner, Chairman,
Fred R. Crane,
R. C. Musgrove,
John Henry Small, Jr.,
Thomas Baddeley Symons,
Robert Tait,
Earley Vernon Wilcox,
Prosper J. Berckmans.

HORTICULTURE.

Prosper J. Berckmans, Chairman,
Fred R. Crane,
Marcus L. Floyd,
Frank Lamson-Scribner,
R. C. Musgrove,
John Henry Small,
Robert Tait,
Earley Vernon Wilcox.

FOODS AND ACCESSORIES.

Harvey Washington Wiley, Ph.D., Chairman,
Frank Wigglesworth Clarke,
John Harper Long.

FORESTRY.

Charles Richards Dodge, Chairman,
S. Q. Collins,
Charles Lathrop Peck.

FISH AND GAME.

Tarleton Hoffman Bean, Chairman,
H. H. Brimley,
Charles Lathrop Peck.

MINES AND METALLURGY.

Joseph Struthers, Chairman,
John A. Birkinbine,
George Frederick Kunz, Ph.D.,
Jefferson Middleton,
Charles Edward Munroe,
M. Otagawa.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

William Van Zant Cox, Chairman,
Charles Richards Dodge,
Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola.

AWARDS

In the following lists will be found the entire verdict of the Jury of Awards. The groups are arranged by classes and not by buildings. A history exhibit may not have been in the Palace of History or the display of an edible in the Food Products Building. The "Official Classification of the Division of Exhibits" showed thirteen groups—(I) History, (II) Education, (III) Social Economy, (IV) Fine Arts, (V) Manufactures and Liberal Arts, (VI) Machinery, (VII) Transportation, (VIII) Agriculture, (IX) Horticulture, (X) Food and Accessories, (XI) Forestry—Fish and Game, (XII) Mines and Metallurgy, and (XIII) Graphic Arts.

Under the caption "History" was placed all that related to American archeology, ethnology and history. "Education" included elementary, secondary, higher and special education, the instruction of defectives, blind, deaf or feeble minded; education of the Negro and Indian; school books, equipment and buildings; agricultural institutions, and physical culture. "Social Economy" embraced municipal and rural improvement; efforts to better social conditions; charities and corrections; prevention of accidents in factories; provident institutions; regulation of industry and labor, and hygiene. "Fine Arts" included paintings, drawings, etchings, engravings, autolithographs, sculpture, architecture, landscape designs, art craft and artistic photography.

"Manufactures and Liberal Arts," by far the largest group, embraced also (XIII)

"Graphic Arts." Fifty-nine classes were in the division. Awards were given not only for products displayed, but for processes employed in the manufacture of goods. The subheadings were: (1) Stationery and Office Equipment; (2) Cutlery; (3) Silversmith's and Goldsmith's Ware; (4) Jewelry; (5) Clock and Watchmaking; (6) Productions in Bronze, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron; (7) Brushes, Fine Leather Articles, Fancy Articles and Basket Work; (8) Articles for Traveling and for Camping; India Rubber and Gutta Percha Industries; (9) Toys; (10) Decoration and Fixed Furniture of Buildings and Dwellings; (11) Office and Household Furniture; (12) Stained Glass; (13) Mortuary Monuments and Undertakers' Furnishings; (14) Hardware; (15) Paper Hanging; (16) Carpets, Tapestries and Fabrics for Upholstery; (17) Upholsterers' Decorations; (18) Ceramics; (19) Plumbing and Sanitary Materials; (20) Glass and Crystal; (21) Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Ventilation; (22) Apparatus and Methods (not electrical) for Lighting; (23) Textiles; (24) Equipment and Processes used in the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics; (25) Equipment and Processes used in Bleaching, Dying, Printing and Finishing Textiles in Their Various Stages; (26) Equipment and Processes Used in Sewing and Making Wearing Apparel; (27) Threads and Fabrics of Cotton; (28) Threads and Fabrics of Vegetable Fibers Other Than Cotton; (29) Yarns and Fabrics of Animal Fibers; (30) Silk and Fabrics of Silk; (31) Laces, Embroidery and Trimmings; (32) Industries Producing Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children; (33) Leather, Boots and Shoes, Furs and Skins, Fur Clothing; (34) Various Industries Connected with Clothing; (35) Typography—Various Printing Processes; (36) Photography; (37) Books and Publications—Book Binding; (38) Maps and Apparatus for Geography, Cosmography and Topography; (39) Instruments of Precision, Philosophical Apparatus, etc. —Coins and Medals; (40) Medicine and Surgery; (41) Musical Instruments; (42) Theatrical Appliances and Equipment; (43) Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arts; (44) Manufacture of Paper; (45) Civil and Military Engineering; (46) Models, Plans and Designs for Public Works; (47) Architectural Engineering; (48) Telegraphy and Telephony; (49) Electro-Chemistry; (50) Electric Lighting; (51) Various Applications of Electricity; (52) History of American Printing; (53) Printing, Engraving and Binding Machinery and Processes; (54) Manufacture of Paper; (55) Books; (56) Periodicals; (57) Commercial Printing; (58) Engraving and Lithography; (59) Bindings.

"Machinery," "Transportation" and "Electricity," ordinarily three separate groups were under a single jury. Electricity had no recognition in the "Official Classification." Electrical appliances might therefore have been placed under several headings according to the nature of the exhibit. Some undoubtedly belonged to "Manufactures and Liberal Arts;" "Machinery" and "Transportation" might claim a large share; while a number of the accessories properly might have been included with Mines and Metallurgy. To avoid these separations of kindred displays, "Electricity" was made a comprehensive title and included all that related to electrical demonstrations with the exception of "Electro-Metallurgy," "Electro-Chemistry" and the "Uses of Electricity in Mines." "Machinery had six sub-classes and "Transportation," seven—a total of thirteen. These were (1) Steam Engines; (2) Various Motors; (3) General Machinery; (4) Machine Tools; (5) Arsenal Tools; (6) Machines for Generating and Using Electricity; (7) Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work—Automobiles and Cycles; (8) Saddlery and Harness; (9) Railways—Yards, Stations, Freight Houses, Terminal Facilities of all Kinds; (10) Material and Equipment Used in the Mercantile Marine; (11) Material and Equipment of Naval Services; Naval Warfare; (12) Aerial Navigation; (13) Application of Electricity to Transportation.

"Agriculture and Horticulture," though designated as a single department were actually distinct groups, each with various sub-classes. Agricultural exhibits were divided as follows: (1) Farm Equipment—Methods of Improving Lands; (2) Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery; (3) Tobacco (equipment, processes and products); (4) Appliances and Methods Used in Agricultural Products; (5) Theory of Agriculture—Agricultural Statistics; (6) Vegetable Food Products—Agricultural Seeds; (7) Inedible Agricultural Products; (8) Useful Insects and their Products—Injurious Insects and Plant Diseases; (9) Live Stock—Horses and Mules; (10) Cattle; (11) Sheep; (12) Goats, etc.; (13) Swine; (14) Dogs; (15) Cats, Ferrets, etc.; (16) Poultry and Birds. Under "Horticulture" were included (1) Horticultural Implements and Supplies; (2) Horticultural Plans and Literature; (3) Insects and Diseases and Methods of Treating Them; (4) Pomology; (5) Plants for Conservatories and Window Gardening; (6) Growing Outdoor Nursery and Florists' Stock; (7) Dormant Nursery, Florist and Seedsman Stock; (8) Cut Flowers Grown Inside; (9) Cut Flowers Grown Outside; (10) Plants Preserved and Illustrated; (11) Garden Vegetables; (12) Fertilizers.

"Foods and Accessories" comprised exhibits in the following classes: (1) Equipment and Methods Employed in the Preparation of Foods; (2) Dairy Machinery and Equipment; (3) Animal Food and Products; (4) Farinaceous Products and their Derivatives; (5) Bread and Pastry; (6) Preserved Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit; (7) Sugar and Confectionery—Condiments and Relishes; (8) Waters; (9) Wines and Brandies; (10) Syrups and Liqueurs—Distilled Spirits—Commercial Alcohol; (11) Fermented Beverages.

"Forestry, Fish and Game"—a single department was treated as two. The "Forestry"

jury considered: (1) Appliances and Processes used in Forestry; (2) Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of Forest Industries; (3) Appliances for Gathering Wild Crops and Products Obtained. The jury on "Fish and Game" judged: (1) Hunting Equipment; (2) Products of Hunting; (3) Fishing Equipment and Products; (4) Products of Fisheries; (5) Fish Culture.

There were only five classes in the "Mines and Metallurgy" group, but they were extremely comprehensive and the sub-classes dealt with practically every phase of the subject. The classes were entitled: (1) Working of Mines, Ore Beds and Stone Quarries; (2) Minerals and Stones, and their Utilization; (3) Mine Models, Maps, Photographs; (4) Metallurgy; (5) Literature of Mining, Metallurgy, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

GOLD MEDALS

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MASSACHUSETTS
Boston, Massachusetts
Historical Collection.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
Norfolk, Virginia
Historical Collection.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Richmond, Virginia
Historical Collection.

STATE OF NEW YORK
Albany, New York
Historical Collection.

STATE OF OHIO
Historical Collection.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Historical Collection.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
Providence, Rhode Island
Historical Collection.

STATE OF VIRGINIA
Richmond, Virginia
Historical Collection.

SILVER MEDALS

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA
Petersburg, Virginia
Historical Collection.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND
General Historical Exhibit.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Winston, North Carolina
Historical Collection.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Historical Collection.

THOMAS F. RYAN
New York City
Historical Collection.

BRONZE MEDALS

STATE OF GEORGIA
Atlanta, Georgia
Historical Relics.

THE McCORMICK HISTORICAL COLLECTION
Chicago, Illinois
Historical Display Pertaining to Invention of Reaper, and Its Result on the Grain Production of the World.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Trenton, New Jersey
Collective Historical Display.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Historical Collection.

STATE OF VERMONT
Historical Exhibit.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston, West Virginia
Historical Exhibit.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Chronological and Historical Collection of Portraits of the Governors and Celebrities of Louisiana.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

COLTS PATENT FIRE ARMS CO.
Hartford
Evolution of the Revolver.

THE THRASHER CLOCK COMPANY
Manchester
Evolution of Connecticut Clocks.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

GOLD MEDALS

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Scranton, Pennsylvania
System of Technical Instruction by Correspondence.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Raleigh, North Carolina
Students' Work in Sloyd. Fancy Work. Sewing Shop—Kindergarten.

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Books and Methods for Self-Teaching.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Photographs, Models, Plans, etc.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Columbus, Ohio
Equipment, Educational Methods, and Results.

TEACHERS COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York City
Students' Work.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Blacksburg, Virginia
Equipment and Instruction in Technical Education.

THE VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
Staunton, Virginia
Students' Work.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville
Photographs, Models, etc.

THE VOLTA BUREAU
Washington, District of Columbia
Portraits, Publications, etc.

SILVER MEDALS

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE
Framville, Virginia
Educational Display.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore, Maryland
Scientific Publications, Scientific Apparatus, Books, Photographs, Maps, etc.

THE MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Baltimore, Maryland
Pupils' Work and School Exercises.

THE OHIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Columbus, Ohio
Work of Pupils.

PERKINS INSTITUTE AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND
Boston
Work of Pupils.

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
New Orleans, Louisiana
Educational Display.

RANDOLPH-MACON SYSTEM
Virginia
Educational Display.

RICHMOND COLLEGE
Richmond, Virginia
Portraits, Museum Features, Views and Statistics of the College Athletics.

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE
Virginia
Buildings.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE
Williamsburg, Virginia
Educational Display.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE
Baltimore, Maryland
Educational Display.

MARYLAND COLLEGE EXHIBIT

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
College Park
Collective Exhibit of Models of Plants and Special Designs of Iron and Wood and Mechanical Drawings Made by the Students, Including Original Designs.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CLEMSON COLLEGE
Clemson College, South Carolina
Drawings, Photographs and Examples of Students' Work.

BRONZE MEDALS

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
New York City
Association's Work Represented by Photographs and Leaflets. Census Cards.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

GOLD MEDALS

BOARD OF JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION MANAGERS FOR MASSACHUSETTS
Boston, Massachusetts
General Exhibit of School Work.

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE
Chicago, Illinois
Exhibit of Purpose, Method and Material of Kindergarten Work.

JACOB TOME INSTITUTE
Port Deposit, Maryland
School Equipment, Buildings, Sanitation, Methods of Work, Athletics, etc.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S SCHOOL FARM LEAGUE
New York City
Children's School Farm and Vacation Schools.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Massachusetts
Webster's Dictionaries.

THE STATE OF OHIO
Primary and Secondary Educational Display.

THE PRANG EDUCATIONAL COMPANY
New York City
System of Drawing, Including Books, Brushes, Paints, etc.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MINNEAPOLIS
Minnesota
Exhibit of Manual Training Products.

ROCHESTER BOARD OF EDUCATION
Rochester, New York
Environment, Buildings and Equipment, Course of Study, Pupils' Work.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF CITY OF BOSTON
Boston, Massachusetts
Exhibit of Buildings, Environment, Course of Study, Pupils' Work, Administration and General Display.

SEABOARD AIR LINE FREE TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM
Middleton, Georgia
Cases and Books Used in Traveling Libraries.

ST. LOUIS BOARD OF EDUCATION
St. Louis, Missouri
Environment, Course of Study, Pupils' Work, Kindergarten, Drawing, Manual Training, Photographs, Water Colors.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT
(States Exhibit Palace.)

CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Hartford
General Exhibit of School Work.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT
(States Exhibit Palace.)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Educational Exhibit.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Richmond
Environment, Pupils' Work, Administration, and Progress.

LYNCHBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Lynchburg
Work and Progress through all the Grades.

CHATHAM INSTITUTE
Chatham
Secondary School Work in Ceramics.

NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOLS
Norfolk
Buildings, Course of Study and Pupils' Work, and Special Mention of the History and Present Condition.

MILLER MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL
Albemarle
Industrial Labor Products.

PORTO RICO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO
San Juan
Industrial Work. General School Work.

SILVER MEDALS

BELDING BROS. CO.
New York City
Educational Display, Showing Silk from the Egg to the Finished Product.

BLACKSTONE FEMALE INSTITUTE
Blackstone, Virginia
Buildings Showing the Development of Institute. Drawing and Painting. Pictures of Building.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS COMPANY
New York City
School Water Color Paints.

VAN EVRIE KILPATRICK
New York City
Health School Desks.

B. F. JOHNSON PUBLISHING COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
School and College Text Books.

THE PERRY PICTURE COMPANY
Malden, Massachusetts
Pictures for Decorating School Rooms.

LAIRD AND LEE
Chicago, Illinois
Webster's Dictionaries.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Material Useful in Commercial Geography and Nature-Study.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Raleigh
Buildings, Progress and Work.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Spartanburg
School Work and Progress.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Bridgeport
General School Work.

DEEP RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Deep River
General School Work.

HARTFORD PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL
Hartford
General School Work.

MERIDEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Meriden
General School Work.

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Middletown
General School Work.

NEW BRITAIN PUBLIC HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS
New Britain
General and Normal School Work.

NEW HAVEN PUBLIC AND NORMAL SCHOOLS
New Haven
General and Normal School Work, Manual Training, Drawing, Language.

STAMFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Stamford
General School Work.

GEORGIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF GEORGIA
Atlanta
Buildings, Work of Pupils and Course of Study.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PUTNAM COUNTY
Eatonton
Study of Local Industry.

MISSOURI COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BENTON SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA
Columbia
Manual Training in Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Grades.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Trenton
Comparative Exhibit for the Purpose of Showing Progress.

MONTCLAIR BOARD OF EDUCATION
Montclair
General Work.

ASBURY PARK BOARD OF EDUCATION
Asbury Park
General Work.

ATLANTIC CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Atlantic City
Design of Books and Other Work.

CAMDEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Camden
Music and Manual Training.

GARFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Garfield (Passaic)
Manual Training.

EAST ORANGE BOARD OF EDUCATION
East Orange
General Work.

NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOL
Newark
Drawing and General Work.

PATERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Paterson
Carving, Turning, Drawing and Sewing.

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Plainfield
General Work.

TRENTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Trenton
Drawing, Music and General Work.

STATE NORMAL & MODEL SCHOOLS
Trenton
General Work.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ACCOMACK COUNTY RURAL SCHOOLS
Buildings, Course of Study and Pupils' Work, and Special Exhibit of Nature Study.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Improvement in School Buildings. Value of Consolidation Shown by Pictures of Centralized School Buildings. Miniature of Alberene School. Reed and Rafia Work. Interior Views.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD
Pupils' Work and Buildings.

AUGUSTA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD
Educational Display.

ELIZABETH COUNTY
Buildings, Course of Study and Pupils' Work. Special Mention of the Exhibit of Founding of the First Free School.

NELSON COUNTY
Buildings and Pupils' Work.

NORFOLK CITY SCHOOL BOARD
Environment, Course of Study, Pupils' Work and General Display.

PULASKI COUNTY SCHOOLS
General School Work.

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Course of Study, Pupils' Work, Administration and General Display.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ROANOKE COUNTY
Buildings and Pupils' Work.

STAUNTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Industrial Work and General Class Work.

SCOTT COUNTY SCHOOLS
Pictures of Old and New Schools.

WISE COUNTY SCHOOLS
Buildings, Course of Study, Pupils' Work.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Collective Educational Exhibit.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

HARTFORD PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL
Hartford
General School Work.

BRIDGEPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Bridgeport
General School Work.

DEEP RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Deep River
General School Work.

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Middletown
General School Work.

STAMFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Stamford
General School Work.

NEW BRITAIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
New Britain
General School Work.

NEW HAVEN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL
New Haven
General School Work, Manual Training, Drawing, Language.

NEW BRITAIN NORMAL SCHOOL
Training School Work.

NEW HAVEN NORMAL SCHOOL
Training School Work.

WILLIMANTIC NORMAL SCHOOL
Training School Work.

BRONZE MEDALS

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY
Buildings and Pupils' Work.

CHARLOTTESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
General Exhibit.

CULPEPER HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADED SCHOOL
General School Work.

HENRICO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Buildings and Pupils' Work.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY
Rural Work in Pittsylvania County.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Course of Study, Pupils' Work.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY SCHOOLS
School Work.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY SCHOOLS
School Work.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY SCHOOLS
School Work.

ROANOKE CITY SCHOOLS
School Work.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

GOLD MEDALS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Washington, District of Columbia
Statistics and Publications Illustrating the Work of the Federation and Finished Products of Its Members.

AMERICAN HUMANE SOCIETY
Albany, New York
Object, Scope and Results of the Work of the Association.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY
Boston, Massachusetts
Aim, Scope and Results of the Work of the Society.

BALLARD & BALLARD COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky
Industrial Betterment Work Illustrated by Lantern Slides and Lectures.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Object, Scope and Results of Immigrant Aid Work.

THE DETECTIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Scientific Identification System.

H. J. HEINZ CO.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Industrial Betterment Work Illustrated by Lantern Slides and Lectures.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Indianapolis, Indiana
Photographs and Charts Relating to the Prevention of Infective Diseases.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE
New York City
Photographs and Charts Descriptive of the Important Work of the Industrial Removal Office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS
New York City
Illustrations of the Causes, Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio
Social Betterment Work among Employees and Their Families Illustrated by Lectures and Lantern Slides.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
New York City
Charts, Photographs, Pamphlets, and Illustrated Leaflets, Describing Extent, Conditions, and Effects of Child Labor in America.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls, New York
Welfare Work, Illustrated by Lectures and Lantern Slides.

PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
Washington, District of Columbia
Model of Playground Showing Possibilities of Inexpensive Apparatus.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Newark, New Jersey
Statistics and Graphic Charts Illustrating Life Insurance Methods.

MRS. HENRY PARSONS
New York City
Photographs Illustrating Pioneer Work in Establishing the First Children's School Farm in New York City.

MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Charts, Photographs and Models.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS
Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Photographs, Placards and Publications Illustrating the Objects, Scope and Results of the Training School of Children's Librarians.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Blacksburg, Virginia
Method of Producing, Transporting and Distributing Pure Milk.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE
Boston, Massachusetts
Objects, Scope and Results of Work.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMISSION
Hartford
Photographs, Statistics, etc., Relating to State Institutions.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF CONNECTICUT
Hartford
Photographs, Materials and Illustrations of Construction of Good Roads.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT
Hartford
Literature and Statistics of Life and Fire Insurance Companies of Connecticut.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION MANAGERS
Boston
Photographs, Statistics, Charts and Literature Relating to the State Institutions of Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOOD ROADS DEPARTMENT
Trenton
Photographs, Maps and Statistics, Illustrating Good Roads System.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMISSION OF THE TER-CENTENNIAL
Photographs, Paintings, etc., Showing Health Resorts of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM
Trenton
Collective Display Illustrating State Activities in the Development of Social and Industrial Betterment.

SILVER MEDALS

THE CITY HISTORY CLUB OF NEW YORK
New York City
Illustrations of Methods and Work.

DICK J. CROSBY
Washington, District of Columbia
Collective Exhibit Illustrating School Garden Work.

FAIRVIEW GARDEN SCHOOL
Yonkers, New York
Photographs and Statistics of School Gardens.

FREE PUBLIC BATH COMMISSION
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographs and Model of Public Baths.

THE HARRISBURG BOARD OF TRADE
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Photographs Showing Civic Improvements in Harrisburg.

RUTH ASHLEY HIRSHFIELD
New York City
Model Household Nursery.

THE JUVENILE COURT OF CHICAGO
Chicago, Illinois
Photographs, Statistics, etc., Showing the Work of the Chicago Juvenile Court.

THE JUVENILE COURT OF DENVER
Denver, Colorado
Photographs, Statistics, etc., of the Work of the Denver Juvenile Court.

THE KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE
Kansas City, Missouri
Photographs, Showing Civic Improvement in Kansas City.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
New York City
Photographs and Statistics Bearing on the Work of the Society.

WALSH WINDOW TENT COMPANY
Morris, Illinois
An Adjustable Window Tent for Consumptives.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CITY BOARD OF HEALTH
New Orleans
Maps, Charts and Photographs.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NEW JERSEY STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lower Jamesburg
Photographs and Specimens of Pupils' Work.

NEW JERSEY STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (REFORM)
Trenton
Photographs and Specimens of Pupils' Work.

STATE INSTITUTE FOR FEEBLE MINDED WOMEN
Vineland
Photographs and Specimens of Work of Pupils.

BRONZE MEDALS

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY
New York City
Sample Loan Library.

BELDING BROS. & CO.
New York City
Illustration of System of Maintenance of Boarding Houses for Female Employees.

CLARA DE HIRSCH TRADE TRAINING SCHOOL
New York City
Photographs and Work of Students.

MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
New York City
Literature, Descriptive of School and Photographs of Work Rooms.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF LOUISIANA
New Orleans
Maps, Charts and Photographs Illustrating Methods of Sanitation.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BOARD OF TRADE OF CHESTER
Chester
Photographs of Civic Improvements.

BOARD OF TRADE OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Scranton
Photographs of Civic Improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS

GOLD MEDALS

ACME LEATHER GOODS COMPANY
New York City
Small Leather Goods.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Worsted and Woolen Goods.

THE AMSTERDAM GEM CUTTING COMPANY
New York City
Gem Cutting.

AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY
Hartford, Connecticut
Austin Universal Air-Chest with Electro and Tubular Pneumatic Actions.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
Bible House, New York
Bibles, Testaments and Portions in English and Foreign Languages and Dialects.

THE BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New London, Connecticut
"Optimus" Printing Presses.

BECKWITH ORGAN COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky
Beckwith Reed Organs.

BELDING BROS. & CO.
New York City
Silks, Sewing Silks, Surgical Silks and Products.

F. P. BHUMGARA COMPANY
New York
East Indian Art Wares.

BIRDSEY, SOMERS COMPANY
New York City
E. P. and La Reine Corsets and Children's Knitted Waists.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
New York City
Billiard and Pool Tables, Billiard Room Equipment and Accessories, Bar Fixtures and Household Refrigerators.

J. F. BUDD SHOE COMPANY
Burlington, New Jersey
Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes.

CARBORUNDUM COMPANY
Niagara Falls, New York
Metallic Silicon.

C. R. CARVER COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
An Automatic Press for Stamping and Embossing from Steel Dies and Plates.

CLAUSS SHEAR COMPANY
Fremont, Ohio
Clauss Cutlery.

C. G. CONN COMPANY
Elkhart, Indiana
Band and Orchestra Instruments.

CRADDOCK-TERRY COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Long Wear Shoes for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Graphophones and Accessories. Musical and Commercial.

THE DE FORD COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Oak Bark Tanned Belting Leather.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York City
The New International Encyclopædia.

ELLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY
New York City
Phenoid and Coppersote.

DAISY E. ERB
Washington, District of Columbia
Art Leather for Interior Decoration and Hand Colored Work.

EXPANDED METAL & CORRUGATED BAR COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Johnson and Corrugated Bars.

FRIES BROS.
New York City
Kelene (Ethyl Chloride and Kelene Medicinal Autosprays).

O. GRAZIOSI & SON
Florence, Italy
Mosaic and Cut Silver Jewelry.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, New York
Arc and Incandescent Lamps and Electric Cooking Appliances.

J. E. HANGER
Washington, District of Columbia
Artificial Limbs.

THE KNY-SCHEERER COMPANY
New York City
Surgical Instruments, Hospital Supplies and Apparatus.

KOKEN BARBER'S SUPPLY COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Barbers' Chairs.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Listerine, Listerine Dermatic Soap and Listerine Tooth Powder.

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Monotype Casting Machines and Keyboards.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Ranges and Stoves and Kitchen Ware.

A. A. MARKS
New York City
Artificial Limbs.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS
Saltville, Virginia
Soda, Potash and Lye.

MUNN & CO.
New York
The Scientific American.

THE McCASKEY REGISTER COMPANY
Alliance, Ohio
The McCaskey Account Register.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio
Cash Registers and Triplicate Credit System.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY
Oneida, New York
Burial Caskets, Garments, and Hardware and Funeral Director Supplies.

THE ORGAN POWER COMPANY
Hartford, Connecticut
The Spencer Steel Orgoblo.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE BRICK WORKS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Fire Brick, Tiles, Clay Retorts and Muffles.

POGGIONI & SPINELLI
Volterra, Italy
Marble Statuary.

JACOB REED'S SONS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Uniforms and Equipment.

RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS
Richmond, Virginia
Woodenware.

ROCKSTROH & SCHNEIDER NACHE, A. G.
Dresden-Heidenau, Germany
Printing and Hot Embossing Presses.

ROMANELLI BROS.
Florence, Italy
Sculpture on Marble.

ROTH & ENGELHARDT, PROPRS. PEERLESS PIANO PLAYER COMPANY
New York City
Harmonist Electric Pneumatic Self-Playing Pianos, Harmonist Foot Power Player Pianos, Peerless Automatic Pianos, Piano Actions and Piano Keys.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPARTMENT
New York
The Americana.

THE CHARLES E. SHOLES COMPANY
New York City
Imported and Domestic Chemicals.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
New York City
Sewing Machines for Family Use.

SMITH-BRISCOE SHOE COMPANY, INC.
Lynchburg, Virginia
Men's Biltrite and Steadfast Shoes.

F. G. SMITH PIANO COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Bradbury and Webster Pianos.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
New York City
Snowdrift Soaps, Washing Powder, Cotton Bats and Linters.

CHAS. M. STIEFF
Baltimore, Maryland
Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Baby Grand, Upright and Self-Player Pianos.

TIFFANY STUDIO
New York City
Pottery, Glass and Bronze.

A. J. TOWER COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats, Waterproof Oiled Sheeting and Duck.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
New York City
Typewriters, Billing Devices and Duplicators

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Shoe Machinery in Operation Showing Complete Process Making Shoes.

VAN HORN & SAWTELLE
New York City, New York
Sterilized Catgut and Hospital Supplies.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Blacksburg, Virginia
Models and Plans of Railway Bridges (Different Classes), Trusses and Girders, etc. Instruments of Precision.

WAKELEE'S CAMELLINE
San Francisco, California
Camelline.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
Waltham, Massachusetts
Waltham Watches.

WILLIAM R. WARNER COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pharmaceutical Products.

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY
New York City
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY
Burlington, Vermont
Diamond Package Dyes.

WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP SHOE COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Shoes.

GEO. D. WITT SHOE COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Shoes.

YORK SAFE & LOCKE COMPANY
York, Pennsylvania
Deposit Boxes.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BROGON MILLS
Anderson
Fancy Cotton Flannels.

COLUMBIA DUCK MILL
Columbia
Yarns, Ropes and Cotton Ducks.

GLENWOOD COTTON MILL
Easley
Percales.

HIGHLAND PARK MFG. COMPANY
Rock Hill
Ginghams.

McGEE MFG. COMPANY
Greenville
Wool Blankets and Swatches.

MONETTA MILLS
Landom
Blankets and Swatches.

ANDREWS REED & LOOM HARNESS COMPANY
Spartanburg
Loom and Reed Harness.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON MFG. ASSOCIATION
Easley
Collective Textile Display.

UNION BLEACHING AND FINISHING COMPANY
Greenville
Cotton Fabrics Manufactured in South Carolina and Finished by the Union Bleachery.

VICTOR & APPALACHEE COTTON MILLS
Greenville
Batiste Lawn, Nainsooks and Long Cloth.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHATHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Elkin
Wool Blankets.

CONE EXPORT & COMMISSION COMPANY
Greensboro
Display of Textiles from 25 Mills.

DURHAM COTTON MFG. COMPANY
East Durham
Fancy Dress and Staple Ginghams.

ELK MOUNTAIN COTTON MILLS
Asheville
Crochet Quilts.

ERWIN CLUSTER OF MILLS
Durham
Denims, Draperies, Tickings, and Cantons.

P. H. HANES KNITTING MILLS
Winston-Salem
Men's Underwear.

CITY OF HIGH POINT
High Point
Manufactured Products (Collective Display).

HOPE MILLS MFG. COMPANY
Hope Mills
Madras and Fancy Ginghams.

HUNTER MANUFACTURING AND COMMISSION COMPANY
Greensboro, North Carolina
Sheetings, Cheviots and Plaids.

MALINE MILLS
Winston-Salem
Ladies' Underwear.

MINNEOLA MFG. COMPANY
Gibsonville
Drap Delaines and Minneola Dress Flannels.

OSSIPEE COMPANY MILLS
Elon College
Flannels.

PILOT COTTON MILLS
Raleigh
Pilot Chambrays.

REVOLUTION COTTON MILLS
Greensboro
Revolution Cantons.

SPRAY TEXTILE ASSOCIATION
Spray
Cotton Yarns, Colored Piece Goods and Woolen Blankets.

SPRAY WOOLEN MILLS—MILL No. 8
Spray
Wool Blankets, Dress Goods, Cassimeres and Slasher Cloth.

TEXTILE SCHOOL A. & M. COLLEGE
West Raleigh
Fabrics Woven and Designed by Students.

WHITE OAK COTTON MILLS
Greensboro
Denims.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT.

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Model of U. S. New Orleans Floating Drydock.

ART DEPARTMENT OF H. SOPHIE NEWCOMB MEMORIAL COLLEGE
NEWCOMB POTTERY
New Orleans

THE ROYAL PLAITER COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans
Accordeon, Knife and Box and Sunburst Plaiters for Dress Goods.

G. WILLIAM SCHLICHTEN
New Orleans
Ramie Fabrics.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OHIO
Columbus
Collective Display of Pottery and Glass.

POPE-GOSSER CHINA COMPANY
Coshocton
Decorated and Plain China and Semi-Porcelain.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY
Cincinnati
Art Pottery.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE DISPLAY

HAWES VON GAL COMPANY
Danbury
Collection of Hats Showing Evolution Raw Material to Finished Product.

LOS ANGELES CO. (CAL.) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

LOS ANGELES SOAP COMPANY
Los Angeles
Toilet Soap.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Manufactured Products of City of Petersburg, Virginia.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Florida Sponges and Coral.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING & LUMBER COMPANY
New Albany, Indiana
Wood-Mosaic Flooring.

MEXICAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

DEPARTMENTO DE DETALL
Mexico City
Army and Navy Uniforms.

ESTADO MAYOR
Mexico City
Drums and Trumpets for Use in the Army.

MAYOR SALVADOR HERRERA
War Department, Mexico City
Rules for Using the Calculating Scale.

CUERPO MEDICO
Mexico City
Medical and Surgical Chests. Curative Knapsack and Medical Purse.

HAITIAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MERCEUS ESCANNE
Quartier Roche-a-Bateau
Panama Hat.

N. MARCOU, BENTBERGSON
Port-au-Prince
Gents' Night Caps.

JAPANESE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

Y. HASHIMATO
Yokohama
Drawn Work and Embroidered Silk Screen.

S. IWAMOTO
Shizoka
Lacquered Wares.

JAPAN ART ASSOCIATION
Tokio
Collection of Japanese Art Objects.

S. MORITA
Osaka
Embroidery.

TAKEDA
Aichiken
Cloisonne Ware.

DOMINICAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

JORGE CUESTA
Sto. Domingo City
Shoes.

MANUEL MENENDEZ
Sto. Domingo City
Straw Hats.

PORTO RICAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ROY C. HAINES
San Juan
Embroidery.

E. RAMIRES MARTY
Cabo Rojo
Straw Hats.

MRS. AMY B. ZIMMERMAN
San Juan
Hand Embroidery, Hand Work and Hand Made Lace.

SILVER MEDALS

ACME STAPLE COMPANY, LTD.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Wire Staple Binders.

ACTIENGESELLSCHAFT FUR SPIRITUSBELEUCHTUNG
Leipsig-Stoetteritz, Germany
Alcohol Lamps.

MRS. S. S. SMITH
Roanoke, Alabama
Indestructible Dolls.

C. ALBERT & CO.
Barmen, Germany
Alcohol-Gas Rapid Cooking Apparatus, Kitchen Ranges, Hand Stoves and Irons.

JOHN W. ALLEN
Chicago, Illinois
Hygienic Glass Vacuum Jar for Food Products.

THE AMERICAN LOKTILE
Alexandria, Virginia
Loktile.

AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATING COMPANY
Hartford, Connecticut
Automatic System of Refrigeration and Thermostat.

MRS. SAMUEL BOEHM
New York City
Hand Made Waist.

J. S. BARRON
New York
Peerless Street and Floor Sweeper.

THE BAUSCH, LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY
Rochester, New York
Stereopticon Lantern.

LUIGI BELLINI
Florence, Italy
Terra Cotta.

BLACK FOREST CUCKOO CLOCK COMPANY
Triberg Schartzwald, Germany
Cuckoo Clocks.

BUSH & GERTS PIANO COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Grand and Upright Pianos.

CARL BAJOHR
St. Louis, Missouri
Lighting Apparatus.

THE BRISTOL COMPANY
Waterbury, Connecticut
Bristol's Recording Voltmeters.

ALBERT L. CALDER COMPANY
Providence, Rhode Island
Calder's Saponaceous Dentine for the Teeth.

D. CARPENTER
Norfolk, Virginia
General Household Furniture and Furnishings.

GEO. CASSENS
Hamel, Illinois
Eaves Trough.

CAUCASIA IMPORTER COMPANY
Paris, France
Laces, Shawls, Jewelry and Silver Scarfs.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN
Granville, Ohio
Instruments of Precision.

CHOPARD FRERES
Paris, France
French Jewelry Novelties.

M. De DILECTIS & CO.
Torre Del Greco, Italy
Coral Jewelry, Tortoise-Shell Combs and Shell Cameos.

DEUTSCHE CERAMIC
Metlach, Germany
Joseph Blemo Beer Steins.

THE DUNN, JENNING, BAUMANN AUTOMATIC HINGE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Automatic Hinge.

ENFIELD POTTERY & TILE WORKS
Laverock, Pennsylvania
Crude Ceramics (Hand Made) and Plain and Decorated Tiles.

FEARN SISTERS
Roby, Indiana
Brocades and Plain Silk Weaving and Art Woven Silk Pictures.

FOSTER & REYNOLDS
New York City
Guide Books.

FRIES-HARLEY COMPANY
Gloucester City, New Jersey
Kashmir Rugs.

S. GABAI
Harphung, China
Hand Made Embroideries.

JOHN H. GARO
Boston, Massachusetts
Portraits.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AMBER MFG. COMPANY
New York City
Amber Goods.

GLEASON MFG. COMPANY
Brockport, New York
Embalming and Cooling Table.

KARL G. GODDARD
Lorain, Ohio
Photographs.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Montreal, Canada
Photographic Scenes.

THE GRIEST MFG. COMPANY
New Haven, Connecticut
The Griest Self-Shortening Belt Coupler.

HIRES TURNER GLASS COMPANY
Philadelphia
Plate Glass Mirrors.

LOUIS C. HOBART
Southington, Connecticut
Self-Lubricating Loose Pulley.

E. F. HODGSON
Dover, Massachusetts
Portable House and Garages.

INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOL
Trenton, New Jersey
Art Designs.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
New York City
Watches.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY MFG. COMPANY
Port Chester, New York
Cunneen Sanitary Washer.

JAMESTOWN LOUNGE COMPANY
Jamestown, New York
Sofa Beds, Sofas and Couches.

THE MAURICE JOYCE ENGRAVING COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Photo and Line Engraving.

KENT FURNITURE COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Library Furniture.

GEO. P. KILLIAN COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Paper Boxes.

KINDEL BED COMPANY
New York City
Somersaultic Davenport Bed.

LARKIN & CO.
Buffalo, New York
Soaps and Toilet Preparations.

LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES
New York City
Refined and Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin.

LEUTHOLD FRERES & CIE
Zurich, Switzerland
Lace and Fringe Silk Shawls and Scarfs.

JOSEPH D. LEWIS
St. Paul, Minnesota
Eye-Glass Mounting.

FRANK LINDSAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Felt Mattresses and Springlock Upholstered Springs.

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Metal Windows and Sheet Metal Work.

MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR COMPANY
New York City
Adjustable Reclining Stationary and Rocking Chairs.

MITCHELL INVALID BED COMPANY
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Invalid Bed.

THE MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Metal Headstones, Family Monuments and Memorial Statuary.

W. B. MOSES AND SONS
Washington, District of Columbia
Artistic Room Furnishing.

R. C. NELSON
Hastings, Nebraska
Photographs.

NEWCOMBE PIANO COMPANY
Toronto, Canada
Newcombe Piano.

THE OHIO VARNISH COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
Chi-Namel Graining, Staining and Varnishing Process.

CHARLOTTE PENDLETON
Laurel, Maryland
Vegetable Art Dyes.

PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE
Cincinnati, Ohio
Text Books.

W. REESING & CO.
Bremen, Germany
Alcohol Gas Lamps.

RELIABLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Oak Furniture.

RHEINISCHE BADEOFENFABRIK, G. m. b. H.
Mannheim, Germany
Alcohol-Gas Bathing Stoves.

SALO ART METAL COMPANY
Binghampton, New York
Table Electrollers.

THE SCHNEIDER SISTERS COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Face Cream.

THE THOMAS SHOTTEN CUT GLASS CO.
Brooklyn
Cut Glass Vases, Punch Bowls, Pitchers and Electrollers.

EDWIN D. SMITH
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
"Rough Rider" See-Saw and Slide.

T. W. SMITH
Washington, District of Columbia
Mantels.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
Salt Lake City, Utah
Book of Mormon.

GEO. E. SNOWDEN
New Cumberland, West Virginia
Model Kiln and Plans for same

STANFORD STEEL RANGE COMPANY
Sheffield, Alabama
Steel Ranges.

TALLADEGA MARBLE COMPANY
Talladega, Alabama
Marble Sculpture.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
New York City
Electrically Wound Tower Clock.

UNITED ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY
Norcross, Georgia
Vibroplex.

GEO. H. VANORMAN
Springfield, Massachusetts
Photographs.

THE 1900 WASHER COMPANY
Binghampton, New York
Washing Machines.

FRANK W. WHITCHER & CO.
Boston, Massachusetts
Velvet Rubber Heels.

M. V. WILSON
Bishopville, South Carolina
Horseshoes.

W. R. WOODWARD
New York
The Signagraph.

WORCESTER COUNTER COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Oak Grain Shoe Counters, Oak Insoles.

G. F. S. ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Frederick, Maryland
Shutter Fasteners and Hinges and Casement Window.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BELTON MILLS
Belton
Sheeting.

BLUE RIDGE HOSIERY COMPANY
Landrum
Hosiery.

BUFFALO MILLS
Buffalo
Sheeting.

DARLINGTON MFG. COMPANY
Darlington
Percale.

DERRING, MILLIKEN & CO.
New York City, New York
Cotton Fabrics.

LAURENS COTTON MILLS
Laurens
Percale.

MOLAHON MFG. COMPANY
Newberry
Percales and Madras Cloths.

PEIDMONT MILLS
Peidmont
Standard Drills and Sheeting.

PELZER MFG. COMPANY
Pelzer
Sheetings and Drills.

ROYAL BAG AND YARN COMPANY
Charleston
Bags.

SPRINGSTEIN MILLS
Chester
Ginghams.

H. C. TOWNSEND
Anderson
Colored Twines.

VICTORIA COTTON MILLS
Rock Hill
Ginghams and Threads.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CARALEIGH MILLS
Raleigh
Olympia, Kinross and Yuccatan Ginghams.

COCHRANE SHOWCASE COMPANY
Charlotte
Museum Showcases.

CREW MFG. COMPANY
Kernersville
Woolen Blankets.

F. & H. FRIES
Winston-Salem
Woolen Suitings and Stripes.

ARISTA MILLS Nos. 1 AND 2
Winston-Salem
Arista Cheviots and Yarns, Woolen Suitings and Stripes.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMPANY MILL No. 9
Spray
Cotton-wool Blankets and Yarns.

GOLDEN-BELT MFG. COMPANY
Durham
Sheeting Yarns and Tobacco Pouches.

HENRIETTA MILLS Nos. 1 AND 2 FOREST CITY MILLS
Carolean
Bleached and Brown Cottons.

HOLT-MORGAN MILLS
Fayetteville
Puritan and Kuroki Zephyrs.

LORAY COTTON MILLS
Gastonia
Sheetings.

MELROSE KNITTING MILLS
Raleigh
Men's Underwear.

NANTUCKET MILLS
Spray
Outings, Fine Ginghams, Dress Goods, Men's Wear, Worsteds, etc.

NEWTON HOSIERY MILLS
Newton
"Black Crow Stocken"

PEOPLES HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
High Point
Mahogany Parlor Suits.

RALEIGH COTTON MILLS
Raleigh
Yarns in Cones.

SHAMROCK MILLS
Winston-Salem
Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
New York City
Oasis Mattresses and Comforts.

WHITE FURNITURE COMPANY
Mebane
Furniture.

WILMINGTON COTTON MILLS
Wilmington
Saxon Cheviots.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

LOUISIANA SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION
New Orleans
Sugar Cane Bagasse Paper.

WILLIAM G. TEBAULT
New Orleans
Furniture.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ETRUSCAN ANTIQUE ART WORKS
Sebring
Art Pottery.

THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY
East Liverpool
Semi-Porcelain, Decorated Dinnerware and Specialties.

KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES COMPANY
East Liverpool
China and Semi-Porcelain Specialties and Dinnerware.

ROSEVILLE POTTERY CO.
Zanesville
Mogol and Rozane Ware.

WELLER POTTERY COMPANY
Zanesville
Art Pottery.

LOS ANGELES CO. (CAL.) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

JOHN Q. BRAUN
Los Angeles
Lemola Toilet Soap.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BLUE RIDGE WOOLEN MILLS
Basic City
Woolen Blankets.

VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE NORTH CAROLINA PINE ASSOCIATION, INC.
Norfolk
North Carolina Pine for Interior Finish.

GEORGIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

WOODWARD LUMBER COMPANY
Atlanta
Mantel Piece of Georgia Curly Pine.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ACME WHITE LEAD COMPANY
Detroit
Paints and Pigments.

ALABASTINE COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Alabastine.

BERRY BROS. PAINTS
Detroit
Paints.

LEE PAPER COMPANY
Vicksburg
Fancy Paper, Boxes and Writing Paper.

MICHIGAN CUT GLASS COMPANY
Lansing
Cut Glass from the Mold to the Finished Article.

PENINSULA PAPER COMPANY
Ypsilanti
Plain and Printed Cover Papers.

H. M. REYNOLDS ROOFING COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Ready Roofing.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OLIVE HILL FIRE BRICK COMPANY
Olive Hill, Kentucky
Olive Hill Fire Brick.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MRS. J. F. HUDDLE
Rural Retreat, Virginia
Skein of Flax.

LOOK & LINCOLN
Marion, Virginia
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Hounds and Handles.

THE LYNCHBURG PIPE FOUNDRY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Cast Iron Sewer and Water Pipe.

PETERSBURG LEATHER COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Kid Leather.

ROANOKE COTTON MILLS
Roanoke, Virginia
Cotton Twine and Warp.

STONEWALL JACKSON INSTITUTE
Abingdon, Virginia
Hand Carved Furniture.

E. W. UMBERGER
Wytheville, Virginia
Hand Work in Frame Made in 1834.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

MEXICO

ALMACENES ARTILLERIA
Mexico City
"Zeiss" Telemeter.

GENERAL M. MONDRAGON
Mexico City
75 mm. "Mondragon" Instruments and Tools.

HAITI

MADAME ADELINE DEJARDIN
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Fancy Work.

FRANCESCO DESUSE
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Men's, Ladies' and Children's.

MADEMOISELLE ETOMANTE DUROSEL
Roche-a-Bateau
Panama Hat.

JAPAN

T. AKUTAGAWA
Tokio
Art Wares.

THE ASAHI COMPANY
Kioto
Bronze and Brass Wares, Embroidered Silk Dress Goods, etc.

J. FUJINO
Omi
Bronze Ware, Satsuma Ware, Porcelain and Carved Furniture.

ICHITARO-ISHIGUAO
Nagoya
Artistic Photography.

KAWAMATA-KEUPU-SEIREN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA
Yokohama
Habutai Silk.

S. KONDO
Yokohama
Cloisonne and Satsuma Ware, Bronze and Brass Ware, Carved Furniture, Ivory Carving and Embroidery.

T. KUMENO
Nagoya
Cloisonne Ware.

K. MORI
Kaga
Kutani-Porcelain.

KANGO MURAO
Kyoto
Rugs.

T. MIGUTANI
Nagoya
Satsuma Cloisonne Work on Satsuma Pottery.

TATSUO OGAWA
Tokio
Commercial Bronze and Iron Lamps and Lanterns.

THE SAMURAI COMPANY
Yokohama
Toilet Goods.

J. SHIBATA
Yokohama
Satsuma Wares and Kutani Porcelains.

K. SONORE
Tokio
Porcelain Wares.

O. TSUJI
Tokio
Ivory Work and Embroidery.

S. WATANABE
Tokio
Art Wares.

K. YAMADA
Nagoya
Cloisonne Wares.

YASUJIRO YAMAJI
Tokio
Art Wares.

PORTO RICO

RODOLFO COLBERG
Cabo Rajo, Porto Rico
Straw Hats.

PORTO RICAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
Ponce, Porto Rico
Hand Embroideries and Miscellaneous Hand Work.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NARCISO ALONSO
Sto. Domingo
Leggins and Leather Holsters.

CRISTOBAL ESTELRICH
Sto. Domingo
Shoes.

FOTOGRAFIA PALLAN
Sto. Domingo City
Photographs.

NICOLAS H. PICHARDO
Sto. Domingo City
Men's Shoes.

DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT
S. Jose de Ocoa, Azua
Straw Hats.

FOTOGRAFIA VILLALBA
Sto. Domingo City
Photographs.

BRONZE MEDALS

R. P. ANDREWS PAPER COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Papers.

BALL JEWELRY
Philadelphia
Jewelry.

REV. M. BARABASS
Baltimore, Maryland
Art Buckles.

BEEKMAN SANITARY SPECIALTY COMPANY
New York
Devices for Testing Sanitary Condition of Plumbing and Gas Piping Systems.

S. A. BENJAMIN
San Diego
Turkish Embroideries.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO.
Chicago, Illinois
Sun Dial and Pedestal.

CARL W. E. BOEGEL
Lima, Ohio
Carpet Cleaning Devices.

JENNIE L. BORNSTEIN
Dayton, Ohio
Sanitary Holder.

J. W. BROOKS
Newport News, Virginia
Seamless Shoe.

A. BUCH'S SONS COMPANY
Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Eagle Steel Lawn Swing.

JOSEPH BYRON
New York
Photographs.

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Wireless Clusters for Incandescent Lamps.

F. A. CAUCHOIS & CO.
New York City
Coffee Percolator

CHAIN PORTIERE MFG. COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Chain Portieres.

THE CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
National Magazine and Heart Throb's (Book).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUB. SOCIETY
Boston, Massachusetts
Books.

THE COLUMBUS ASEPTIC FURNITURE CO.
Columbus, Ohio
Aseptic Furniture.

THE COPPER MARBLE WORKS
Norfolk, Virginia
Monumental Work.

THE DATUROL DRUG CORPORATION
Norfolk, Virginia
Medicine Applicator.

DAVIS ACETYLENE COMPANY
Elkhart, Indiana
Carbide Feed Acetylene Generator and Lighting Apparatus.

DODD & STRUTHERS
Des Moines, Iowa
Copper Cable Lightning Rods.

CARL EICKEMEYER
Yonkers, New York
Photographs.

CHAS. EMMERICH & CO.
Chicago, Illinois
Feathers and Pillows.

F. W. GARTRELL
Washington, District of Columbia
Anchoring Device in Building Construction.

A. C. GLAUBERT
New York
Quick Firing Harmless Gun.

GLOBE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Paper File.

GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE COMPANY
Racine Junction
Camp Furniture.

FRANK A. HALL
New York City, New York
Hospital Beds and Mattresses.

MILLER H. HART
Norfolk, Virginia
Safety Holder.

A. M. HARTUNG
Brownwood, Texas
Sepia Photo.

J. G. HENZEL
Chicago, Illinois
Fish Hook.

HINDE & DAUCH PAPER COMPANY
Sandusky, Ohio
Paper Boxes.

MARIA P. HOFFMAN
Canajoharie, New York
Strainer and Sifter.

HOHLFELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Hammocks.

MRS. J. G. HOLLYDAY
Baltimore, Maryland
Chair Phone.

J. H. HUNTZINGER & CO.
Wichita, Kansas
Pencil Holder.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Enameled Can without Solder.

HANCK MFG. COMPANY
Brooklyn, New York
Crude Oil Burning Apparatus.

FREDERICK F. INGRAM & CO.
Detroit, Michigan
Perfumes and Toilet Articles (Milkweed Cream and Zodenta).

D. W. KEITH
Keithville, Louisiana
Window Screen.

KRAUTH & BENNINGHOFEN
Hamilton, Ohio
Music Stands.

LYNCHBURG LOUNGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Upholstered Lounges and Chairs.

J. H. McCORKLE
Portland, Maine
Carbon and Platinum Prints.

H. MILEY
Lexington, Virginia
Colored Photographs.

THE NEWARK NOVELTY COMPANY
Newark, Ohio
Snelling Meat Tendering Machine.

NOONEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New Rochelle, New York
The Ideal Scarf Form and Holder.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Wood Insulator Pins and Brackets.

THE "O. K." MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Syracuse, New York
Washburne's Patent Adjustable "O. K." Paper Fasteners.

FRANK L. PALMER
Brooklyn, New York
Portraits by Pyrography.

GEO. W. PARKER
Norwalk, Connecticut
Pottery.

THE PAUL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Egyptian Deodorizer.

PRIMERA PHOTO SPECIALTY COMPANY
Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Photographic Appliances.

THE PROMETHEUS ELECTRIC COMPANY
New York City
"Prometheus" Electric Air Heaters.

N. W. RASNICK
Dante, Virginia
Quick-Acting Wrench.

THE REVENUE PROTECTION COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Cigar Box with Sectional Cover.

WALTER S. ROPES
Buffalo, New York
Violin.

JOHN SCHEIBNER
Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania
Patent Folding Adjustable Bedside Table.

SCHIELD'S MAGAZINE OF ART
New York City
Art Magazines.

T. F. SOMERS COMPANY
New York City
Teddy Waists.

OTTO W. STEINDORF
Wheeling, West Virginia
Claw Tripod for Cameras and Kodaks.

MRS. ANNIE W. THOMPSON
Cincinnati, Ohio
Silk Velvet Quilt.

MRS. MARIA MATTHEWS THORN
Max Meadows, Virginia
Lace Centerpieces.

JESSE C. TINDALL
St. Louis, Missouri
School Loom.

TUTHILL SCREEN COMPANY
Middletown, New York
Window Screen. The Whitman Adjustable.

DR. RAMON VELASCO
Guadalajara, Jal. Mex., Santa Monica 184–
Surgical Instrument.

WILLIAM E. WALL
Somerville, Massachusetts
Oval Table Top, Painted and Grained to Represent Inlaid Woods.

WASHINGTON HERALD
Washington, District of Columbia
Matrices for Newspaper Work.

F. E. WHITNEY
Boston, Massachusetts
Ice Cream Freezer.

WILSON & DAVID
Epes, Alabama
Minnow Bucket.

DR. WM. H. YOUNG
Athens, Georgia
Folding Commode Chair for Children.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Charleston
Relief Map of Charleston Harbor.

COLUMBIA LUMBER & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Columbia
Depot and Waiting Room Furniture.

ENTERPRISE MFG. COMPANY
Rock Hill
Bagging.

EXCELSIOR KNITTING MILLS
Union
Hosiery.

GRANITEVILLE MFG. COMPANY
Graniteville
Export Drills and Sheetings.

LEXINGTON MILLS
Lexington
Tickings.

MUCKENFUSS MFG. COMPANY
Spartanburg
Brooms and Whisk Brooms.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ALMA FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Furniture.

BEST CHAIR COMPANY
High Point
Chairs and Rockers.

CAROLINA KNITTING MILLS
Winston-Salem
Misses' Derby Ribbed Hose.

COLUMBIA FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Oak Dresser and Washstand.

CONTINENTAL FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Furniture.

DALTON FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Post Office Routing Table. Extension and Center Tables.

EAGLE FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Dressers and Chiffoniers.

ELLISON & INGRAM
High Point
Furniture.

FOREST FURNITURE COMPANY
North Wilkesboro
Dresser and Chiffonier.

CILKEY VENEER COMPANY
Marion
Veneer.

GLOBE-HOME FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Furniture.

GLOBE PARLOR FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Leather Chairs and Couches.

HIGH POINT HUB & HANDLE COMPANY
High Point
Hubbs and Handles.

HIGH POINT METALLIC BED COMPANY
High Point
Metal Beds.

HIGH POINT ORGAN COMPANY
High Point
Organs.

HILL VENEER COMPANY
High Point
Oak, Poplar, Pine and Gum Veneers.

IMPERIAL FURNITURE COMPANY
Statesville
Oak Sideboards.

JAMESTOWN CONCRETE WORKS
High Point
Concrete Building Materials.

KEARNS FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Hat Rack.

KINCAID FURNITURE COMPANY
Statesville
Furniture.

KITCHEN CABINET & TABLE COMPANY
High Point
Kitchen Cabinets.

THE LAMBERT-MURRAY COMPANY
Asheville
Wood Toilet Boxes for Pyrography.

OXFORD FURNITURE COMPANY
Oxford
Oak Furniture.

PEERLESS MACHINE WORKS
High Point
Trucks.

RANKIN COFFIN AND CASKET COMPANY
High Point
Square Cloth Covered Burial Case.

RHODE ISLAND CO. MILL No. 7
Spray
Cotton Blankets and Yarns.

SANDERS SMITH COMPANY
Charlotte
Quilts and Battings.

SOUTHERN CHAIR COMPANY
High Point
Lawn Swings and Rockers.

STATESVILLE FURNITURE COMPANY
Statesville
Oak Furniture.

TATE FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Bed Springs and Dressers.

TOMLINSON CHAIR MFG. COMPANY
High Point
Office, Dining Chairs and Rockers.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY
High Point
Furniture.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

WILLIAM BEER
New Orleans
Hand Maps of Louisiana from 1705 to 1860.

J. L. KNOEPLER
New Orleans
Rice Straw Paper Pulp.

J. TENNENT LEE
New Orleans
Cane Bagasse Fiber Board.

MAGINNIS MILLS
New Orleans
Unbleached Cotton Goods for Export.

ELIZABETH SAUNDERS BLAIR STUBBS
New Orleans
Early Settlers of Alabama and Genealogies. (Book.)

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BURLEY & WINTER POTTERY COMPANY
Crooksville
Stoneware.

CAMBRIDGE ART POTTERY COMPANY
Cambridge
Art Pottery, "Guernsey Cooking Utensils" Earthenware—Rich Brown Exterior, with Porcelain White Glazed Interior.

CAMBRIDGE GLASS COMPANY
Cambridge
Pressed Glass, "Otoe Ware"—Mat Green Effects in Jardinieres, Pedestals, Umbrella Stands, Art Vases and Specialties.

CHAMBERS WINDOW GLASS COMPANY
Mt. Vernon
Cylinders and Raw Materials. "Color Glaze Effects" in Jardinieres, Pedestals, Umbrella Stands and Specialties.

STAR STONEWARE COMPANY
Crooksville
Stoneware.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CAL.) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ARTHUR E. POWER
Los Angeles, California
Hand Made Furniture and Show Cases.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MRS. DELIA BABCOCK
Hampton
Bead Painting.

MISS AMANDA J. CALDWELL
New Castle
United States Map Quilt with Signatures of Governors.

MRS. A. P. HAWKINS
Norfolk
Embroidered Quilt.

MISS ADA V. MILLER
New Market
Hand Made Indian Basket and Peafowl Fly Brushes.

MRS. W. B. NYE
Glade Spring
Portiêre Curtain of Quills.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPER
Grand Rapids
Carpet Sweeper.

ROBERT KEELER INK COMPANY
Detroit
Ink, Mucilage and Sealing-Wax.

STICKLEY BROS. COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Goat Skin Furniture Leather.

SUPERIOR PIN COMPANY
Detroit
Pins.

WALLIN LEATHER COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Sole Leather.

WOODOLEUM COMPANY
Detroit
Woodoleum.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

COLUMBIAN PAPER COMPANY
Buena Vista, Virginia
Chemical Fiber and Paper.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

FRANK E. BROWN
Roanoke, Virginia
Furs.

MRS. J. STANGER BROWN
Rural Retreat, Virginia
Quilts and Counterpanes.

APPOMATTOX SHIRT & OVERALLS COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Shirts, Blouses and Overalls.

MRS. E. F. CANNADY
Roanoke, Virginia
Articles Made from Egg Shells.

MISS DORA CORNETTE
Cedar Springs, Virginia
Embroidered Doilies.

MRS. C. W. DEAN
Cedar Springs, Virginia
Embroidery.

MRS. JAS. A. DIX
Rural Retreat, Virginia
Bed Spread.

MISS LUCY DIXON
Rural Retreat, Virginia
Bed Spread.

MRS. G. A. LAMBERT
Rural Retreat, Virginia
Embroideries.

MRS. GEO. L. NYE
Wytheville, Virginia
Point Lace Collar.

PETERSBURG TRUNK & BAG COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Trunks.

THE ROMAINE FIRE WORKS COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Fire Crackers, Rockets, Torpedoes, and Other Pyrotechnic and Signal Appliances.

STONE PRINTING AND MFG. COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Printing, Bookbinding, Color Work and Wash Drawings.

CAPTAIN W. V. B. TILSON
Tilson's Mill, Virginia
Home Spun Hand Woven Bed Quilt.

VIRGINIA TRUNK & BAG COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Trunks.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

HIGH POINT SHOW CASE WORKS
High Point, North Carolina
Show Cases.

RUSTIC FURNITURE COMPANY
Tallulah Falls, Georgia
Rustic Settees.

C. C. SMOOT & SON
Alexandria, Virginia
Leather.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

HAITI

MADEMOISELLE NEPHTALIE BERNARD
Riche-a-Bateau
Panama Hat.

EMM. CHARLES
Port-au-Prince
Eau de Cologne.

L. DEROCHE
Port-au-Prince
Chairs.

MLLE. ALICE EOLANGES
Port-au-Prince
Babys' Boots.

A. D. THEARD
Port-au-Prince
Toilet Accessories.

MLLE. FRANCINE ZEPHIR
Port-au-Prince
Babys' Woolen Hoods.

S. M. PIERRE
Port-au-Prince
Honey and Rum.

JAPAN

S. ASHIDA
Tokio
Artificial Flowers, Silk or Linen.

YUJI FUJIMURA
Tokio
Rattan Settee and Brass Ornaments.

T. FUKAI
Japan
Slippers, Sandals and Embroidered Silk Parasols.

H. HAYASHI
Nagoya
Cloisonne Ware.

S. MAKINO
Nagoya
Cloisonne Vase.

NIPPON SHIKA GOMEI SEIZAI KAISHA
Tokio
Tooth Powder.

SADATOSHI NOZAIKA
Yokohama
Bamboo Baskets and Tooth Brushes.

S. OTA
Nagoya
Cloisonne Ware.

SABURO SONODA
Nagoya
Kites.

I. TASHIRO
Yokohama
Decorated Porcelain.

Y. TSUCHIYA
Mino
Persimmon Jelly.

J. TSUKAMATO
Nayoga
Silver Cloisonne.

M. YAMANE
Tokio
Tooth Powders.

C. YOSHIDA
Yokohama
Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs and Doilies.

PORTO RICO

NEMESIO YBERN CUESTA
Cabo Rojo
Extracts.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

W. S. & STO. DOMINGO KNITTING COMPANY
Sto. Domingo City
Stockings.

RICHARD SOLLNER
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Lithographic Samples.

DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT
Sto. Domingo City
Lithographs, Pieces of Music.

PORTO RICO.

CAYEY-CAGUAS TOBACCO COMPANY
Cayey
Manufactured Tobacco.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY

GOLD MEDALS

ARGUTO OILLESS BEARING COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Arguto Oilless Bearing and Worsted Tension Equipment.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Electric Generators and Motors.

THE AUSTIN WESTERN COMPANY, LTD.
Chicago, Illinois
Road Machine.

BRISTOL COMPANY
Waterbury, Connecticut
Recording Pressure Gauges.

CLYDE IRON WORKS
Duluth, Minnesota
McGiffert Steam Log Loader and Skidder.

THE DAYTON ELECTRICAL MFG. COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio
Apple Ignition Apparatus.

THE DETRICK & HARVEY MACHINE COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Machine Tools.

THE GOULDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New York City
Power Pumps.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, New York
Motors.

THE GEISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Portable, Traction and Gasoline Engines.

GENERAL COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM HOUSE, VACUUM MACHINERY COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Compressed Air Vacuum House Cleaning Machinery.

THE PETER GERLACH COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
Stove and Heading Machinery.

THE GLAMORGAN PIPE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Valves, Hydrants and Pipes.

THE GRATON AND KNIGHT MFG. COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Leather Belting.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey
Flexible Roller Bearings.

E. W. McCONNELL AND E. T. AUSTIN
Merrimac and Monitor, War Path
3207 Highland Ave., Cleveland Park, Washington. Moving Scenery Effects of the Merrimac and Monitor, Electrically Produced.

NATIONAL METER COMPANY
New York City
Nash Gas Engines and Water Meters.

THE PITTSBURGH AUTOMATIC VISE & TOOL COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Vises.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY
New York
Automatic Weighing Scales.

ROOT & VAN DERVOORT ENGINEERING COMPANY
East Moline, Illinois
Gasoline Engines.

SHELBY STEEL TUBE COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Seamless Steel Tubing.

CHAS. A. SCHIEREN & CO.
New York City
Duxbak Waterproof and Duxbak Steamproof Leather Belting.

SIMONDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Saws, Machine Knives and Saw Steel.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts
Shot Guns, Single and Double. Rifles, Single and Repeater, and Pistols.

UNITED CEMENT MACHINERY COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio
Mixers, Tampers and Block Machines for Cement Work, Mold and Designs for Artistic Cement Work.

UNITED STATES MARINE SIGNAL COMPANY
New York City
Automatic Acetylene Gas Buoys Used in Hampton Roads.

VICKER'S SONS MAXIM, LTD.
London, England
Ordnance Equipment.

WALWORTH MFG. COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Steam, Gas Fitters' and Water Users' Tools and Supplies.

THE WOLF COMPANY
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Roller Grain Mills and Gyrator.

WILLIAMSON VISE COMPANY
Bradford, Pennsylvania
Double Swivel Vises.

S. A. WOODS MACHINE COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Wood-working Machinery.

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY
Bayonne, New Jersey
Water Tube Boiler, Semi-Marine Type.

S. F. BOWSER
Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Measuring Pumps and Storage Tanks.

DE LAVAL STEAM TURBINE COMPANY
Trenton, New Jersey
Steam Turbines.

HEINE BOILER COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Water Tube Boilers.

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Gasoline Engines.

PITTSBURGH METER COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Gas Meter.

RENEROW BRIQUETTE MACHINE COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Briquette Machine.

ROBBINS BELT CONVEYOR COMPANY
New York
Belt Conveyor.

WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Gas Producer Engines and Stoker.

R. D. WOOD & COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Gas Producers.

TINNIUS OLSEN AND COMPANY
Philadelphia
Automatic Cement Testing Machine 200,000 Pounds Capacity. Universal Testing Machine 50,000 Pounds Capacity. Hydraulic Compression Testing Machine.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT
MEXICO

GENERAL M. MONDRAGON
Mexico City
Guns of Different Systems and Artillery Materials.

MUSEO DE ARTILLERIA
Mexico City
Collection of Small Models of Guns. (Various Types.)

WAR DEPARTMENT
Mexico City
Collection of "Mondragon," "Mayen" and Other Systems of Rifles.

FUNDICION NACIONAL
Mexico City
Collection of Shells and Fuses (Various Systems and Classes).

SILVER MEDALS

ADVANCE PUMP & COMPRESSOR COMPANY
Battle Creek, Michigan
Duplex Steam Pump.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
Indianapolis, Indiana
Gasoline Engines.

BALTIMORE BELTING COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Leather Belting.

WILLIAM BARTLEY & SONS
Bartley, New Jersey
Portable Saw-Mill.

BULLARD AUTOMATIC WRENCH COMPANY
Providence, Rhode Island
Automatic Wrenches.

CROCKER WHEELER ELECTRIC COMPANY
Ampere, New Jersey
One C. W. 3 H. P. D. C. Motor and Starter Driving Dairy Machinery.

CHICAGO BELTING COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
"Sea Lion" Waterproof Leather Belting.

CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
"The Little Shaver" Floor Scraper.

CUSTER COUPLING COMPANY
Bradford, Pennsylvania
Pipe Coupling.

DAVENPORT ICE CLIPPING MACHINE COMPANY
Davenport, Iowa
Ice Clipping Machine.

GIBSON IRON WORKS COMPANY
Jersey City, New Jersey
Dumping Grates.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois
Gasoline Engines.

JORDAN BROS.
New York City
Jordan Commutator Truing Device.

KEELY-SPRINGFIELD ROAD ROLLER COMPANY
Springfield, Ohio
Road Rollers Used on Exposition Grounds.

McDONALD BROTHERS PITLESS SCALE COMPANY
Pleasant Hill, Missouri
Pitless Wagon Scale.

MIDDLETOWN MACHINE COMPANY
Middletown, Ohio
Liquid Fuel and Gas Engines (Liquid Fuels and Gas Engines).

MINNESOTA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
North St. Paul, Minnesota
Gravity Roller Conveyors.

MORAN FLEXIBLE STEAM JOINT COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky
Flexible Joints.

NEW YORK LEATHER BELTING COMPANY
New York City
Leather Belting.

PHILLIPS PRESSED STEEL PULLEY WORKS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pressed Steel Pulleys.

RICHMOND FORGINGS CORPORATION
Richmond, Virginia
Drop Forgings.

SOUTHERN CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY
Charlotte, North Carolina
Concrete Machinery.

FRED J. STEULP
Muskegon, Michigan
Steulp Automatic Safety Water Gauge.

WILSON SAW & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Port Huron, Michigan
Saws.

WAGNER ELECTRIC COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Single Phase Alternating Current Motor and Motor Generator Set.

UNDER FEED STOKER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois
Under Feed Stoker.

WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER AND PULVERIZER COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Crusher.

COLLECTIVE FOREIGN EXHIBIT
MEXICO

ALMACENES DE ARTILLERIA
Mexico City
Collection of Models of Guns, Ammunition Wagons, Field Forge and Equipment.

BRONZE MEDALS

J. D. AUSTIN
Tampa, Florida
Hoisting Engine and Trolley Conveyor.

J. W. CARTER
Abilene, Texas
Eclipse Electric Light Drop Cord Adjuster.

DAVIS FIRE ESCAPE COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Portable Fire Escape.

ELECTRIC BLOWER COMPANY
Newton Center, Massachusetts
Electric Forge Blower.

HIGH POINT MACHINE COMPANY
High Point, North Carolina
Steam Engine Saw and Gas Cylinder.

J. H. HUNTZINGER
Norfolk, Virginia
Pen and Pencil Holder Machine.

CHARLES PETRIE
St. Johns, Newfoundland
Cable and Rope Cutting Device.

W. H. STEWART
St. Louis, Missouri
Sewer Cleaning Machine.

STERLING ELECTRIC MOTOR COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio
Monorail Motors.

VIRGINIA PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky
Model of Water Tube Steam Boiler.

MILTON WENGER
New Holland, Pennsylvania
Quick Acting Wrench.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OHIO VALLEY PULLEY WORKS
Maysville
All Wood Pulleys.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

GOLD MEDALS

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY
New York City
Locomotives.

ANDERSON SPARK-PLUG COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Spark-Plugs.

ATLANTIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY
New York City
Atlantic Steam Shovel.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Locomotives.

THE J. G. BRILL COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Convertible and Semi-Convertible Cars, City and Interurban Trucks.

BUFFALO GASOLINE MOTOR COMPANY
Buffalo, New York
Buffalo Gasoline Motors.

CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY
Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Steel Cars.

CHESAPEAKE LAUNCH & MOTOR COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Gasoline Motors.

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Corry, Pennsylvania
Geared Locomotive.

COSTON SIGNAL COMPANY, INC.
New York City
Marine Night Signals, Water Lights and Ship Rockets.

DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio
Stoddard-Dayton Automobiles.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois
Auto Buggy.

LACKAWANNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Newburgh, New York
Valveless Two-Cycle Marine Motors.

LAMB BOAT AND ENGINE COMPANY
Clinton, Iowa
Four-Cycle Marine Gasoline Engines.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRYDOCK COMPANY
Newport News, Virginia
Model of Ship Fully Equipped.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Full Section of Tunnel Under Hudson River and Models and Maps and Drawings.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Historical Display Illustrating the Development of Commerce.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
All Steel Pullman Sleeping Car.

RAPID MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan
Commercial Power Wagons, Trucks, Busses, Sight-Seeing Cars.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, INC.
New York City
Diving Apparatus, Pneumatic Tire, Valves, Hose, Hot Water Bottle Stopples, Hose Couplings, Fittings.

THE STANDARD STEEL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Steel Tires and Steel Tired Wheels, Solid Forged and Rolled Steel Wheels, Open Hearth Steel Springs of Various Types.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. COMPANY
South Bend, Indiana
Gasoline and Electric Automobiles, Studebaker Vehicles and Harness.

GEO. H. TERRY COMPANY
New York City
Marine Gasoline Engines, Reversing Propellers, Boat and Engine Equipments.

TRUSCOTT BOAT & AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
St. Joseph, Michigan
Boat and Auto Supplies.

TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. COMPANY
St. Joseph, Michigan
Launches and Motors.

THE WALBORN & RIKER COMPANY
Saint Paris, Ohio
Pony & Cob Type Pleasure Vehicles.

A. WRENN & SONS
Norfolk, Virginia
Carriages, Buggies, Harness and Saddles.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

MEXICO

ALMACENES DE ARTILLERIA
Mexico City
Forage Wagon and Equipment.

CUERPO MEDICO
Mexico City
Ambulance Wagon and Equipment.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
Mexico City
Saddle for Rural Soldier.

GENERAL M. MONDRAGON
Mexico City
Pack Saddle for Use in the Army and Battery Wagon and Equipment.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Mexico City
37 mm. Hotchkiss Gun Carriage, Ammunition Wagon, Limber and Equipment.

HAITI

J. B. HILARION CAYEMITE
Port-au-Prince
Saddle, Bridle, Straps, Head-Stall, Leg-Guard.

WELBY CATTS PRESSOIR
Port-au-Prince
One Saddle.

SILVER MEDALS

AMERICAN MONORAIL COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Monorail Railway System with Equipment.

J. BOLICK
Conover, North Carolina
Steel Wheel.

H. H. FRANKLIN & CO.
Syracuse, New York
Model "D" Air-Cooled Motor Car.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Complete Vestibuled, Steam Heated and Electric Lighted F. F. V.

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Kokomo, Indiana
Chassis.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
New York
Models of Fulton's Original Steamboat, the "Clermont," 1807, and the Steamer "Hendrick Hudson," 1907.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Buggies, Driving Wagons and Surreys.

THE LANE & DEGROOT COMPANY
Long Island City, New York
Life Boat and Collapsible Boat.

WM. J. OLIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Knoxville, Tennessee
Complete Mining and Contractors' Equipment.

TOPPAN BOAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Toppan Power Dories, Whaleboat Launches and Engines.

U. S. HAME COMPANY
Buffalo, New York
Hames.

VELIE CARRIAGE COMPANY
Moline, Illinois
Buggies, Driving Wagons, Surreys.

WORCESTER PRESSED STEEL COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Pressed Steel Product for Automobiles and Motor Boats, etc.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MICHIGAN WHEEL COMPANY
Grand Rapids
Marine Propellers.

MORGAN & WRIGHT
Detroit
Bicycle Tires, Molded Rubber Goods, and Sundries.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. H. BUTLER & SONS
Suffolk, Virginia
Logging Wagon, Lumber Carriage, Edney Stake and Holder for Logging Cars.

LOOK & LINCOLN
Marion, Virginia
Heavy Wagon for Logging and Trucking Purposes.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Transportation Appliances Manufactured Along the Line of Railway.

S. M. WILBOURN
Buena Vista, Virginia
Wilbourn Saddles.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

MEXICO

WAR DEPARTMENT
Mexico City
Artillery and Cavalry Saddles and Harness.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NARCISO ALONSO
Sto. Domingo City
Saddle, Stirrups and Bridle.

ITALY

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
Florio-Rubattino, Rome, Italy
Model of S. S. Re Vittorio and Statistics.

BRONZE MEDALS

J. K. BROWN
Wichita, Kansas
"Excelsior" Single Blade Steel Curry-comb.

GILBERT D. BUCHANAN
Saratoga, Wyoming
Brake Mechanism for Vehicles.

GEORGE W. CRANE
Veedersburg, Indiana
Dumping Wagon.

JOHN G. HELVIN
Norfolk, Virginia
Hand-Made Copper Horse Shoes.

HOUSE COLD TIRE SETTER COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri
Cold Tire Setter.

KILBOURNE & JACOBS MFG. COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio
Steel Wheelbarrows, Wheel Scrapers, Drag
Metal Life-Boat.
Scrapers and Four Wheel Baggage Truck.

DAVID KAHNWEILERS SONS
Newport News, Virginia
Metal Life-Boat.

HARTWELL LAMBERT
Fitzgerald, Georgia
Draft Attachment for Wagons.

OLD DOMINION IRON & NAIL WORKS COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
The Hammer Brand of Horse and Mule Shoes.

JAMES A. PERRY
Burgaw, North Carolina
Self-Loading Log Cart.

GEORGE S. PRESCOTT
New London, Connecticut
Stall Cleaner.

RACINE BOAT MFG. COMPANY
Muskegon, Michigan
Racine Canoes.

TAYLOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
High Bridge, New Jersey
Panama Dipper Tooth.

F. P. WHITE
Shallotte, North Carolina
Vehicle Shaft Brace.

J. S. WILLIAMS
Hurley, South Dakota
Wheel Washer.

HIRAM WELLERS SONS
Trenton, New Jersey
Model of Open Pleasure Launch.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

HAWESVILLE HUB & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Hawesville, Kentucky
Wooden Hubs.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

HIGH POINT BUGGY COMPANY
High Point, North Carolina
Cushion Tire Runabout and Top Buggy.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

VIRGINIA CARRIAGE FACTORY, INC.
Roanoke, Virginia
Light Carriage.

SALEM WAGON COMPANY
Salem, Virginia
Farm Wagon.

J. V. WORTHINGTON
Buena Vista, Virginia
Wilbourne Saddle-trees and Block Stirrups.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN
San Juan, Azua
Pack-Saddle and Head-Stall of Halter.

DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT
San Juan, Azua
Pack-Saddle and Side Bags.

DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT
San Jose, Azua
Head-Stall of Halter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GOLD MEDALS

S. BERNHEIMER & SON
Port Gibson, Mississippi
Allen Long Staple Cotton.

ANGELL & CASH
Providence, Rhode Island
Specimens of Plants and Insects Preserved in Riker Mounts.

THE CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
Lawn Weeders Used at the Exposition.

CHAMPION POTATO MACHINERY COMPANY
Hammond, Indiana
O. K. Champion Two Horse Elevator Potato Digger.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY
Newburgh, New York
Hand, Horse and Motor Lawn Mowers.

ARTHUR COWEE
Berlin, New York
Gladiolii in Beds.

THE CORNO MILLS COMPANY
East St. Louis, Missouri
Corno Hen Feed and Corno Chicken Feed.

FRANCIS DANZENBAKER
Norfolk, Virginia
Bee Smoker.

DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Ottumwa, Iowa
Mowers, Hay Machinery, Corn Cutters and Grinding Mill.

DEERE & CO.
Moline, Illinois
Plows, Cultivators and Harrows.

DEERE & MANSUR COMPANY
Moline, Illinois
Cotton and Corn Planters, Disk Harrows, Disk Cultivators, Shellers, Hay Loader.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Collective Exhibit of Farm Machinery, Wagons and Vehicles.

W. G. EISELLE
West End, New Jersey
Long Branch Cannas.

THE HICKMAN-EBBERT COMPANY
Owensboro, Kentucky
Farm Wagons.

FARMER'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Fruit and Vegetable Packages and Coopers' Supplies.

A. B. FARQUHAR, LTD.
York, Pennsylvania
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Threshers, Grain Drills and Agricultural Implements Generally.

THE GEISER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pennsylvania
Grain Threshers and Wind Stackers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York City
Potash Salts for Fertilizing Purposes.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
New York City
Lawn Grass and Asters.

HUBERT BULB COMPANY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Flowering Bulbs.

HUNTLEY MFG. COMPANY
Silver Creek, New York
Grain and Coffee Machinery.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois
Hay Tedder, Manure Spreader, Feed Mills, Corn Sheller, Steel Wagon and Reversible Disc Harrow.

KEMP & BURPEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Syracuse, New York
Manure Spreader.

S. D. MATTHEWS
Hamilton, North Carolina
Comb Honey.

W. C. MEADOWS & SON
Poors Knob, North Carolina
White Flint Granite Mills.

MOLINE WAGON COMPANY
Moline, Illinois
Farm Wagons.

THE NEW CENTURY GATE
Hennessey, Oklahoma
New Century Gate.

THE POCOMOKE GUANO COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Fertilizer.

PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER COMPANY
Peoria, Illinois
Fertilizer Disc Grain Drill.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Manufactured Tobacco.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Fertilizers.

SALT SPECIALTY COMPANY
Brooklyn, New York
Sanitary Salt Feeders and Compressed Salt Cakes.

CHARLES SCOTT
Rosedale, Mississippi
Cotton.

STOVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Freeport, Illinois
Wind mills and Power Grinding Mills.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Blacksburg, Virginia
Methods and Illustrations of Instruction in Dairying and Economic Entomology.

THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
White Rolls Cigarettes.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Hartford
Collective Agricultural Exhibit.

EDMUND HALLADAY
Suffield
Leaf Tobacco.

GEORGIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF GEORGIA
Atlanta
Collective Agricultural Exhibit.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville
White Burley and Dark Tobacco.

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville
Hemp.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CAWSTON OSTRICH FARM
South Pasadena
Ostrich Feathers, Plumes and Boas.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES
Los Angeles
Collective Exhibit of Products of Counties.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
Raw Silk, Silk Cocoons, Silk Worms.

JOHNSON & MUSSER
Los Angeles
Collection of Commercial Beans—Twenty-two Varieties.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

LEA BEATTY
Shreveport
Triumph Seed Cotton.

BOLAND MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New Orleans
Model Rice Mills and Warehouses.

CHATTANOOGA PLOW COMPANY, LTD.
Mermentau
Fancy Milled Rice.

T. L. DAVIS
Shreveport
Yellow Dent Corn.

W. J. DAWSON
Brenton
Comb Honey, Extracted Honey, Wax and Honey Vinegar.

J. DEMOSS
Plain Dealing
White Dent Corn.

W. W. DUSON AND BRO.
Crowley
Sheaf Rice—Honduras and Japan.

GUEYDAN RICE MILLING COMPANY
Gueydan
Fancy Milled Honduras and Japan Rice.

LOUISIANA RICE IRRIGATION AND MILLING COMPANY
Crowley
Fancy Milled Honduras Rice.

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Wax Models of Sugar Cane and Rice Fields and Cotton Plant.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY STATION
Baton Rouge
Hay and Forage Crops.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
Relief Map of Louisiana Showing Principal Agricultural Features of the State.

GEORGE E. MANN
Dalcour
Broom Straw.

COL. F. L. MAXWELL
Mound
Bender Cotton.

J. BURRISS McGEHEE
Laurel Hill
Lespedeza Hay and Seed.

NATIONAL RICE MILLING COMPANY
New Orleans
Rice Mill Products and By-Products.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE
New Orleans
Type Samples of Commercial Grades of Cottons.

GEN. J. A. PRUDHOMME
Bermuda
Long Staple Cotton.

EDGAR ROBICHAUX AND SON
Raceland
Creole Onion Seed.

G. WILLIAM SCHLICHTEN
New Orleans
Ramie Floss and Fiber.

COL. CHARLES SCHULER
Keatchie
Griffin Upland Cotton.

ST. JAMES PERIQUE TOBACCO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Lutcher
Perique Tobacco Leaf and Carrots.

SUGAR EXPERIMENT STATION
New Orleans
Charts, Photos, Reports, Sugar and Laboratory Outfits, Chemicals and Sugar House Products, Sugar Canes.

S. L. WRIGHT
Crowley
Sheaf Japan Rice.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEO. E. HILTON
Fremont
Honey.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Collective Exhibit of Grains in Straw and in Grain.

MISSOURI COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibits of Agricultural Products.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibit of Corn.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

P. J. McMILLAN
Henderson
Leaf Tobacco.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
Charlotte
Cotton Seed and Its Products.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

H. K. LEE
New Guilford
Rambouilette Fleece Wool.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Corn Exhibit.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Grains, Grasses, and Sedges in the Straw.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Beeswax, Honey, Bee Keepers' Supplies.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Small Grain and Grass Seeds.

OHIO STATE EXPERIMENT STATION
Wooster
Fifty-seven Varieties of Wheat.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Beans and Peas.

OKLAHOMA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OKLAHOMA-JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY
Oklahoma City
Collective Exhibit of Agriculture.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MAJ. JULIAN MITCHELL
Charleston
Cotton.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION
Columbia
Cotton Seed and Products.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia
Collective Agricultural Exhibit

S. G. STONY
Charleston
Rice.

BENJ. WILLIAMSON
Darlington
Tobacco.

McIVER WILLIAMSON
Darlington
Corn.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ASSOCIATED PEANUT COMPANIES OF VIRGINIA
Suffolk
Graded Peanuts.

T. E. CHAMBERS
Era
Graded Leaf Tobacco.

DANVILLE TOBACCO ASSOCIATION
Danville
Leaf Tobacco.

G. O. TUCK & CO.
Danville
Leaf Tobacco Stems and Scrap.

E. K. VICTOR & CO.
Richmond
Leaf Tobacco.

VIRGINIA STATE COMMISSION
Richmond
Collective Exhibit of the Agricultural Resources of the State.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE EXHIBIT

A. COHN & CO.
Amsterdam, Georgia
Sumatra Tobacco.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products Along Lines of C. & O. Railway.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CAROLINA RICE MILLS
Goldsboro, North Carolina
Rice and Rice Products.

PEANUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Suffolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Peanuts and Peanut Products.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE W. A. BROWN TOBACCO COMPANY
Martinsville, Virginia
Old Log Cabin Plug Chewing Tobacco.

ALBERTI AND COMPANY
Bedford City, Virginia
Dark Leaf Tobacco Grown in Bedford County, Virginia.

SPARROW AND GRAVELY
Martinsville, Virginia
Manufactured Tobacco.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE OWL COMMERCIAL COMPANY
Quincy, Florida
Florida Tobacco.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Collective Display of Products Obtained Along Line of Road.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. L. PETTY & CO.
Lexington, Kentucky
Leaf Tobacco.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Collection of Agricultural Products.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Romana, Seibo
Leaf Tobacco.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Samana
Cocoanuts.

CARLOS BAEZ LAVANDIER
Samana
Giant Cocoanuts.

SRES. PELLERANO POU & CO.
Sto. Domingo
Honey.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

J. C. L. DIQUINI
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Cigars.

EUGENE F. NAZOU
Cap-Haitien, Haiti
Honey.

SILVER MEDALS

THE AMERICAN WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio
Dairy Churns and Washing Machines.

BERKELEY CHEMICAL COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Fertilizer.

CHATTANOOGA IMPLEMENT AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Disc Plows.

CHATTANOOGA WAGON COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Farm Wagons.

CORDELAY AND HAYES
New York City
Fircotta Vases for Florists' Use.

FRANK CUMMINGS BULB & PLANT COMPANY
Meridian, Mississippi
Cannas and Caladiums.

ECONOMY SILO & TANK COMPANY
Frederick, Maryland
Silos and Tanks.

GORDON & GORDON
Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Pea Harvester.

HAMPTON GUANO COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Fertilizer.

J. G. HARRISON SONS
Berlin, Maryland
Nursery Stock.

T. J. KING
Richmond, Virginia
A "Weeder Chopper."

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, INC.
Germantown, Pennsylvania
Meehan's Mallow Marvels.

HENRY F. MICHELL COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Cannas.

EUGENE MOULIE
Jacksonville, Florida
Trees, Pollen Collecting Device, Soap Nut and Products.

PERENNIAL GARDEN COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio
Pink Baby Rambler Rose, "Annie Muller."

PITTSBURGH TUBULAR WHIFFLETREE COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
"The Everlasting" Tubular Steel Eveners, Whiffletrees, Neck Yokes, and Vehicle Forgings.

ELMORE S. RICHARDSON
Edgerton, Ohio
Drinking Fountain for Watering Poultry, Pet Stock, Pigeons, etc.

JULIUS ROEHRS COMPANY
Rutherford, New Jersey
Bay Trees.

N. W. SAUNDERS
Rockville, Maryland
White Clover Comb Honey.

STATE CROP PEST COMMISSION
Blacksburg, Virginia

GEO. B. TRIPLET
Washington, District of Columbia
Hay Baler.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

E. A. & W. F. FULLER
Suffield
Leaf Tobacco.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville
Collective Exhibit of Corn.

DR. I. W. McGINNIS
New Castle
White Burley Tobacco.

ST. BERNARD MINING COMPANY
Earlington
Grasses and Grains.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ROSS & GERRY
Los Angeles
Lawn Sprinkler.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ATLAS FEED PRODUCTS AND MILLING COMPANY
New Orleans
Molasses Mixed Feed for Dairy and Stock.

AVALON FARM
Alden Bridge
Chops and Grits, and Cowpea Chops and Meal.

J. B. CASTAGNES
White Castle
Silk Cocoons and Silk.

F. DODSON
New Orleans
Alfalfa Varieties.

W. R. DODSON
Baton Rouge
Upland Cotton.

DOUSSAND PERFUMERY COMPANY
New Orleans
Vetivert Root.

J. W. FRANKENBUSH & SONS
New Orleans
Long Staple Upland Cottons.

H. R. FULTON
Baton Rouge
Cotton Varieties in Bolls and Combed Out Staples.

NORTH LOUISIANA EXPERIMENT STATION
Calhoun
Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grasses in Sheaves.

NUTRILINE FEED AND OIL COMPANY
New Orleans
Nutriline Dairy and Stock Feed.

STATE CROP PEST COMMISSION OF LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
Life History of Texas Cattle Fever Tick.

T. IVY WATSON
Calhoun
Bright Leaf Tobacco.

MISSOURI COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibit of Farm Grasses.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Illustrating Live Stock Industry.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibit of Oats.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibit of Wheat.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

A. T. GAMBER
Wakeman
Delane-Merino Fleece Wool.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Fleece Wool.

OKLAHOMA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OKLAHOMA SEED CORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Okalohoma City
Grain Corn, Ear Corn and Kaffir Corn.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. H. BOYD
Cove City
Leaf Tobacco.

HICKORY SEED COMPANY
Hickory
Cleaned Grains and Seeds.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Raleigh
Collective Exhibit of Grains and Seeds.

W. H. ROBERTS
Raleigh
Sheaf Grains and Forage Crops.

R. P. WATSON & CO.
Wilson
Leaf Tobacco.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

EXCELSIOR SEED FARM
Cheraw
Cotton and Corn.

E. J. WATSON
Columbia
Cotton—Showing Experiments in Fixing Types and Improving Staple by Hybridization.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BRUNSWICK COUNTY EXHIBIT
Lawrenceville
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

S. M. BOWMAN
Timberville
White Corn in Ear.

M. F. GAYHEART
Greenville
Rye in the Grain.

C. B. & S. D. MANGUS
Vesuvius
Buckwheat in Grain.

R. A. PATTERSON TOBACCO COMPANY
Richmond
Manufactured Tobacco.

GEN. JOHN E. ROLLER
Harrisonburg
Green Carpet Wheat.

H. J. ROSENBERGER
New Market
Yellow Corn in Ear.

C. R. SANDERSON
Ashby
Brown Shipping Tobacco.

COL. J. T. TILLY
Greenville
Wheat in the Grain.

G. W. TRIMBLE
Swoope
Wheat in the Grain.

A. J. WHEAT
Curtis
Wheat in the Grain.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY
Wilmington, North Carolina
Collective Tobacco Exhibit.

MELCHERS AND COMPANY
Charleston, South Carolina
Rice.

W. W. GORDON & CO.
Savannah, Georgia
Sea Island Cotton.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT & SON
Wilmington, North Carolina
Short Staple Cottons.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Natural Leaf Tobacco.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LAND and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT)
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit in Agriculture.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LAND and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT)
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Cotton and Cotton By-Products.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LAND and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT)
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Tobacco.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE BENTHAL MACHINE COMPANY
Suffolk, Virginia
Peanut Picker.

MAC. H. NANCE
Davis Mills, Virginia
Dark Leaf Wrapper Tobacco.

PULASKI COUNTY
Pulaski, Virginia
Collective Exhibit Farm Products, Grasses, Cereals, etc.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN HEMP COMPANY
Lexington, Kentucky
Hemp.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

H. BERETA & CO.
Samana
Cocoanuts.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Collective Exhibit of Bees' Wax and Honey.

JOSE FOLENTINO
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Cigarettes, Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Chick Peas.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Leaf Tobacco.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Collective Exhibit of Castor Oil Seeds, Beans and Tobacco.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Leaf Tobacco.

GERUNDA & BUSTAMANTE
Samana
Cigars.

PEREZ HERMANOS
Seibo
Bene-Seed.

F. LAVANDERO & CO.
Sto. Domingo City
Cigarettes.

RICHARD SOLLNER
S. de los Caballeros
Cigarettes.

BRONZE MEDALS

CONRAD APPEL
Darmstadt, Germany
Grass Seeds.

PERCY TRIPP BAILEY
Newport, Rhode Island
Anchoring Device for Metal Fence Posts.

HENRY P. BOGGS
Mosiertown, Pennsylvania
Trap Gun.

ANDREW BOWERS
Stroud, Oklahoma
Cement Fence Post.

WM. E. ELLIOTT
De Kalb, Illinois
Fly Shield for Horses.

THE HARRIMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Harriman, Tennessee
Cotton Seed Dropper.

JOSEPH KOPESAY
South Bend, Indiana
Lawn or Garden Sprinkler.

J. H. PARSONS
Florida, New York
Folding Crate Box.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEO. A. HARMON
Suffield
Leaf Tobacco.

L. B. HASS & CO.
Hartford
Leaf Tobacco.

W. C. MILLER
Hartford
Leaf Tobacco.

W. S. PINNEY
Suffield
Leaf Tobacco.

A. N. SHEPARD
Portland
Leaf Tobacco.

E. WEAVER
West Suffield
Leaf Tobacco.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville
Collective Agricultural Exhibit.

WOOD, STUBBS & CO.
Louisville
Field and Garden Seeds.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. E. ADGER
Aldenbridge
Long Staple Upland Cotton.

B. F. AVERY & SONS
New Orleans
Models of Sugar Agricultural Implements.

R. E. BLOUIN
New Orleans
Ramie Stalks.

J. DeMOSS
Plain Dealing
White Oats and Wheat in Sheaf.

J. STECKLER SEED COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans
Farm and Garden Seeds.

CAPT. J. M. WHITE
Cedarton
Raw and Scoured Wool.

MARYLAND COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEORGE MORRISON
Baltimore
Palms and Crotons.

MISSOURI COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City,
Collective Exhibit of Alfalfa.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City,
Middling Cotton.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. H. ROBBINS
Raleigh
Sheaf Grains and Forage Crops.

R. P. THOMAS
Cofield
Corn.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BOYD & KING
Hillsboro
Cheviot Fleece Wool.

CLARKE BROTHERS
Freeport
Rambouilette Fleece Wool.

FRED. FREY
Georgetown
White Burley Tobacco.

H. P. MILLER
Sunbury
Dorset Fleece Wool.

NILES BROS.
Circleville
Broom Corn.

WAYNE C. POSTLE
Camp Chase
Cheviot Fleece Wool.

L. H. ROSS
Bucyrus
Shropshire Fleece Wool.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BOMBAYREED JARDINIERE COMPANY
Columbia
Bombayreed Jardinieres.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Charlotte
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

M. L. AREHART
Middlebrook
Wheat in the Grain.

W. B. BAINE
De Los
Wheat in the Grain.

J. LACY BLACK
Staunton
Yellow Seed Corn and Oats in the Grain.

M. G. BROADUS
Smoots
Fulcaster Wheat in the Grain.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Chesterfield C. H.
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

J. W. CHURCHMAN
Staunton
Barley in the Grain.

COFFMAN BROS.
Harrisonburg
Timothy Hay in Bales.

J. W. VAN FOSSEN
Staunton
Wheat in the Grain.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY EXHIBIT
Dinwiddie C. H.
General Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

W. W. HAMILTON
Swoope
Wheat in the Grain.

M. F. GILKERSON
Staunton
Fall Barley in the Grain.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY
Smithfield
General Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

J. E. JOHNSTON & CO.
Farmville
Leaf Tobacco.

MRS. SAM HOUSER
Spottswood
Strawberry and Red Corn in Ear.

J. H. HUMPHRIES
Greenville
Wheat in the Grain.

R. ALLEN KAY
New London
Wheat in the Grain.

ISAAC J. KEISTER
Stuarts Draft
Wheat in the Grain.

MINNICK & AREHART
Timberville
Timothy Hay in Bales.

R. W. MOFFETT
Staunton
Oats in the Grain.

J. M. MOREHEAD
Pulaski
Canada Flint Wheat in the Grain.

S. M. PAGE
Red Hill
Wheat in the Grain.

MRS. ESTEL PATTERSON
Middlebrook
Orchard Grass in the Seed.

GEO. W. PILSON
Staunton
Rye in the Grain.

LE ROY ROPER SONS & CO.
Petersburg
Black African Export Leaf Tobacco.

C. T. SMITH
Croxton
Smith's Early Wheat.

R. A. STRICKLER
Raphine
Wheat in the Grain.

SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Waverly
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products.

JEREMIAH WAKEMAN
Fishers Hill
Fulcaster Wheat in the Grain.

T. H. WAKER
Staunton
Barley in the Grain.

WALLERSTEIN PRODUCE COMPANY
Richmond
Wool in Bales.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Wilmington, North Carolina
Collective Exhibit of Cotton.

E. H. DAUGHTRIDGE
Rocky Mount, North Carolina
Short Staple Cotton.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN HEMP COMPANY
Lexington, Kentucky
Hemp.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. H. ASTON
Meadow View, Virginia
Farm and Mill Products and Farm Photographs.

T. E. HICKS
Davis Mills, Virginia
Dark Leaf Wrapper Tobacco.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Agricultural Products and Miniature Buildings of Model Farm.

ROANOKE COUNTY
Salem, Virginia
Farm Products.

SOUTH ATLANTIC CIGAR COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Cigars.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Florida Plants.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Models Representing the Old and New Methods of Baling and Transportation of Cotton.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Corn.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Romana, Seibo
Rice.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Seibo, La Romana
Vija Fruit Seed.

M. & J. GALVA DEL COCO
San Juan, Azua
Tobacco.

TORIBIO L. GARCIA
Monte Cristi
Cotton.

CHRISTIAN LIED
Sto. Domingo City
Cigars.

SRA. VINDA MARTINEZ
Monte Cristi
Bees' Wax.

CEFERINO MORALES
Seibo
Tobacco Leaf.

JOSE PEGUERO
Sto. Domingo
Cigars.

M. PINA & CO.
San Juan, Azua
Manufactured Tobacco.

RICHARD SOLLNER
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Cigarettes.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT

INFANZON & RODRIGUEZ
Mayaguez, Porto Rico
Manufactured Tobacco.

PORTO RICAN — AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
San Juan, Porto Rico
Leaf Manufactured Tobacco.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

(Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Flowers and Nuts.)

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

GOLD MEDALS

MAXWELL BROS.
Rockyhill
Cranberries.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Storrs
Continuous Display of Fruits.

WESTLAND FARM
Pomfret
Continuous Display of Apples.

C. N. BAKER
Andover
Apples.

CONNECTICUT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Milford
Collective Exhibit of Fruits.

SILVER MEDALS

MRS. H. A. EATON
Windham
Cranberries.

GREENFIELD COUNTRY CLUB
Fairfield
Apples.

GEO. F. PLATT & SON
Milford
Apples.

BRONZE MEDALS

DWIGHT S. FANTON
Westport
Wealthy Apples.

HENRY HOGAN
Westville
Pears.

NORMAN S. PLATT
Milford
Elberta Peaches.

S. D. WOODRUFF & SONS
Orange
Fruits.

STATE OF GEORGIA

GOLD MEDALS

THE STATE OF GEORGIA
Collective Exhibit of Fruits.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA
A Continuous Display of Garden Vegetables and Melons.

SILVER MEDAL

MRS. DANIEL G. HEIDT
Guyton
Chrysanthemums.

STATE OF MARYLAND

GOLD MEDALS

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION
Baltimore
Collective Horticultural Exhibit.

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION
Baltimore
Continuous Display of Cut Flowers.

JOHN COOK
Baltimore
Roses and Chrysanthemums.

FLORISTS' EXCHANGE
Baltimore
Cut Flowers.

MRS. H. B. JACOBS
Baltimore
Roses and Chrysanthemums.

GEORGE MORRISON
Baltimore
Cut Flowers, American Beauty Roses and Chrysanthemums.

ISAAC MOSS
Govanstown
Cut Roses, Carnations and Chrysanthemums.

J. J. PERRY
Baltimore
Cut Flowers.

R. VINCENT, JR.
White Marsh
Dahlias.

J. W. KERR
Denton
Nuts.

J. SPENCER LAPHAM
Goldsboro
Fruits and Vegetables.

S. L. BYRN
Cambridge
Cantaloupes and Tomatoes.

HENRY TRAIL
Frederick County
Chrysanthemums.

WEBBER & SONS
Oakland
Display of Cauliflower.

SANGER BROS.
Cordova
Continuous Display of Fruit and Vegetables.

W. F. ALLEN
Salisbury
Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS
Berlin
Fruits.

WEBBER & SONS
Oakland
Cut Flowers, Carnations, Chrysanthemums and Peonies.

A. T. GOLDSBORO
Wesley Heights
Strawberries.

SILVER MEDALS

F. C. BAUER
Govanstown
Chrysanthemums.

C. W. ROE
Easton
Chrysanthemums.

C. L. SEYBOLD
Baltimore
Cut Flowers.

W. E. SCHOCKLEY
Goldsboro
Peaches, Delaware Elberta.

JOHN S. BARNHART
Denton
Apples and Cantaloupes.

MISS M. EVANS
Rolphs
Kieffer Pears.

J. S. HARRIS
Coleman
Apples—Winter.

J. AIKENHEAD
Easton
Strawberries.

M. GOLDSBORO
Easton
Vegetables.

FRANK A. WHITE
Easton
Tomatoes.

E. P. COHILL
Hancock
Fruits.

MISS E. WILLING
Nanticoke
Kieffer Pears.

F. H. PETERS
Snow Hill
Pears.

MARYLAND EXPERIMENT STATION
College Park
Collection of Fruits.

BRONZE MEDALS

Z. H. PHELPS
Brooklyn
Potatoes.

ALEXANDER McCORMICK
Vegetables.

A. H. ROGERS
Shockey
York Imperial Apples.

GUS SEILER
Baltimore
Tomatoes.

J. R. DAVIS
Woodbine
Fruits and Vegetables.

J. A. DAVIS
Goldsboro
Lucretia Dewberries.

W. T. SEWARD
Goldsboro
Strawberries.

J. L. SCOTT
Goldsboro
Elberta Peaches.

J. OBER
Goldsboro
Tomatoes.

W. SAPP
Goldsboro
Potatoes.

MISS D. C. KELLEY
Preston
Fruits and Vegetables.

W. F. ZIEGLER
Henderson
Elberta Peaches.

E. E. BROWN
Calvert
Vegetables.

J. HAYES McCAULEY
Leeds
Sweet Potatoes.

W. W. COBEY
Grayton
Winesap Apples.

J. B. ANDREWS
Hurlock
Watermelon.

L. N. CORKRAN
Rhodesdale
Cantaloupes—Eden Gem.

W. McCOLLOCH BROWN
Oakland
Apples.

C. C. BROWN
Chestertown
Bartlett Pears.

R. BENTLEY THOMAS
Ednor
Apples.

E. P. THOMAS
Ednor
Fruits and Vegetables.

F. A. SELLMAN
Beltsville
Cabbage, Landreth's Late Flat Dutch.

H. A. DRURY
McKendree
York Imperial Apples.

F. E. MATTHEWS
Pocomoke
Fruits and Vegetables.

DR. CHARLES LOWNDES
Easton
Fruits and Vegetables, Pears.

MRS. M. B. THOMPSON
Easton
Japanese Plums.

ROBERT SYMONS
Easton
Apples.

J. P. BLESSING
Brownsville
Vegetables and Fruits.

C. D. SPRECKER
Hagerstown, R. F. D. ½
Vegetables, Potatoes.

AARON NEWCOMER
Smithburg
Apples.

A. L. TOWSON
Smithburg
Fruits.

S. B. LOOSE
Edgemont
Peaches.

J. A. NICODEMUS
Edgemont
Grapes and Plums.

J. W. HALL
Marion
Strawberries.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

GOLD MEDALS

SAM H. JAMES
Mound
Pecans.

JOHN MEYER
New Orleans
Madarin Oranges in Liquid.

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Collective Exhibit of Fruits and Vegetables.

EDGAR RICHARDSON & SON
Raceland
Creole Lemons.

CHAS. E. PABST
Ocean Springs, Mississippi
Pecans and Japanese Persimmons.

SILVER MEDALS

WILLIS J. COUDRON
New Iberia
Main White Buck Peanuts.

MRS. A. DUSTMAN
Nairn
Oranges in Liquid.

A. COMMANDE
New Orleans
Pomeloes in Liquid.

BRONZE MEDALS

CLINGMAN NURSERY COMPANY
Keithville
Paragon Chestnuts.

MRS. J. W. PUGH
Remy
Pecans.

DR. A. GUILBEAU
Breaux Bridge
Lemons in Liquid.

E. ROCKEFELLER
Jewella
Japan Persimmons in Liquid.

R. S. MOORE
Naomi
Washington Navel Oranges in Liquid.

J. DeMOSS
Plain Dealing
Kieffer Pears.

BLANCHARD
New Orleans
Merlitons in Liquid.

R. E. BLOUIN
New Orleans
Guavas in Liquid.

A. H. ATHEN
Southport
Winter Cucumbers in Liquid.

F. A. QUINETTE
New Orleans
Kumquats in Liquid.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

GOLD MEDALS

T. A. SMITH
Frankfort
Apples.

J. W. VAN DEMAN
Benzonia
Fruits.

MRS. H. C. WARD
Pontiac
Fruits.

SILVER MEDALS

F. M. BENHAM
Grand Rapids
Fruits.

WM. K. MUNSON
Grand Rapids
Grapes.

STATE OF MISSOURI

GOLD MEDALS

STATE OF MISSOURI
Jefferson City
Collective Exhibit of Horticulture.

N. F. MURRAY
Oregon
Continuous Display of Fruits.

ARTHUR T. NELSON
Lebanon
Continuous Display of Fruits.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

GOLD MEDALS

J. E. PHILLIPS
Cameron
Lucretia Dewberries.

JOHN HUTTENHAUER
Southern Pines
Peaches.

J. M. SLOAN
Belmont
Watermelon Weighing One Hundred Pounds.

SOUTHERN VINEYARD COMPANY
Sandy Cross
Scuppernong Grapes.

SPARGER ORCHARD COMPANY
Mt. Airy
Apples.

W. A. SIMPKINS
Raleigh
Continuous Exhibit of Vegetables.

T. C. MORRIS
Raleigh
Watermelons.

SILVER MEDALS

NIAGARA FRUIT & VINEYARD COMPANY
Southern Pines
Peaches.

J. VAN LINDLEY ORCHARD COMPANY
Southern Pines
Peaches and Pears.

H. T. CAMPBELL & SON
Taylorville
Apples.

WALTER CLARK
Raleigh
Elberta Peaches.

D. J. CAMPBELL
Aberdeen
Watermelons.

W. H. ROBBINS
Raleigh
Watermelons.

WHITING BROS.
Raleigh
Grapes and Figs.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM
Raleigh
Fruits and Vegetables in Glass.

BRONZE MEDALS

D. C. WHITTED
Chadbourn
Pecans.

OWEN FRAYER
Turkey
Pecans.

W. T. ROWLAND
Taylorville
Apples.

HAYWOOD COUNTY
Waynesville
Collection of Apples.

CAROLINA TRUCKING & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Wilmington
Vegetables.

THEODORE S. MEEKINS
Manteo
Wild Cranberries.

W. R. CRAWFORD
Raleigh
Abundance Plums.

J. H. ROBBINS
Raleigh
Watermelons.

N. B. DAWSON
Coneto
Display of Potatoes.

JESSE BRAKE
Medora
Potatoes.

STATE OF OHIO

GOLD MEDALS

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Horticulture.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Potatoes.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Columbus
Collective Exhibit of Vegetables.

J. C. HOFFMAN
Lancaster
Apples.

LIVINGSTON SEED COMPANY
Columbus
Tomatoes.

U. T. COX
Rockwood
Apples.

J. F. KELLER
Newark
Potatoes.

A. H. POWELL
Newark
Vegetables.

W. W. FARNSWORTH
Apples.

WILLIAM MILLER
Gypsum
Fruits.

M. I. SHIVELE
Chillicothe
Apples.

SILVER MEDALS

M. M. MIESSE
Lancaster
Vegetables.

E. S. TUSSING
Canal Winchester
Vegetables and Fruits.

L. RONDEBUSH
New Richmond
Rome Beauty Apples.

COUNTRY CHILDREN'S HOME
Newark
Celery.

S. R. GILL
Port Clinton
Fruits.

EARL B. TUSSING
Canal Winchester
Nuts and Vegetables.

BRONZE MEDALS

GEORGE LOUCKS
Canal Winchester
Apples.

JACOB FIKE
Leipsic
Fruits and Vegetables.

H. H. OVERMYER
Lindsey
Apples.

S. A. BROOKHART
Wapakoneta
Northern Spy Apples.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

GOLD MEDAL

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Collection of Fruits.

SILVER MEDAL

FRANK HOUSEHOLDER
Guthrie
Apples.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

GOLD MEDAL

J. W. COOPER
Mayesville
Kieffer Pears.

SILVER MEDAL

JOHN S. HORLICK
Charleston
Pecans.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

GOLD MEDALS

VIRGINIA STATE COMMISSION
Collective Exhibit of Fruits.

VIRGINIA STATE COMMISSION
Display of Fruits and Vegetables in Liquid.

EASTERN SHORE PRODUCE EXCHANGE
Onley
Potatoes.

SOUTHERN PRODUCE EXCHANGE
Deans
Garden Vegetables.

EDWARD T. BONHAM
Richmond
Apples Preserved in Liquid.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
General Exhibit of Fruits.

CROZET FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Crozet
Fruits.

CONSOLIDATED ORCHARD COMPANY
Crozet
Fruits.

SAMUEL B. WOODS
Arrow Head
Apples and Chestnuts.

M. L. McCUE & SON
Greenwood
Apples.

S. S. GUERRANT
Callaway
Apples.

JAMES DICKIE
Roseland
Apples.

NORFOLK COUNTY
General Exhibit of Garden Vegetables.

J. LYMAN BABCOCK
Norfolk
Strawberries and Orchard Fruits.

GEORGE W. VIA
Woolwine
Apples.

STUART ORCHARD COMPANY
Stuart
Apples.

CHEW & TYNE
Waynesboro
Apples.

ALPHIN BROS.
Buchanan
Winesap Apples.

LUTHER A. ZIRKLE
Waynesboro
Pilot Apples.

SILVER MEDALS

WALTER WHATELY
Crozet
Apples and Potatoes.

J. W. HUDSON
Covesville
Apples.

W. S. RODES
Afton
Apples.

W. C. L. WILLIAMSON
Norfolk
Vegetables.

J. B. FERRATT, JR.
Norfolk
Vegetables.

J. R. CROMWELL
Norfolk
Cantaloupes.

REGINALD WRIGHT
Portsmouth
Vegetables and Fruits.

J. G. EBERWINE
Deans
Fruits and Vegetables.

W. W. SPROUL
Middlebrook
Potatoes.

W. B. DODGE
Stuarts Draft
Cranberries.

MANN & BROWN
Richmond
Chrysanthemums.

MRS. C. H. BRIMMER
Danville
"Brimmer" Tomatoes.

BRONZE MEDALS

R. L. WAYLAND
Crozet
Apples.

DINWIDDIE BROS.
Greenwood
Apples.

S. B. SURBER
Clifton Forge
Vegetables.

C. F. WIRSHCING
Newport News
Egg Plant.

MISS IRENE J. CARROLL
Fontella
Apples.

BLAND MASSIE
Massie's Mills
Winesap Apples.

T. H. COLEMAN
Covington
Grapes.

W. B. GRISSOM
Blacksburg
Strawberries.

M. W. DENNIS
Deans
Strawberries.

R. R. LAMBERT
Norfolk
Cantaloupes.

WALLACE HAWKINS
Norfolk
Vegetables.

K. Q. BACHUS
Norfolk
Cantaloupes.

W. G. NIVENS
Berkeley
Strawberries.

J. R. MOORE
Norfolk
Cantaloupes.

YOUNG OLD & BRO.
Deep Creek
Vegetables.

WILLIAMS BROS.
Deep Creek
Watermelons.

J. H. ROBERTSON
Deep Creek
Spinach.

W. A. GENTRY
Crozet
Apples.

CHAS. PLUMB
Waynesboro
Lowry's Seedling Apples.

W. F. RICHARDSON
Portsmouth
Lettuce.

L. M. SYLVESTER
Norfolk
Vegetables.

A. S. SEELEY
Norfolk
Vegetables.

S. B. CARNEY, JR.
Portsmouth
Potatoes.

J. M. BROWN
Portsmouth
Sweet Potatoes.

W. I. PEAKE
Churchland
Potatoes.

J. M. JOHNSON
Deep Creek
Potatoes.

T. H. DASHIELL
Smithfield
Cabbage.

W. R. OLD, JR.
Deans
Vegetables.

FRANK WRIGHT
Deans
Vegetables.

AMOS LASSETER
Deans
Cantaloupes.

C. E. SYDNOR
Richmond
Apples.

MRS. L. T. McCORMICK
Lola
Fruits.

ROSE CLIFF FRUIT FARM
Waynesboro
Apples.

W. R. CROCKETT
Draper
Apples.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

GOLD MEDALS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Continuous Display of Fruits.

ALEXANDER CLOHAN
Martinsburg
Continuous Display of Apples.

S. W. MOORE
Elwell
Continuous Display of Apples.

D. A. ARNOLD
Keyser
Apples.

C. S. SCOTT
Sinks Groves
Continuous Display of Apples.

NATHANIEL BACON
Talcott
Fruits.

SILVER MEDALS

J. R. CATROW
Martinsburg
Apples.

J. H. SMITH
Martinsburg
Apples.

J. W. GUSEMAN
Bretz
Cranberries.

B. F. MANN
Fort Spring
Apples.

W. C. MAHAN
Arroyo
Willow Apples.

E. B. JONES
Point Pleasant
Apples.

H. W. MILLER
Paw Paw
Apples.

BRONZE MEDALS

G. W. DANIELS
Gerardstown
Apples.

J. N. THATCHER
Martinsburg
Early Harvest Apples.

J. P. HYDER
Proctor
Rome Beauty Apples.

E. L. CROSS
Ripley
Rome Beauty Apples.

J. B. NEWELL
Newell
Willow Apples.

E. D. HIGH
Davy
Apples.

D. S. HUFFMAN
Moorefield
Apples.

T. J. TAYLOR
St. Marys
Apples.

L. E. VILLERS
Tyler
Russet Apples.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOLD MEDALS

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Los Angeles
Collection of Peanuts.

LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Los Angeles
Fruits Preserved in Liquid.

LOS NIETOS RANCHITO WALNUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Rivera
English Walnuts.

J. H. F. FARCHOW
San Gabriel
Valencia Oranges.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE
Los Angeles
Washington Navel Oranges.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE
Los Angeles
Eureka Lemons.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE
Los Angeles
Eureka Pomeloes.

A. MARTIN
Little Rock
Bartlett Pears.

RIVERS BROS.
Los Angeles
Grapes.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
Continuous Display of Fruits and Vegetables.

W. S. DIETRICK,
San Diego, Julian
Apples, Twenty-One Varieties.

F. L. SHAW
Julian
Apples.

B. F. MILLER
Julian
Apples.

H. F. WILCOX
Julian
Apples.

CHESTER GUNN
Julian
Apples.

W. BREWER
R. F. D. No. 2, Fullerton
"Showme" Peanuts.

SILVER MEDALS

A. A. GAST
Fruitland
Fruits.

GEORGE C. ROEDING
Fresno
Plums.

BRONZE MEDAL

J. B. WAGNER
Pasadena
Wagner's Winter Rhubarb.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOLD MEDALS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY
Jacksonville, Florida
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits and Nuts.

GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY
Jacksonville, Florida
Pecans (Sixteen Named Varieties).

E. V. BLACKMAN
Miami, Florida
Avocadoes.

S. H. POLLOCK
Miami, Florida
Avocadoes.

E. J. BLOUNT
Alva, Florida
Pomeloes.

D. D. SWARTLEY
Green Cove Springs, Florida
Japanese Persimmons.

E. J. EGBERT
Narcoosee, Florida
Pineapples.

CHASE & CO.
Sanford, Florida
Oranges and Pomeloes.

PUNTA GORDA PINERY
Punta Gorda, Florida
Continuous Display of Pineapples.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILWAY
Fruits and Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.

G. M. BACON COMPANY
DeWitt, Georgia
Pecans.

SILVER MEDALS

MRS. C. W. JACOCKS
Formosa, Florida
Pecans.

F. W. INMAN
Winter Haven, Florida
Valencia Oranges.

E. H. YOUNGS
Lakeland, Florida
Guavas.

BRONZE MEDALS

R. B. LEAK
Fort Myers, Florida
Guavas.

T. A. COLLINS
Miami, Florida
Mangoes.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOLD MEDALS

McC. J. SMITH
Seven Springs, North Carolina
Improved Scuppernong Grapes.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Norfolk, Virginia
General Exhibit of Fruits in Liquid.

SILVER MEDALS

P. D. LEWIS
Newberry, North Carolina
Watermelons.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Norfolk County, Virginia
General Exhibit of Pecans and Walnuts.

T. E. HUDSON
Norfolk, Virginia
Vegetables.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BRONZE MEDAL

MRS. WALKER
Bedford City, Virginia
Chestnuts Preserved in Liquid.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOLD MEDALS

W. R. STOKELY
St. Augustine, Florida
A Cylindrical Fruit Box with Compartments and Trays.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Collection of Citrus Fruit from Florida.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GOLD MEDALS

ALBEMARLE ORCHARD COMPANY
Charlottesville, Virginia
Apples.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT)
Washington, District of Columbia
Fruits in Liquid.

SILVER MEDALS

FAY KENYON
Albion, Illinois
Apples.

C. R. WINTERSINGER
Albion, Illinois
Apples.

SOUTHERN STOCK & FARMING COMPANY
Brevard, North Carolina
Vegetables.

COVE LAWN ORCHARD COMPANY
Covesville, Virginia
Apples.

RANGELEY ORCHARD COMPANY
Stuart, Virginia
Apples.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITORS

GOLD MEDALS

JAMES CARTER & CO.
237 High Holborn, London, England
Carter's Feathered Cockscomb (Celosia Plumosia) and Other Annual Flowers.

PETER HENDERSON
New York City
Annual Flowers.

SILVER MEDALS

NORMAN G. KITTRELL
Brownsville, Texas
Grapes and Bananas.

PARKE R. LONGWORTH
Brownsville, Texas
Grapes and Bananas.

H. G. STILLWELL
Brownsville, Texas
Grapes and Bananas.

DEPARTMENT OF FOODS AND ACCESSORIES

GOLD MEDALS

WALTER BAKER & CO.
Dorchester, Massachusetts
Chocolate Preparations, Breakfast Cocoa and Cocoa Butter.

BALLARD & BALLARD
Louisville, Kentucky
"Obelisk" Flour.

MRS. NATHALIE BUCHANAN
Louisville, Kentucky
Brandied Fruits, Fruit Cake and Mince Meat, Pickles, Condiments and Relishes.

L. A. BECKER COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
"20th Century" Sanitary Soda Fountain, "Dripless" Syrup Service, and "Duplex" Cooler System.

THE CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Bottled Beer—"Bronco Export."

THE CROWN CORK AND SEAL COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Bottling Machinery.

CLIMAX ICE MACHINE SUPPLY & PUMP COMPANY
New York City
Refrigerating Machinery.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Pasteurizer.

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
White House Coffee, Tea and Royal Spices.

THE FRANKLIN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Raw and Refined Sugars.

GARRETT & CO.
Norfolk, Virginia
Wines.

GREEN RIVER DISTILLING COMPANY
Owensboro, Kentucky
"Green River" Whiskey.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
57 Varieties of Food Products.

CHR. HEURICH BREWING COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Lager, Maerzen and Senate Beers in Bottles.

B. H. HOWELL SON & CO.
New York City
Sugar.

IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR COMPANY
Waterloo, Iowa
Cream Separators.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Cereal Products, Rice Candy and Machinery for Puffing and Baking Cereals.

THE LARGE DISTILLING COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Rye Whiskey.

SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON
New York City
Teas and Coffees.

WALTER LOWNEY COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
Candies.

McCORMICK & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland
Bee and Banquet Brand Teas and Spices and Bee and Banquet Brand Flavoring Extracts and Root Beer.

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
New York City
Starch.

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls, New York
Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit.

OLD DOMINION BREWING AND ICE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, INC.
Newport News, Virginia
Bottled Beer.

SCHWARZCHILD & SULZBERGER COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Packing House Products.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
New York City
Wesson Cooking and Salad Oils and Snow Drift Lard.

T. S. SOUTHGATE & CO., INC.
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Display of Food Products.

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION
Randolph, Vermont
Maple Syrup, Maple Sugar and Maple Sugar Makers' Apparatus.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY
New Orleans, Louisiana
Refined Cane Sugars.

E. McILHENNY'S SON
New Iberia, Louisiana
Tobasco Sauce and Extracts.

LOUISIANA DISTILLERY COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans, Louisiana
Deodorized Alcohols, Gins and Spirits Distilled from Molasses.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR EXCHANGE
New Orleans, Louisiana
Type Samples of Commercial Grades of Plantation Sugars and Molasses.

STANDARD BREWING COMPANY
New Orleans, Louisiana
Light and Dark Pilsener Beer.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BISHOP AND COMPANY
Los Angeles, California
Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruit Ades and Marmalades, Crystallized Fruits and "Glace Prunes."

ROEDING FIG PACKING COMPANY
Fresno, California
Prepared and Canned Figs.

SIERRA MADRE VINTAGE COMPANY
Lamanda, California
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel Wines.

WETMORE BOWEN & CO.
San Francisco, California
"Cresta Blanca" Wines.

MARYLAND COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MARYLAND STATE COMMISSION
Baltimore, Maryland
Collective Exhibit of Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHARLES U. SHEPARD
Summerville, South Carolina
American Grown Tea.

STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION
Columbia, South Carolina
Collective Exhibit of Fruits and Vegetables in Jars.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MONTICELLO WINE COMPANY
Charlottesville, Virginia
Virginia Wines in Commercial Bottles.

BOSMAN & LOHMAN
Norfolk, Virginia
Peanut Products.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. B. RODDENBER
Cairo, Georgia
Georgia Cane Syrup.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Mineral Waters.

VIRGINIA BREWING COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Pilsener Style Export Beer.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

J. R. AGUIAR
Pto. Plata
Manufactured Chocolate.

FELIX ALVA
Hato Viero
Cacao.

MUNICIPALITY OF BONAO
La Vega
Cacao.

MANUEL CACERES
Moca
Cacao.

H. A. CAMPEN & CIA
La Romana
Cacao.

AUGUSTO ESPALLAT & SR.
S. de los Caballeros
Coffee.

FINCA "LAS DELICIAS"
Seibo and Higuei
Cacao.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Vega
Cacao.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Collective Exhibit of Yucca Starch, Sugar, Sago, and Preserved Fruits.

I. GASPOGHE
Higuei
Cacao.

DANIEL HERRERA
Hiubi
Cacao.

MANUEL HERRERA
Seibo
Cacao.

MANUEL DE HERRERA
Magdalena, Higuei
Cacao.

A. E. S.
Dominican Republic
Cacao.

E. H. LOINAZ
Pto. Plata
Cacao.

V. F. T.
Moca
Cacao.

ELISEO PEREX
San Luis, Moca
Cacao.

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN
Azua
Brown Sugar.

SANTANA & HERNANDEZ
Altagracia
Coffee.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF HAITI
Port-au-Prince
Collective Exhibit of Sugar and Coffee.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT

FEDERICO GATELL
Mayaguez, Porto Rico
Old Rum.

OLIVAS & CO.
San Juan, Porto Rico
Sweet Liquors.

SILVER MEDALS

ALEXANDER & McDONALD
Leith, Scotland
Scotch Whiskeys.

ARONDACK SPRING COMPANY
Saratoga Springs, New York
Saratoga Arondack Water.

BATTLE CREEK BREAKFAST FOOD COMPANY, LTD.
"Egg-O-See" and "E-C-Corn Flakes."

SANITAS FOOD COMPANY, LTD.
Battle Creek, Michigan
Health Foods.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
New York City
Evaporated, Condensed and Malted Milk.

D. H. BURRELL & CO.
Little Falls, New York
Hand Cream Separators.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS' ASSOCIATION
San Francisco, California
Canned Fruits, Preserves, Dried Fruits.

F. A. CAUCHOIS & CO.
New York City
Private Estate Coffee.

S. B. FRIDAY
Brandon, Wisconsin
Butter Printing and Cutting Machine.

THE JAMES G. GILL COMPANY
Norfolk, Virginia
Teas and Coffees.

MARTIN GILLET & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland
"He-No" Tea.

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY
Little Falls, New York
Junket Tablets.

THE JAMES HEEKIN COMPANY
Cincinnati, Ohio
"Kinhee" Blended Coffee.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY
Racine, Wisconsin
Horlick's Malted Milk Products.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, Illinois
"Cream Harvester."

J. & E. MAHONEY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Whiskeys and Gins.

MECKLENBURG MINERAL SPRINGS COMPANY
Chase City, Virginia
Mecklenburg Chloride Calcium Lithia and Sparkling (Carbonated) Water.

D. P. McDONALD & SONS
Fort-William, Scotland
Whiskey.

PENICK & FORD, LTD.
Shreveport, Louisiana
Canned Molasses and Syrups.

THE C. F. SAUER COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Flavoring Extracts.

B. F. SHRIVER & CO.
Union Mills, Maryland
Canned Corn and Other Vegetables.

ST. CHARLES CONDENSING COMPANY
St. Charles, Illinois
Evaporated Milk.

R. H. THOMPSON & CO.
Leith, Scotland
"Grand Highland Liqueur" Scotch Whiskeys.

TOASTED CORN FLAKE COMPANY
Battle Creek, Michigan
Toasted Corn Flakes.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY
Westfield, New York
Welch's Grape Juice.

W. WISSOTZKY & CO.
New York City
Russian Teas.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Hartford
Cheese and Butter.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MRS. LOUISE CARY SMITH
Pomona
Unfermented Grape Juice.

AMERICAN OLIVE COMPANY
Los Angeles
Olive Oil, Pickled Olives.

GERMAIN WINE COMPANY
Los Angeles
Wines.

C. M. GIFFORD
San Diego
Pickled Ripe Olives and Olive Oil.

H. JEVNE COMPANY
Los Angeles
Wines.

H. P. KINGSBURY
Redlands
Preserves, Jams and Marmalades.

LAGOMARSINO WINE COMPANY
Los Angeles
Wines.

LOS ANGELES OLIVE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Los Angeles
Ripe Olives and Olive Oil.

NORTH ONTARIO PACKING COMPANY
Los Angeles
Assorted Dried Fruits.

PACIFIC COAST SYRUP COMPANY
Los Angeles
Preserves, Jams and Honey.

ROEDING OLIVE COMPANY
Fresno
Pickled Ripe Olives and Olive Oil.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

E. J. GAY PLANTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Plaquemine
Plantation Sugar and Molasses.

G. G. GRECO
New Orleans
Macaroni.

LOPEZ AND DUKATE
Rigolets
Canned Oysters.

ALEXANDER MOUTON
Lafayette
Sugar Cane Syrup.

NEW IBERIA EXTRACT OF TOBACCO PEPPER COMPANY, LTD.
New Iberia
Extract of Tobacco Pepper.

SEABOARD REFINING COMPANY
New Orleans
Refined Cotton Seed Oils.

SMITH BROTHERS COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans
Cobana Coffee (Creole Roast) and Uwanta Brand Canned Goods.

WIBRAY THOMPSON
Calumet
Large Grain Confectioners Sugar.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Collective Exhibit of Cereal Foods.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AUGUSTA MILLING & MERCANTILE COMPANY
Mosey Creek
Flour and Meal.

J. BUMGARDNER DISTILLING COMPANY
Greenville
Whiskey.

ANDREW BOWLING
Staunton
Flour and Meal.

McALLISTER & BELL
Covington
Flour and Meal.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN TEA GROWING COMPANY
Tea, South Carolina
American Grown Tea.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SALEM FOUNDRY & MACHINERY COMPANY
Salem, Virginia
Flouring Mill Roller Process.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Native Wines Made from the Scuppernong Grape.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AGUSTIN FRANCO BIDO
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Chocolate.

MANUEL CACERES
Moca
Cacao.

INGENIO CENTRAL
Azuano, Azua
Sugar.

AUGUSTO ESPALLAT & SR.
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Cacao.

NOLASCO FERMIN
Lagunas
Cacao.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Pacificador
Cacao.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Romana
Cacao.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
S. Jose de Ocoa
Cacao.

JUAN A. GARCIA
Aguacate, Moca
Cacao.

IGNACIO HEREDIA & CIA
S. J. Azua
Washed and Unwashed Coffee.

SGO. HERNANDEZ
Altagracia
Coffee.

JACAS & CIA
Sto. Domingo
Old Rum, and Pine Apple Wine.

HACIENDA MANACLAR
San Jose, Azua
Cacao and Coffee.

EDUARDO SANCHEZ
San Victor
Cacao.

PORTO RICO

INSULAR COFFEE COMPANY
San Juan
Coffee.

JOSE ROMAGUERA
Ponce, Porto Rico
Old Rum and Commercial Alcohol.

NARCISCO VILARO
Ponce, Porto Rico
Old Rum and Anis.

BRONZE MEDALS

ALBERT BITZA
St. Louis, Missouri
Vienna Dried Green Beans.

BUCKHORN LITHIA WATER COMPANY
Henderson, North Carolina
Buckhorn Lithia Water.

CHRISTIAN'S NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
New York City
Protoid Nuts and Uncooked Cereals.

GEO. COHN & CO.
Louisville, Kentucky
Three Crown Whiskey.

THE THOS. P. CONVERSE COMPANY
San Diego, California
California Club Water.

J. M. ECHOLS COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia
Piedmont Bedford Concentrated Iron and Alum Water.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON & CO.
Glasgow, Scotland
Whiskeys.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY
Le Roy, New York
Jello, Jell-O Ice Cream Powder and Grain-O Cereal Coffee.

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
"Good Luck" Baking Powder.

D. STUTZMAN
Ligonier, Indiana
Fruit Evaporator and Evaporated Fruit and Vegetables.

THE WAGNER WATER STILL COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Water Still.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CALIFORNIA FISH COMPANY
Los Angeles
Canned Fish and Sardines.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
National City
Citric Acids, Lemon Oils and Fruit Juices.

F. W. BRAUN & CO.
Los Angeles
Olive Oil.

ACKERMAN & TUFFLEY
North San Diego
Pickled Ripe Olives and Olive Oils.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

L. C. ARNY
New Orleans
Carbonated Beverages.

G. W. DUNBARS SONS
New Orleans
Canned Figs and Oysters.

L. E. JUNG
New Orleans
Peychaud Bitters and Cocktails and French Cordials.

OZONE SPRING WATER COMPANY
New Orleans
Carbonated Spring Water and Beverages.

SEAGULL SPECIALTY COMPANY
New Orleans
Prepared Rice Flour.

MARYLAND COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GIBBS PRESERVING COMPANY
Baltimore
Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

MRS. K. N. HARDCASTLE
Denton
Preserved Cantaloupe and Pears.

MARTIN WAGNER & CO.
Baltimore
Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Oysters.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MICHIGAN STATE COMMISSION
Collective Exhibit of Tea-Rusk.

SYMONS BROS.
Saginaw
Spices.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BARIUM SPRINGS COMPANY
Barium Springs
Mineral Water.

HIGH POINT MILLING COMPANY
High Point
Flour and Meal.

JACKSON SPRINGS COMPANY
Jackson Springs
Mineral Water.

VADE MECUM SPRING COMPANY
Vade Mecum
Mineral Water.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

D. GWYN COYNER
Lyndon
Maple Syrup.

ELLA NEIFER
Weston
Jellies.

OKLAHOMA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Guthrie

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. H. BARNETT
Westminster
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

CHICK SPRINGS COMPANY
Chick Springs
Plain and Carbonated Mineral Water.

GLENN SPRINGS COMPANY
Glenn Springs
Plain and Carbonated Mineral Water.

HARRIS LITHIA COMPANY
Waterloo
Plain and Carbonated Mineral Water.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ASTON MILLING COMPANY
Meadow View
Flour and Meal.

BURKES GARDEN COUNTRY CLUB
Burkes Garden
Purity Flour.

J. W. CHURCHMAN
Brookewood
White Flint Water Ground Meal.

C. F. DAY
Smithfield
Hams.

S. Y. GILLIAM
Church Road
Hams and Shoulders.

MRS. W. E. GREENE
Richmond, 7 North Cherry Street
Preserves, Marmalades, Jellies, Pickles, Cantaloupe and Brandied Fruit.

V. W. JOYNER
Smithfield
Hams.

MATTAPONI PICKLING COMPANY
Walkerton
Brine Pickle.

RICHARDSON PICKLING COMPANY
Fredericksburg
Pickles.

STUARTS DRAFT MILLING COMPANY
Stuarts Draft
Flour and Meal.

MISS REBEKAH S. SHRECKHISE
Spottswood
Preserves, Jellies and Canned Fruits.

H. B. STALLEY COMPANY
Marion
Flour, Meal and Breakfast Food.

SUFFOLK PACKING COMPANY
Suffolk
Peanut Fed Hams.

J. O. THOMAS
Smithfield
Hams.

WALLACE AND MONCURE
Falmouth
Midget Gherkin Pickles in Brine.

WALLERSTEIN PRODUCE COMPANY
Richmond
Evaporated Fruits.

WHITE STAR MILLS
Staunton
"Melrose" High Grade, Roller Process Flour.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Wilmington, North Carolina
Collective Exhibit of Guava Jelly.

W. L. VAN DUZOR
Kissimer, Florida
Cane Syrup.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY
Hot Springs, Virginia
Mineral Water.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NYE LITHIA SPRINGS COMPANY
Wytheville, Virginia
Lithia Water.

M. C. THOMAS
Crockett Springs, Virginia
Arsenic Lithia Water.

VIRGINIA ETNA SPRINGS COMPANY
Vinton, Virginia
Lithia Water.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

M. AMESQUITA
Barranca, La Vega
Cacao.

G. BERETTA & CIA
Samana
Cacao.

BRUGAL, SOBRINOS & CIA
Pto. Plata
Rum.

M. DE J. CABRAL
San Jose de Ocoa
Coffee.

J. F. DE CASTRO
S. Pedro de Macoris
Sugar.

GASPARD FISHARD
Samana
Fermented Cacao.

AUGUSTO GARCIA & CIA
Sto. Domingo
Chocolate.

JUAN GARCIA
Aguacate, Moca
Coffee.

JOAQUIN GRAU
S. Jose, Azua
Coffee.

PEREZ HERMANOS
Seibo
Starch.

HONT & SEVEZ
Samana
Chocolate.

CARLOS BAEZ LAVANDIER
Sto. Domingo City
Copra.

T. B. DE MARCHENA
San Pedro de Macoris
Liqueurs.

MARCHENA Y DEL GUIDICE
San Pedro de Macoris
Rum and Bitters.

FINCA "MERCEDES"
Pto. Plata
Sugar.

MERCEDES PERALTA
Sabana Piedra
Chocolate.

ELISEO PEREZ
San Victor
Coffee.

RAFAEL POU
Samana
Chocolate.

B. SANGIOVANI
Samana
Cacao.

LORENZO THOMAS
Samana
Preserved Bananas.

VALDEZ & BATELLO
Sto. Domingo City
Coffee.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

CHARLES BALBHARZAR
Port-au-Prince
Liquors and Spirits.

BARAU
Port-au-Prince
Rhum Barau.

BARBAUCOURT & CO.
Port-au-Prince
Rum.

CASSAGNOL
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

CASTERA
Port-au-Prince
Rum.

CENTENAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

MME. S. DECASTRA
Port-au-Prince
Preserved Limes.

JULES LAVILLE
Port-au-Prince
Cocoa, Chocolate and Vanilla.

SALOMON LINDOR
Leogane
White Rum.

MLLE. TH. H. LUCAS
Port-au-Prince
Liquors, Syrups, Preserved Fruits and Eau de Melisse.

LUCHESSI & FERRANDINI
Cap-Haitien
Liquors, Rum and Bay Rum.

A. MEBELLUS
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

B. MIRABEAU
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

PAPAILLER NARCISSE (PHARMACIEN)
Port-au-Prince
Stomach Bitters.

B. JEAN PIERRE
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

BRENOR PROPHETE
Port-au-Prince
White Rum.

ROBERT DUTTON & CO., USINES CENTRALES
Port-au-Prince
Coffee.

D. ROMELES
Port-au-Prince
Liquors, Syrups and Rums.

T. COUTILIEN ROY
Port-au-Prince
Liquors.

D. SERRES
Port-au-Prince
Baking Powder.

SYLVAIN
Port-au-Prince
Rum.

BLAS VIERAS
Port-au-Prince
Liquors, Spirits and Bay Rum.

VILLYOINT
Port-au-Prince
Rum.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT

SANDERS, PHILLIPPI & CO.
Aguadilla
Coffee and Sugar.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

GOLD MEDALS

YELLOW PINE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
St. Louis, Missouri
Interior Finish of Yellow Pine.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ANDERSON BOX AND BASKET COMPANY
Henderson, Kentucky
Woven Wire Receptacles and Shipping Crates.

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville, Kentucky
Collective Forestry Exhibit.

TURNER, DAY & WOOLWORTH HANDLE COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky
Ax and Tool Handles.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN TURPENTINE AND TAR COMPANY
New Orleans
Fat Pine Distillation Products.

BOWIE LUMBER COMPANY
Bowie
Large Cypress Boards.

BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY
New Orleans
Cypress Cooperage.

CRESCENT CITY MOSS GINNERY
New Orleans
Prepared Spanish Moss and Vegetine Hair.

J. P. FRERET AND COMPANY
New Orleans
Wood Spirits of Turpentine from Saw Dust.

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Collective Forestry Exhibit.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

PUBLIC MUSEUM
Grand Rapids
Collective Forestry Exhibit.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM
Raleigh
Collective Exhibit of Cross and Longitudinal Sections of Native Forest Trees and Seeds.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ATLANTIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY
Georgetown
Commercial Cypress and Pine Lumber.

SANTEE RIVER CYPRESS LUMBER COMPANY
Ferguson
Commercial Lumber.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

WEST VIRGINIA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY
Covington
Wood Pulp and Paper.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Commercial Timber Along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

VIRGINIA MINERAL & TIMBER EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION
Richmond, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Timber and Lumber.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Collective Timber and Boxed Pine (Turpentine) Exhibit.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Washington, District of Columbia
Collection of Timbers and Ornamental Woods.

I. F. FORCE HANDLE COMPANY
New Albany, Indiana
Wood Handles.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. R. K. BELL
Pulaski, Virginia
Fifty Different Varieties of Timber.

THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Quartered Oak Stairway.

THE COLONIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Abingdon, Virginia
Thirteen Sizes and Styles of Solid Bored Colonial Columns.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Forestry.

PULASKI TIMBER COMPANY
Pulaski, Virginia
White Oak, White Pine and Sycamore.

H. B. ROBERTS
Abingdon, Virginia
Yellow Poplar and White Oak.

THE SHOFFNER LUMBER COMPANY
Honaker, Virginia
Yellow Poplar Lumber.

STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
Poplar Trees in Sections and Yellow Poplar Lumber.

THE U. S. SPRUCE LUMBER COMPANY
Marion, Virginia
Spruce Lumber.

J. A. WILKINSON
Bristol, Virginia
Yellow Poplar and White Oak Lumber.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Collective Exhibit of Forestry Products, Native Woods, etc.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Sto. Domingo
Native Woods Used in Construction of Exhibit Building.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Sto. Domingo
Collective Display of Valuable Timber.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Sto. Domingo
Collective Exhibit of Fibers and Their Manufactures.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF HAITI
Port-au-Prince
Collective Forestry Exhibit.

SILVER MEDALS

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

B. F. AVERY & SONS
Louisville
Plow Stock.

PRATT & WORTHINGTON
Crofton
Wagon Stock.

ST. BERNARD MINING COMPANY
Earlington
Timber Specimens and Photographic Illustrations of Forest Growth.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

JEANERETTE LUMBER COMPANY
Jeanerette
Curled and Red Cypress Boards.

LOUISIANA STATE MUSEUM
New Orleans
Okra and Jute Fiber Water Retted.

OTIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
New Orleans
Mahogany and Cottonwood Boards.

WHITED AND WHELESS COMPANY, LTD.
Alden Bridge
Yellow Pine Mill Work.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GREAT LAKES VENEER COMPANY
Munising
Rotary Cut Birch and Birds Eye Maple.

MITCHELL BROS.
Cadillac
Products of Maple Timber Including Charcoal, Wood Alcohol, Maple Flooring, etc.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM
Trenton
Collection of Wood Sections.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SNOW LUMBER COMPANY
High Point
Yellow Pine and Oak.

KINCAID VENEER AND LUMBER COMPANY
Salisbury
Quartered Oak and Sycamore Veneers.

D. A. PUTNAM & SON
Spruce Pine
Pipe Blocks of Kalmia and Rhododendron.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES COMPANY
Savannah, Georgia
Rosin Oil.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
Wilmington, North Carolina
Collective Exhibit of Woods Grown on Line of Railway.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE BOICE LUMBER COMPANY
Abingdon, Virginia
Hardwood Lumber.

THE BUCKLEY LUMBER COMPANY
Abingdon, Virginia
Curley Poplar Lumber.

THE HASSINGER LUMBER COMPANY
Azen, Virginia
Hard and Soft Wood in the Log.

MARTINSVILLE LOCUST PIN COMPANY
Martinsville, Virginia
Yellow Locust Insulator Pins.

PETERSBURG RIM & VENEER COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Hubs, Boats, Felloes and Barrel Heading.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
M. H. Honaker, Abingdon, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Timber.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GURNEY MFG. COMPANY
Johnson City, Tennessee
Wood Bowls.

WEST POINT VENEER COMPANY
West Point, Virginia
Wood Veneers.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Vega
Collective Forestry Exhibit.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Pacificador
Wood Samples and Baskets.

LEMBCKE
Monte Cristi
Logwood Mangle Tree Bark and Mahogany.

JOSE L. OLIVO DE PETIT SALINE
Monte Cristi
Rope Made of Agave Fiber.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

JOHN D. METZGAR
Port-au-Prince
Wood Pavement Blocks of Hardwood, Bayahond, Ash and Mahogany.

H. MICHAND
Port-au-Prince
Turned Lignum Vita.

BRONZE MEDALS

FRANK McMANUS
Norfolk, Virginia
Adjustable Clothes Line Support.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

DUTCH WOODEN SHOE COMPANY
Holland
Dutch Wooden Shoes.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. E. DILLARD
Petersburg, Virginia
Crosee-Cut Saw Handles.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LAND and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT)
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit in Forestry Showing Forest Products and Resources Along Its Lines of Road.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

WM. HAAS & SONS
Cairo, Illinois
Shovel Handles.

FOREIGN COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CONTRERA AND ESPINAL
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Rustic Chairs.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Higuei, Seibo
Wood Samples.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
La Romana, Seibo
Wood Samples.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Samana
Wood Samples.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Sgo. de los Caballeros
Wood Samples.

BOARD OF FOMENTO
Azua
Guayacan Resin.

AMABLE JULIEN
Higuei, Seibo
Carob Tree Resin.

F. LAVANDERO & CO.
Sto. Domingo
Dominican Republic Vegetable Wools.

DOMINGO A. DE PENA
Monte Cristi
Divividivi Bark.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT

HEYLIGER SON
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Tables, Fancy, Inlaid Wood Box.

JOSEPH FRANCOIS SCOTT
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Turned Fruit and Flower Stand.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

GOLD MEDALS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Montreal, Canada
Specimens of Mounted Fish and Game.

CHAS. K. REED
Worcester, Massachusetts
Ornamental Taxidermy—Game Birds under Convex Glass.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CALIFORNIA) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BANNING COMPANY
Los Angeles, California
Mounted Fish from Avalon Bay, California.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

LOUISIANA OYSTER COMMISSION
New Orleans
Collective Exhibit of Oysters and Fish from Louisianan Waters.

JNO. LUDWIG
Grand Isle
Living Diamond Back Terrapin, 4 Years Old Males and Females.

MARYLAND COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MARYLAND SHELL FISH COMMISSION
Annapolis
Oysters in Preserving Fluids, Shells, Oyster Survey Charts and Charts Showing Per Cent. in Natural Beds.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NEW JERSEY MUSEUM
Trenton
Collective Exhibit of Stuffed Birds, Birds' Eggs and Nests, Forest Insects, Collection of Woods and Wild Animals.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

J. H. DOXSEE & SON
Oracoke
Canned Clams and Clam Juice.

LITTLE NECK CLAM COMPANY
Beaufort
Canned Oysters.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
Raleigh
Collection of Mounted and Preserved Specimens in Natural History.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

VIRGINIA STATE COMMISSION
Richmond
Collective Exhibit of Fish and Game of Virginia.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

JOHN K. CHEYNEY
Tarpon Springs, Florida
Unbleached Sponges.

JAPANESE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

YUJI ONUMA FISH CULTURE COMPANY
Tsuchiura, Japan
Japanese Live Gold Fish.

SILVER MEDALS

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OSTRICA PLANTING, CANNING AND MFG. COMPANY
Ostrica
Coquille Bay Plant Oysters.

PELICAN LAKE OYSTER COMPANY
Houma
Plant Oysters.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. F. BAUM
Manteo
Model of Skiff.

B. F. CREEF
Manteo
Model of Shad Boat.

GEO. L. SCARBOROUGH
Avon
Models of Schooner and Skiff.

A. D. WILLIS
Morehead City
Sharpie Model.

BRONZE MEDALS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

R. W. SMITH
Manteo
Specimens of Shad Preserved in Fluid.

OKLAHOMA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

DR. F. D. STALFORD
Frederick
Large Mounted Eagle.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Onley
Collection of Land Birds and Water Fowl on Placques.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

W. D. STARK
Quincy, Florida
Mounted Tarpon.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (LAND and INDUSTRIAL DEPOT)
Norfolk, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Game, Showing Mammals, Wild Fowl and Game Birds Found Along Its Lines of Road.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND METALLURGY

GOLD MEDALS

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Manufactured Products of Bauxite and Alumina.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MINING ENGINEERS
New York City
Publications 1897 to 1907.

BAKER & CO.
Newark, New Jersey
Platinum Ore and Products.

EDWIN C. ECKEL
Washington, District of Columbia
Collective Exhibit Illustrating the Material, Manufacture and Uses of Portland Cement.

CARBORUNDUM COMPANY
Niagara Falls, New York
Carborundum and Manufactured Products.

DAVIS COLLIERY COMPANY
Elkins, West Virginia
Steam-Coke and Gas Coal, Foundry and Furnace Coke.

EIMER AND AMEND
New York City
Assaying and Metallurgical Apparatus and Electro-Chemical and Mineral Collection.

GALENA-SIGNAL OIL COMPANY
Franklin, Pennsylvania
Galena Oils.

JAS. T. HAYWARD
Denver, Colorado
Working Model of Gold Mine.

INGERSOLL-RAND DRILL COMPANY
New York City
Ingersoll-Temple Electric-Air Rock Drill.

THE KEYSTONE DRILLER COMPANY, INC.
Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania
Portable and Self-Transporting Drilling Machinery, Placer Gold Testing, and Mineral Prospecting Machines—Percussion Core Drills, Drilling Tools.

GEORGE F. KUNZ
New York City
Collective Exhibit Illustrating the Occurrency, Extraction, and Utilization of Radium.

MANGANESE STEEL SAFE COMPANY
Plainfield, New Jersey
Manganese Steel Bank Safe.

NORTON COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Alundum.

PIKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Pike, New Hampshire
Abrasives.

THE POCAHONTAS COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION
Powhatan, West Virginia
Coal and Coke.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT
Collective Exhibit of Corundum and Abrasives.

PRIMOS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Primos, Pennsylvania
Tungsten and Molybdenum Metals and Alloys.

WM. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Lubricating Oils and Greases.

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL COMPANY
New York City
Ozone.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland
Capitol Cylinder Oil and Renowned Engine Oil.

TIFFANY & CO.
New York City
Collection of Precious, Semi-Precious and Gem Stones.

WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY
Gloucester City, New Jersey
Bare Earth Minerals, Chemicals and Welsbach Mantles.

S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Platinum for Dental Purposes.

GEORGIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF GEORGIA BY W. S. YEATES, EXEC. COM'R.
Atlanta
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES (CAL.) COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

F. W. BRAUN
Los Angeles
Metallurgical Laboratory Appliances and Clay Test Kiln.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
Semi-Precious Gems.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
Jennings
Distillation Products from Petroleum.

MARYLAND COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Baltimore
Maps, Models and Publications Relating to Work in the Maryland Geological Survey.

NEW JERSEY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY
Trenton
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Raleigh
Gems and Gem Minerals.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY
Raleigh
Talc and Soapstone.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORPORATION
Mount Airy
Mount Airy Granite.

STATE MUSEUM
Raleigh
Mica.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE STATE OF OHIO
Columbus
General Mineral and Ceramic Exhibit.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION
Richmond
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE COMPANY
Bristol
Coal, Coke, Iron Ores, Pig and Commercial Iron.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BERTHA MINERAL COMPANY
Pulaski, Virginia
Mineral Exhibit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Coal and Coke and Copper Ore Mined Along the Norfolk & Western Railway

POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY
Pocahontas, Virginia
Pocahontas Coal.

PULASKI COUNTY
Pulaski, Virginia
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

PULASKI IRON COMPANY
Pulaski, Virginia
Iron Ore, Pocahontas Coal and Coke, Pig Iron and Limestone.

STONEGA COKE AND COAL COMPANY
Stonega, Virginia
Roda Gas Lump and Cannel Coal and Coke.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Collective Exhibit of Minerals.

NOVA SCOTIA

GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Collection of Economic Minerals of Nova Scotia.

SILVER MEDALS

DR. TRUMAN ABBE
Washington, District of Columbia
Compounds Illustrating the Application of Radium, in Medicine.

ALABAMA WHITE MARBLE COMPANY
Gantts Quarry, Alabama
Marble Slabs and Cut Block of Monumental Marble.

AMERICAN CEMENT COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Portland and Rosedale Cement.

AMERICAN PEAT SOCIETY
Collective Exhibit of Peat and Peat Products and Peat Literature.

KLONDIKE GOLD MINE
Working Model of Mine.

DR. R. VON FOREGGER
New York City
Process and Machine for Regeneration of Air.

MYLES SALT COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans, Louisiana
Salt.

NEW RIVER COMPANY
MacDonald, West Virginia
Coal and Coke.

SANDUSKY PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Sandusky, Ohio
Portland Cement.

UNITED STATES ROOFING TILE COMPANY
Parkersburg, West Virginia
Roofing Tile.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

KENTUCKY JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMMISSION
Louisville
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

WADSWORTH STONE & PAVING COMPANY
Asphalt
"Standard" Kentucky Rock Asphalt Mastic.

GEORGIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY
Tate
Georgia Marble.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE RECORD OIL REFINING COMPANY
New Orleans
Petroleum Distillation Products.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

KENT SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM
Grand Rapids
Calcite and Gypsum Cabinet Specimens and Iron Ore.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN GEM AND PEARL COMPANY
New York City
Rough and Cut North Carolina Gem Minerals.

BALFOUR QUARRY COMPANY
Salisbury
Pink Granite.

CAROLINAS MONAZITE COMPANY
Shelby
Monazite, Crude and Refined and Associated Minerals.

HARRIS CLAY COMPANY
Dillsboro
Kaolin and Its Manufactured Products.

HOWARD AND MORSE
Laboratory Testing Sieves.

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY
Chapel Hill
Publications Relating to the Natural History Resources of the State.

ROWAN GRANITE COMPANY
Granite Quarry
Gray Granite.

SCHOOL OF MINES, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill
Copper Ores of North Carolina.

OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OHIO
Columbus
Publications and Charts.

VERMONT COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

STATE OF VERMONT
St. Albans
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

COLONIAL COAL & COKE COMPANY
Dorchester
Coal and Coke.

TAZEWELL COAL AND LAND COMPANY
Gigstone Gap
Coal.

VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BLACKWOOD COAL & COKE COMPANY
Blackwood
Coal and Coke.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ALLEGHANY COMPANY
Covington, Virginia
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

ELECTROLYTIC COMPANY
Holcomb's Rock, Virginia
Collective Exhibit Chrome Ores and Products from Same.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY
Bedford City, Virginia
Asbestos.

BUENA VISTA PLASTER AND MINING COMPANY
Plasterco, Virginia
Gypsum.

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
Johnson City, Tennessee
Collective Exhibit Coal, Mining Equipment Maps and Pictures.

GOODMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
Electric Mining Machine.

JACKSON COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Petersburg, Virginia
Pocahontas Coal.

KILBOURNE AND JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio
Steel and Wood Mining Cars.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PROF. L. S. RANDOLPH
Christiansburg, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Minerals.

ORCHARD KNOB CLAY MFG. COMPANY
Ironton, Ohio
Brick, Tile, Vases, Water Tables, Window Sills, and Terra Cotta.

VIRGINIA ANTHRACITE COAL & RAILWAY COMPANY
Blacksburg, Virginia
Anthracite Coal.

WALLER BROS.
McDermott, Ohio
Blue and Buff Sandstone.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
The Associated Marble Producers of Knoxville, Tennessee, Marble Slabs.

BRONZE MEDALS

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
Easton, Pennsylvania
Portland Cement.

AMERICAN RUTILE COMPANY
Washington, District of Columbia
Rutile.

ARIZONA TURQUOISE MINES COMPANY
Denver, Colorado
Turquoise, Cut and Uncut.

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Collection of Analyses and Calorimeter Tests.

THE COAL TRADE JOURNAL
New York City
Bound Volume of Edition for the Year 1906.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, New York
Special Motor Used with Rock Drill.

HANCE ASBESTOS MINING COMPANY
New York City
Asbestos.

MINE SMELTER & SUPPLY COMPANY
Denver, Colorado
Wilfley Concentrating Table.

MINES AND MINERALS
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Publications.

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Model Oil Derrick.

RISDON IRON & LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
San Francisco, California
Risdom Johnston Concentrator.

KENTUCKY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

GERMAN LITHOGRAPHIC STONE COMPANY
Louisville
Lithographic Stone.

NOLIN ASPHALT, COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY
Edmonson County
Asphalt Rock.

LOUISIANA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

UNION SULPHUR COMPANY
Sulphur City
La Crude Sulphur.

HILL TOP OIL COMPANY, LTD.
New Orleans
Graphite Axle Grease.

CRESCENT SILICATE WORKS
New Orleans
Liquid Silicate of Soda.

MICHIGAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

OLIVER MINING COMPANY
Ishpeming
Iron Ores and Sectional Models of Mines.

PORT HURON SALT COMPANY
Port Huron
Salt.

VENETIAN MOSAIC ART COMPANY
Detroit
Marble Mosaic Art Tablets.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

CLAY COUNTY
Clay County
Corundum.

CONSOLIDATED GRANITE COMPANY
Winston
Blue Pearl Granite.

E. C. FAIRES
Kings Mountain
Tin Ore and Crystals.

GASTON COUNTY
North Carolina
Tin Ore.

THE F. R. HEWITT KAOLIN COMPANY
Almond
Kaolin.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
North Carolina
Collective Mineral Exhibit.

NATIONAL MARBLE COMPANY
Regal
Polished Marble.

POMONA TERRA COTTA COMPANY
Pomona
Sewer Pipe and Tiling.

REV. WILLIAM R. SAVAGE
Blowing Rock
Collection of Indian Relics from Watauga County.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

EARLE SLOAN, STATE GEOLOGIST
Charleston
Economic Minerals of South Carolina.

VIRGINIA COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

ALBERENE SOAPSTONE COMPANY
Alberene
Wash Tub and Slab of Soapstone.

J. H. BROWN
Richmond
Granite.

GEORGE M. CROFT
Bouney
Minerals.

MRS. A. S. LEE
Richmond
White Sand.

WARNER-MOORE
Richmond
Lime.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

BUCKINGHAM SLATE COMPANY
Arvonia, Virginia
Slate.

EAST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
Paintsville, Kentucky
Flambeau Cannel Coal.

KENTUCKY BLUE STONE COMPANY
Freestone, Kentucky
Blue Stone.

LOW MOORE IRON COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Potts Creek Iron Ore and Quartzite.

SULPHUR MINING & RAILROAD COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia
Pyrites of Louisa County, Virginia.

VIRGINIA SLATE COMPANY
Arvonia, Virginia
Slate.

NORFOLK & WESTERN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

THE ARLINGTON COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Eckman, West Virginia
Coal.

BLUE RIDGE KAOLIN COMPANY
East Liverpool, Ohio
Kaolin and Feldspar.

BORDERLAND COAL COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Hand-Picked Lump Coal.

BUENA VISTA IRON COMPANY
Buena Vista, Virginia
Brown Hematite Iron Ore.

CLINCH VALLEY BARYTES COMPANY
Honaker, Virginia
Barytes.

W. F. COLBERT
Marion, Virginia
Limestone.

DILLON BROTHERS
Buchanan, Virginia
Gray Limestone and Dolomite.

THE GLEN ALUM FUEL COMPANY
Glen Alum, West Virginia
Coal.

INDIAN RIDGE COAL COMPANY
Prendergast, West Virginia
Coal and Coke.

KENDALL AND FLICK
Elkton, Virginia
Manganese.

J. H. MARSTELLER
Roanoke, Virginia
Sandstone and Marble.

THE MOUNTAIN LAKE LAND COMPANY
New Castle, Virginia
Hard Brown Hematite Iron Ore.

HUGHE TAYLOR
Front Royal, Virginia
Brown Hematite Iron Ore.

R. L. OLINGER
Prices Fork, Virginia
Millstone.

PITTSBURGH BARYTES AND MILLING CO.
Richlands, Virginia
Barytes.

PULASKI ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY
Parrott, Virginia
Anthracite Coal.

RED JACKET CONSOLIDATED COAL AND COKE COMPANY
Roanoke, Virginia
Coal.

H. J. SEIBEL, JR.
Front Royal, Virginia
Manganese.

SMYTH COUNTY
Geo. W. Richardson, Marion, Virginia
Collective Exhibit of Minerals and Timber.

THE SOUTHERN GYPSUM COMPANY
Broadford, Virginia
White and Gray Gypsum and Gypsum Core.

SOUTHERN OHIO VAULT COMPANY
McDermott, Ohio
Stone Burial Vaults.

W. V. B. TILSON
Tilsons Mill, Virginia
Red Hematite Iron Ore.

WALTON & CO.
Falls Mill, Virginia
Structural and Building Stone.

WAR EAGLE FUEL COMPANY
War Eagle, West Virginia
Coal.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Portsmouth, Virginia
Assorted Minerals.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT

MISS KATE CARTER
Leesburg, Virginia
Marble Slabs, Balls and Statuary.

OLD DOMINION SOAPSTONE COMPANY
Esmont, Virginia
Soapstone Posts and Balls.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

Dr. Albert Shaw, President of the Jury of Awards, in his letter transmitting to the Governor of Exhibits the findings of the Jury, mentions that notwithstanding the custom of the United States Government to hold out of competition all of the National exhibits it had seemed appropriate to the Jury to accord some recognition of the great display which had so well illustrated the operations of the Government Departments, consequently a special jury was empaneled for the purpose of recommending diplomas in connection with the Federal display.

Commemorative gold medals were awarded to a few high officials of the Government and to the principal representatives of the United States at the Exposition. These awards were limited to eleven and were bestowed on the following persons:

THE HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States.
THE HONORABLE GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary of the Treasury.
THE HONORABLE LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury.
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War.
THE HONORABLE VICTOR H. METCALF, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. EDWARDS, Secretary of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission and Chairman of the United States Government Board.
WILLIAM M. GEDDES, Assistant Secretary of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Commission and Secretary of the United States Government Board.
PAUL MACLEAN, Special Disbursing Agent.
DANA WHITE, JR., Private Secretary to William M. Geddes.
C. E. THATCHER, Special Transportation Agent.
MISS BERT M. WILLIAMS, Assistant.

The Jurymen did not, however, deem that the Departments and Bureaus of the Government had received due recognition by the bestowal of these few awards; and they were not content to withhold from a number of Government officials and employees a merited testimony to the value of their services. As a consequence they recommended, and the Jury of Awards approved the following certification:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Awards should be made to the Collective Exhibits of the Department of State and to the following persons:

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State.
CHARLES DENBY, formerly Chief Clerk of the Department of State and member of the Government Board.
W. J. CARR, Chief Clerk of the Department of State and member of the Government Board.
H. C. McARTHUR, Chief Special Agent.
MISS MARY GREER, Assistant.
ALBIN H. FAIRALL, Assistant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Awards should be made to the Treasury Department and to Bureaus represented as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Collective Exhibit.
U. S. MINT, Collective Exhibit, Machinery and Coining Presses in Operation.
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, Collective Exhibit, Plate Presses in Operation.
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, Collective Exhibit.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Collective Exhibit.
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE, Collective Exhibit, Including Station with Complete Equipment.
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE, Drill of Crew with Boats and Apparatus.
U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE, Collective Exhibit, Including Modern Marine Engine in Operation.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Assistant Secretary.
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LUDLOW, Chief Clerk, Treasury Department and Member U. S. Government Board.
EDWIN L. SPRINGMAN, Chief Special Agent, Treasury Exhibit.

EDWIN R. SHARPE, JR., Secretary to Chairman, U. S. Government Board.
SAMUEL H. MARKS, Assistant to Representative, Treasury Department.
JOHN H. SCHAEFER, Assistant.
CHARLES H. TREAT, Treasurer of the United States.
CAPTAIN WORTH G. ROSS, Chief Division of Revenue Cutter Service.
W. V. E. JACOBS, Captain U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.
CHAS. A. KIRBY, Attendant.
HUGH R. MACKENZIE, Attendant.
ALBERT C. HOUGHTON, Attendant.
ROBERT E. PRESTON, Acting Director of the Mint.
ALBERT W. DOWNING, Coiner.
A. J. LAWRENCE, Assistant.
THOS. J. SULLIVAN, Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
EDWARD MEYERS, Plate Printer.
THEODORE H. HELMERICHS, Plate Printer.
WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.
W. C. RUCKER, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.
J. W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.
J. W. COREY, Attendant.
F. S. GOODMAN, Pharmacist.
SUMNER I. KIMBALL, General Superintendent Life Saving Station.
CAPTAIN HENRY CLEARY, Keeper Life Saving Station.
And to **BENNETT M. SIMMONS, EARL HUNGERFORD, VALERIOUS L. KNIGHT, SOREN PETERSON, HUGH HARRITY, JOHN D. MILLER, LEVY E. NEWBERN, GEORGE M. BROMLEY, ALBERT BARCOE** and **FRANK PARTRIDGE**, Surfmen.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Awards should be made to the War Department and Bureau, Exhibits and persons as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL CORPS.
ARTILLERY CORPS.
MILITARY INFORMATION DIVISION (General Staff).
ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.
PORTO RICO.
JOHN C. SCOFIELD, Chief Clerk War Department.
JOSEPH J. HITTINGER, Chief Special Agent.
MAJOR-GENERAL J. FRANKLIN BELL, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM CROZIER, U. S. A., Chief of Ordinance.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES ALLEN, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARTHUR MURRAY, U. S. A., Chief of Artillery.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., Quartermaster-General.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL PETER C. HAINS, U. S. A.
COLONEL HUGH L. SCOTT, U. S. A., Superintendent U. S. Military Academy.
COLONEL CHARLES W. LEARNED, U. S. A., Professor U. S. Military Academy.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THADDEUS W. JONES, Chief Military Information Division General Staff.
MAJOR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, U. S. A., Ordnance Department.
MAJOR TRACY C. DICKSON, U. S. A., Ordnance Department.
CAPTAIN F. W. LEWIS, U. S. A., Twenty-ninth Infantry.
CAPTAIN ROBERT E. CALLAN, U. S. A., Coast Artillery.
COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Chairman Gettysburg National Park Commission.
COLONEL E. B. COPE, Engineer, Gettysburg National Park Commission.
COLONEL CORNELIUS CADIE, Chairman Shiloh National Military Park Commission.
H. D. SAXTON, Chief Clerk, Quartermaster-General's Office.
And to **RALPH WHITMAN, CHARLES EBERT, THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL, THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, THE SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENCES, SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND,** and **BOEKMAN WINTHROP, DR. HOLLAND P. FALKNER, ROY C. HAINES, PAUL E. TAYLOR, DANIEL KELLEY** and **O. M. WOOD**, with the Porto Rico Section.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Awards should be made to the Collective Exhibit of the Department of Justice and to the following:

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Attorney-General.
CECIL CLAY, Representative (Deceased).
O. J. FIELD, Representative.
CORNELIA CLAY, Special Agent.
WM. H. WHITTLESEY, Assistant.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Awards should be made to the Collective Exhibit, Post Office Department, and to the following:

MODEL POST OFFICE, Collective Exhibit.
MAIL TRANSPORTATION, Collective Exhibit.
CANCELING MACHINES AND MUTOSCOPES, Collective Exhibit.
HISTORY, RECORDS AND STATISTICS, Collective Exhibit.
DEAD LETTER COLLECTION.
POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION.
G. & L. MEYER, Postmaster-General.
M. O. CHANCE, Chief Clerk, Post Office Department Representative.
G. G. THOMSON, Acting Representative.
WILLIAM A. BARR, Assistant Representative.
C. A. CONRAD, Chief Clerk, 4th Assistant P. M. Gen'l, Asst. Rep.
STANLEY I. SLACK, Chief Special Agent.
C. W. KITTERMAN, Chief Special Agent.
MORRIS P. WALSH, Assistant.
EDWARD F. WARREN, Assistant.
EDWARD J. DOWLING, Assistant.
To be considered in collaboration:
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY, New York City (Furnished the Dogs to Illustrate Alaskan Service).
CUTLER MFG. COMPANY, Rochester, New York (Mail Chute).
INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SUPPLY COMPANY, New York City (Canceling Machines).
WALTHAM MFG. COMPANY, Waltham, Massachusetts (Mail Automobile Service).
AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE & BIOGRAPHY COMPANY, New York City (Mutoscope Machines).

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Awards should be made to the Navy Department and to the following for Collective Exhibits:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
MODEL EXHIBIT OF ATLANTIC FLEET.
ARTIFICERS' SCHOOL NAVY YARD, Norfolk.
VICTOR H. METCALF, Secretary of the Navy.
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PETERS, Late Representative of the Navy Department, on the Board of Management of the U. S. Government Exhibit.
F. S. CURTIS, Representative of the Navy Department, on the Board of Management of the U. S. Government Exhibit.
REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. COWLES, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.
REAR-ADMIRAL WILLARD H. BRONSON, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
REAR-ADMIRAL NEWTON E. MASON, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.
REAR-ADMIRAL WASHINGTON L. CAPPS, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.
REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES W. REA, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
REAR-ADMIRAL EUSTACE B. ROGERS, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
REAR-ADMIRAL PRESLEY M. RIXEY, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE F. ELLIOT, Commandant United States Marine Corps.
R. H. ROBINSON, Naval Constructor, Chief Constructor, U. S. N.
CHARLES W. HANDY, Chief Special Agent, Navy Department's Exhibit.
And to **COLONEL FRANK L. DENNEY, U. S. M. C.; MAJOR CYRUS S. RADFORD, U. S. M. C.; LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. L. NORTON, U. S. N.; LIEUTENANT J. W. TIMMONS, U. S. N.; SURGEON J. F. VRIE, U. S. N.; W. G. CRAWFORD**, Chief Clerk Navy Department's Exhibit; **McCALL PATE**, Chief Carpenter; **A. C. STEINBRENNER**, Chief Gunner; **B. M. AITCHESON**, Master Mechanic; **J. L. YOECKEL** and **THOMAS HOLLAND.**

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Awards should be made to the Collective Exhibit of the Department of the Interior and to the following:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.
THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
THE PATENT OFFICE.
PENSION OFFICE.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
THE RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Awards should be made to the Department of the Interior, for Collection Exhibits, and to the Following:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Collective Exhibit.
PATENT OFFICE, Collective Exhibit.
PENSION OFFICE, Collective Exhibit.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Collective Exhibit.
RECLAMATION SERVICE, Collective Exhibit.
BIOGRAPH AND STEREOPTICON EXHIBITS, Collective Exhibit.
EXHIBITS OF TRANSPARENCIES, Collective Exhibit.
JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, Secretary of the Interior.
JESSE E. WILSON, Representative.
JAMES C. BOYKIN, Assistant Representative.
HORACE P. DeHART, Valuable Co-operation in Preparation and Maintenance.
E. B. THOMPSON, Valuable Services in Operation of Exhibit.
E. C. CULVER, Valuable Services as Lecturer.
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director Geological Survey.
DR. DAVID T. DAY, Special Agent Geological Survey.
DR. JOSEPH S. DILLER, MARSHALL C. LEIGHTON and H. M. WILSON, Committee on Preparation.
RICHARD B. DOLE, Valuable Services in Preparation of Exhibit.
EIMER & AMEND, of New York City, Gratuitously Prepared and Furnished Equipment of Chemical Laboratory.
W. S. ROBBINS, Valuable Services in Preparation and Maintenance.
W. D. COLLINS, Valuable Services in Operation of Exhibit of Water Testing.
E. E. BROWN, Commissioner of Education.
MARION LETCHER, Special Agent Bureau of Education.
F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
MISS M. S. COOK, Special Agent Bureau of Indian Affairs.
EDWARD S. CURTIS, Contributed a Collection of Indian Photographs of Unusual Merit.
MISS ANGEL DECORA, Valuable Aid in Installation.
VESPASIAN WARNER, Commissioner of Pensions.
T. D. YEAGER, Special Agent Pension Office.
E. B. MOORE, Commissioner of Patents.
H. C. ARMSTRONG, Special Agent Patent Office.
R. A. BALLINGER, Commissioner of General Land Office.
FRANK BOND, Valuable Services in Preparation.
I. P. BERTHRONG, Valuable Services in Preparation.
F. H. NEWELL, Director of the Reclamation Service.
C. J. BLANCHARD, Special Agent of the Reclamation Service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Awards should be made to the Department of Agriculture for Collective Exhibits and to the following:

THE WEATHER BUREAU, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF SOILS, Collective Exhibit.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY, Collective Exhibit.
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS, Collective Exhibit.
JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture, Collective Exhibit.
W. H. HAYS, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Collective Exhibit.
S. R. BURCH, Representative.
F. LAMSON-SCRIBNER, Chief Special Agent.
J. H. SPENCER, Special Agent in Charge of the Weather Bureau Exhibit.
J. H. BARNES, Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Soils Exhibit.
E. V. WILCOX, Special Agent in Charge of the Exhibit of the Office of Experiment Stations.
A. L. PITNEY, Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of Weather Bureau.
C. F. MARVIN, in Charge of the Instrument Division, Weather Bureau.
A. D. MELVIN, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
DR. B. T. GALLOWAY, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry.
DR. L. O. HOWARD, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology.
DR. A. C. TRUE, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations.
G. B. BRACKETT, Entomologist; **W. N. ERWIN, FRANK L. GOLD** and **J. G. SAUNDERS,** Valuable Aid in Installation.
DR. RODNEY H. TRUE, C. R. BALL, EDGAR BROWN, LYSTER H. DEWEY, E. B. BOYKIN, C. P. HARTLEY, W. J. SPILLMAN, D. A. BRODIE, C. C. GEORGESON, D. W. MAY, A. D. SHAMEL, KARL KELLERMAN, J .C. CORBETT, L. W. COY and **DR. MILTON WHITNEY,** for Valuable Services in Preparation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Awards should be given to the Department of Commerce and Labor for a collective exhibit and to the Light-House Establishment for a Collective Exhibit as follows:

1. In showing the purpose and scope of the Establishment as a whole, and the apparatus employed in the protection of commerce, consisting of a collection of typical light-house lenses ranging from the largest lens ever constructed for use in the United States down to the smallest lanterns used on navigable inland streams; and exhibit of signaling apparatus for use in case of fog, consisting of bells and automatic apparatus for striking the same, steam whistles and two forms of sirens; an exhibit of the various kinds of lamps used in the Light-House Establishment; model of a light-ship used at dangerous points where it is impossible to build a tower, and an exhibit showing the construction of some of the most noted light-houses of the United States.

2. An exhibit showing the latest achievement in Light-House equipment, consisting of a vapor lamp burning ordinary mineral oil in a gaseous state, producing a brilliant white incandescent light of much higher candle-power than the best oil light heretofore used, and at a greatly decreased consumption of oil, thus increasing the efficiency of every light-house in the United States. Several sets of apparatus are shown and two lights are being maintained in operation during the Exposition, to illustrate the difference between the old and the new. And to

EXHIBITS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.
OSCAR STRAUS, Secretary;
FRANK H. BOWEN, Representative.

1. The **LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,** collectively for furnishing materials for the exhibit of the Light-House Establishment, and facilities for the assembling, preparation and maintenance.

2. **MAJOR CHARLES L. POTTER,** Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer of the Third Light-House District, for assembling, preparing and installing the exhibit of the Light-House Establishment.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES AQUARIUM.
FIXED EXHIBITS.

Awards should be made to the Bureau of Fisheries for Collective Exhibits. And to

GEO. M. BOWERS, Commissioner of Fisheries, for furnishing material for the exhibit of the Bureau of Fisheries, and facilities for its assembling, preparation and maintenance.
IRVING H. DUNLAP, Chief Agent of the Bureau of Fisheries, for assembling, preparing and installing the exhibit of the Bureau, and the immediate direction of its maintenance.
LEIGHTON G. HARRON, Special Agent of the Bureau of Fisheries, for the preparation and installation of the aquarium exhibit of the Bureau and immediate care thereof.
GEO. A. SCHNEIDER, Special Agent of the Bureau of Fisheries, for designing, constructing and installing the aquarium of the Bureau.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

Awards should be made to the following:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Collective Exhibits.
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.
C. D. WALCOTT, Secretary.
RICHARD RATHBUN, Assistant Secretary.
W. DE C. RAVENEL, Representative.
W. H. HOLMES,
CYRUS ADLER,
A. H. CLARK,
O. T. MASON,

J. M. FLINT,
T. W. SMILLIE,
G. C. MAYNARD,
WALTER HOUGH,
E. W. LAMON,
H. W. HENDLEY,
J. S. GOLDSMITH,
T. W. SWEENY,
CARL GUNDLACH,
E. E. WHITING and
H. C. TAYLOR.

Exhibits of special importance may be mentioned as follows:

1. **THE JOHN SMITH GROUP.**
2. **THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.**
3. **THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.**
4. **THE SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS AND THE HISTORICAL PAINTINGS AND PICTURES.**
5. **MODELS OF INVENTIONS, ESPECIALLY THE SERIES ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BELL TELEPHONE.**
6. **HISTORICAL SERIES OF FIRE ARMS.**
7. **LAND AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.**
8. **COSTUMES OF PEOPLE MOST PROMINENTLY CONCERNED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Awards should be made to the Library of Congress and to the following:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Collective Exhibit.
HERBERT PUTNAM, Librarian.
DIVISION OF PRINTED BOOKS.
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS.
DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS.
DIVISION OF PRINTS.
DIVISION OF PERIODICALS.
DIVISION OF MUSIC.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDING AND GROUNDS.
CATALOGUE DIVISION.
CARD SECTION.
BINDERY DIVISION.
READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND.
DAVID HUTCHESON, Superintendent of the Reading Room.
WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, Chief of the Manuscripts Division.
PHILLIP LEE PHILLIPS, Chief of the Maps and Chart Division.
OSCAR GEORGE THEODORE SONNECH, Chief of the Music Division.
CLAUDE B. GUITARD, Chief of the Division of Periodicals.
DAVID ELLSWORTH ROBERTS, Acting Chief of the Prints Division.
ARTHUR R. KIMBALL, in charge of binding.
MISS ETTA JOSSELYN GIFFIN, Assistant in charge of Reading Room for the Blind.
MISS IRENE GIBSON, Assistant in the Order Division.
WILLIAM DEAN GODDARD, Assistant in Card Section.

Exhibits of special importance may be mentioned as follows:

THE EXHIBITS OF MANUSCRIPTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN AND VIRGINIA.
THE EXHIBIT OF EARLY AMERICAN IMPRINTS.
THE EXHIBIT OF CATALOGUES ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND THE METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING THEM.
THE EXHIBIT OF MUSICAL COMPILATIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF MUSIC.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Awards should be given to the International Bureau of American Republics for Collective Exhibit.

JOHN BARRETT, Director.
F. J. YANES, Representative.
CARLTON FOX,
JULIAN M. LACALLE,
CHARLES E. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM J. KOLB and
WILLIAM P. MONTGOMERY, Special Agents.
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM (for loan of material).

INDIVIDUALS MEDALS

The following is a list of persons to whom the Jury awarded gold medals in consideration of valuable services rendered:

HARRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, President.
ALVAH H. MARTIN, Director-General and Member of Board of Governors.
J. M. BARR, Director-General.
C. BROOKS JOHNSTON, Chairman of Board of Governors.
C. S. SHERWOOD, Vice-Chairman of Board of Governors.
T. S. SOUTHGATE, Governor of Exhibits.
BARTON MYERS, Member of Board of Governors.
J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Governor of History and Education, and Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.
W. E. COTTRELL, Member of Board of Governors.
GWYNN T. SHEPPERD, Secretary
NATHANIEL BEAMAN, Treasurer.
THEODORE J. WOOL, General Counsel.
O. D. BACHELOR, General Counsel.
R. L. PAYNE, M. D., Medical Director.
MAJOR-GENERAL F. D. GRANT, U. S. A.
REAR-ADMIRAL P. F. HARRINGTON, U. S. N.
HONORABLE JOHN W. DANIEL, U. S. Senator from Virginia.
HONORABLE THOMAS MARTIN, U. S. Senator from Virginia.
HONORABLE CLAUDE A. SWANSON, Governor of Virginia.
HONORABLE HARRY L. MAYNARD, M. C. from Virginia.
DR. ALBERT SHAW, President Jury of Awards.
AMBROSE SWASEY, Vice-President Jury of Awards.
JAMES L. FARMER, Secretary Jury of Awards.
MAJOR JOHN S. MALLORY, 12th Infantry, U. S. A.
CAPTAIN J. L. HINES, U. S. A.
DAVID T. DAY, Honorary Director of Mines Department.
DR. RUPERT BLUE, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., Director of Sanitation.
DR. WERTENBAKER, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., Director of Sanitation.
J. A. HOLMES, Director of Power.
HON. N. VELOZ GOITICOA, Commissioner to Latin America.
DR. J. A. CHANDLER, Director of History and Education.
R. H. SEXTON, Director of Congresses and Special Events.
J. A. WAKEFIELD, Director of Concessions and Admissions.
S. W. BOLLES, Director of Publicity.
CHARLES W. KOHLSAAT, Commissioner-General.
JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, Chief of Mines Department.
CAPTAIN J. E. REINBURG, Chief of Machinery.
H. E. SHERWOOD, Chief of Admissions.
R. GORDON FINNEY, Chief of Agricultural Department.
MISS MINNIE BRONSON, Chief of Social Economy.
SILAS E. SNYDER, Chief of Exploitation.
W. H. H. WEATHERWAX, Chief of Department of Works.
A. M. WHEELER, Chief of Manufactures Department.
W. P. HILTON, Auditor.
MISS NINA NIBLETT, Assistant Secretary.
DR. PAUL N. GREEN, Assistant, Medical Department.
E. J. CUNNINGHAM, Superintendent of Traffic and Transportation.
CAPTAIN H. W. CARPENTER, Commandant of Powhatan Guards.
SYDNEY LLOYD WRIGHTSON, Honorary Director of Music.
WILLIAM WALL WHIDDITT, Superintendent of the Bureau of Music.
J. A. DORSEY, Assistant Chief, Mining Department.
JULIUS HEINRICH, Superintendent of Landscape Department.

LIST OF FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS TO WHOM COMMEMORATIVE DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

MEXICO

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSE MANTEROLA.
LIEUTENANT ANGEL DEL CORZO.
CAPTAIN E. RUIZ FERNANDEZ.
CAPTAIN MANUEL GARCIA LUGO.

HAITI

DR. EDMUND HERAUX.
FERNAND HIBBERT.
LOUIS LARAQUE.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DR. P. M. GARRIDO.
VELOZ-GOITICOA.
JACINTO LOPEZ.

COLLABORATORS' AWARDS

In the rules regulating the system of awards, section twenty-seven authorized the jury to recognize those whose efforts had conspicuously contributed to the success of any exhibit. Those who had merely arranged and installed an exhibit were not entitled to a medal, however well their talents might have been employed. In order to be accepted as a "Collaborator" one must have designed or created some object of special merit that was shown at the Exposition. By a logical extension, the discretion of the jury so far as related to awards in this class, was deemed to comprehend the claims of those who had been the principal contributing factors to the success of collective exhibits, whose attractiveness depended alike upon the judgment used in the selection of subjects and the skill with which these subjects were displayed. The following list, by its very conciseness, shows how rigidly the jury scrutinized each claim for a diploma.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

GOLD MEDALS

ALBERT COOK MYERS, Moyland, Pennsylvania (with the Pennsylvania Historical Collection).

WILLIAM C. MILLS, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (with the Historical Exhibit of the State of Ohio).

MARION DEXTER LEARNED, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with the Pennsylvania Historical Collection).

JOHN TAGGARD BLODGETT, State House, Providence, Rhode Island (with the Historical Exhibit of the State of Rhode Island).

MRS. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 154 Yorke Street, Norfolk, Virginia (with the Historical Collection of the National Society Colonial Dames of America).

MRS. BENJAMIN L. PURCELL, Richmond, Virginia (with the Historical Collection of the National Society Daughters of American Revolution).

MRS. BARRETT WENDELL and MRS. WILLIAM RUFFIN COX.

SILVER MEDALS

H. J. ECKENRODE, Richmond, Virginia (with the Historical Collection of the Virginia Historical Society).

WILFRED H. SCHOFF, Philadelphia Museums, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with the Historical Collection of the Philadelphia Museums).

CUYLER REYNOLDS (with the Historical Collection of the State of New York).

DR. C. B. BRYAN, Petersburg, Virginia (with the Historical Collection of the Episcopal Church of America).

MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, Winston, North Carolina (with the Exhibit of the North Carolina Historical Commission).

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM, MISS NANNIE RANDOLPH HETH and MRS. JAMES F. MAUPIN.

BRONZE MEDALS

MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON (with the Exhibit of the North Carolina Historical Commission).

MISS REBECCA SCHENCK (with the Exhibit of the North Carolina Historical Commission).

MRS. C. ALBERT HILL, The Ontario, Washington, District of Columbia (with the Historical Collection of the State of South Carolina).

FRANCIS B. LEE, Trenton, New Jersey (with the Historical Collection of the State of New Jersey).

VIRGIL A. LEWIS, Charleston, West Virginia (with the Historical Collection of the State of West Virginia).

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

GOLD MEDALS

MRS. EUGENE B. HEARD (with the Exhibit of the Seaboard Air Line Free Traveling Libraries).

WILLIS A. JENKINS (with Collective Exhibit of State of Virginia).

E. C. GLASS (with Collective Exhibit of Lynchburg Public Schools).

JOHN T. WEST (with Collective Exhibit of Norfolk County Public Schools).

GEORGE H. MARTIN, Secretary State Board of Education; GERTRUDE L. BRINKHAUS, Director of Official Exhibits; COOPER & BAILEY, Architects, and E. C. & G. C. GARDNER, Architects (with Collective Exhibit of Board of Jamestown Exposition Managers of Massachusetts).

CHARLES R. RATHMAN, DR. F. L. SODAN and WILLIAM B. ITTNER (with Collective Exhibit of St. Louis Board of Education).

SILVER MEDALS

J. T. FENTRESS, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools (with Collective Exhibit of Norfolk County Public Schools).

A. H. HILL, Assistant Superintendent (with Collective Exhibit of State of Virginia).

MISS MARY McCULLOCK (Kindergarten), MRS. MATILDA F. RILEY, MATTHEW J. SHERER, MISS JENNIE GILMORE and MISS NELL G. NICHOLSON (with Collective Exhibit of St. Louis Board of Education).

NORTH ADAMS PUBLIC SCHOOL, SALEM PUBLIC SCHOOL, EVERETT PUBLIC SCHOOL, SOMERVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL, FALL RIVER PUBLIC SCHOOL, WORCESTER PUBLIC SCHOOL, HAVERHILL PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD EVENING SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL, SOMERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL, NEWTON PUBLIC SCHOOL, HYANNIS TRAINING SCHOOL, LOWELL PUBLIC SCHOOL, MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY COMMISSION, LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL, BOSTON NORMAL ART SCHOOL, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Bridgewater; FRAMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL, HYANNIS NORMAL SCHOOL, WESTFIELD NORMAL SCHOOL, LOWELL NORMAL SCHOOL, FITCHBURG NORMAL SCHOOL, BROOKLINE PUBLIC SCHOOL, CYRUS E. DALLIN, Sculptor of Paul Revere; GEORGE E. RAY, Superintendent Schools of Haverhill (with Collective Exhibit of Board of Jamestown Exposition Managers of Massachusetts).

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

GOLD MEDALS

HENRY GRISCOM PARSONS, Children's School Farm, New York City.
J. HOWARD BRADSTREET, Playground Association of America, Washington, District of Columbia.
LIVINGSTON FARRAND, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, New York City.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, American Federation of Labor, Washington, District of Columbia.
MRS. M. E. HOLLAND, The Detective Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois.
MISS SARAH J. EDDY, Bristol, Rhode Island—American Humane Society, Albany, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS

GOLD MEDALS

ALCOHOL UTILITIES COMPANY, New York (with Collective Display of Alcohol Utilities).
HERBERT BROWN (with Austin Organ Company, Hartford, Connecticut).
ROBERT GLENK (with Louisiana State Collective Display).
JOINT JAMESTOWN COMMITTEE (with Collective Display of the City of Washington, District of Columbia).
LOUIS TIFFANY (with the Tiffany Studio, New York City).
A. R. CHISHOLM, Sanford, North Carolina (with Collective Display of State of North Carolina).

SILVER MEDALS

MR. KANEKO, MR. OKAZAKI, T. OKUTAGAWA, and STRICH & ZEIDLER PIANO COMPANY (with Japan Art Association).

BRONZE MEDALS

L. W. CLARK, Spray, North Carolina (with North Carolina Collective Exhibit).
D. R. PARKER, High Point, North Carolina (with City of High Point Collective Exhibit).
W. H. McCORMICK (with Cone Export and Commission Company, Greensboro, North Carolina).
F. J. MUIR (with Cone Export and Commission Company, Greensboro, North Carolina).

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND METALLURGY

GOLD MEDALS

DR. H. B. KUMMEL (with New Jersey State Collective Display).
WM. S. YEATES (with Georgia State Collective Display).
JAMES A. JASPER, San Diego (with San Diego County (California) Collective Display).

SILVER MEDALS

J. A. BOWNOCKER and ARTHUR L. SMITH (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit.)
AMERICAN GEM AND PEARL COMPANY, New York City (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
NORTH CAROLINA TALC AND MINING COMPANY, Hewitts, North Carolina (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
THE SYLVA MICA MINING COMPANY, Sylva, North Carolina (with North Carolina State Collective Display).

BRONZE MEDALS

BLUE WING MINE, Blue Wing, North Carolina (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
AMERICAN LAVA COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tennessee (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
TALCUM PUFF COMPANY, Asheville, North Carolina (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
HERCULES GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY, Cid, North Carolina (with North Carolina State Collective Display).
CANTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
COLUMBUS BRICK AND TERRA-COTTA COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
COLUMBUS CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
FEDERAL CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Mineral City, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
HANOVER PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, Hanover, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
HYDRAULIC PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, Zanesville, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
IRON CLAY BRICK COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
LOGAN BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Logan, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
LOGAN CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Logan, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
NEW LEXINGTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, New Lexington, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
OAKLAND PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, Zanesville, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
OHIO MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Shawnee, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).
SOUTH WEBSTER BRICK COMPANY, South Webster, Ohio (with Ohio Collective Mineral Exhibit).

DEPARTMENT OF FOODS AND ACCESSORIES

SILVER MEDALS

MRS. ERNEST LUCHTING (with Genesee Pure Food Company).
WALLACE S. SHAW and ARTHUR M. DOW (with Walter Baker & Company, Ltd.).
J. S. FOSTER (with H. J. Heinz Company).

BRONZE MEDAL

JAMES B. PRATT (with Southern Cotton Oil Company).

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

GOLD MEDALS

SILAS R. MORSE, Curator New Jersey State Museum, Trenton (with New Jersey State Collective Display).
H. H. BRIMLEY, Raleigh (with North Carolina State Collective Display).

SILVER MEDAL

WILLIAM H. WERNER, Atlantic City, New Jersey (with New Jersey State Collective Exhibit).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GOLD MEDALS

R. JUDSON TUSSING (with Ohio State Collective Display).
G. B. WALL (with Chesapeake & Ohio Collective Display).
PAUL V. MOORE (with South Carolina Collective Display).
CHARLES L. WILSON (with Los Angeles County (California) Collective Display).
T. K. BRUNER, Raleigh (with North Carolina State Collective Display).

SILVER MEDAL

MRS. R. J. TUSSING (with Ohio State Collective Display).

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

(FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, ETC.)

GOLD MEDALS

R. J. TUSSING (with Ohio Collective Display).
S. W. MOORE (with West Virginia Collective Display).
I. C. FANTON (with Connecticut Collective Display).
T. E. HUDSON (with Norfolk & Southern Railway Collective Display).
T. B. SYMONS (with Maryland Collective Display).
H. H. BRIMLEY (with North Carolina Collective Display).
FRANK WRIGHT and G. JULIAN PRATT (with Virginia Collective Display).
FRANK WIGGINS (with Los Angeles County (California) Display).
J. A. JASPER (with San Diego County (California) Display).

SILVER MEDALS

MRS. R. J. TUSSING (with Ohio Collective Display).
MRS. S. W. MOORE (with West Virginia Collective Display).
MRS. T. E. HUDSON (with Norfolk & Southern Railway Collective Display).
MRS. T. B. SYMONS (with Maryland Collective Display).
W. S. RODES (with Virginia Collective Display).

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

GOLD MEDALS

CHARLES M. JACOBS (with Pennsylvania Railroad Company).
CHARLES H. KERN (with International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers).

SILVER MEDALS

HERBERT CROSS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with the Philadelphia Museums).
HAROLD McGEORGE, Cynwyd, Pennsylvania (with the Philadelphia Museums).
CHARLES M. JACOBS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with the Philadelphia Museums).
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS (with the Philadelphia Museums).
H. W. ROBINSON, 111 Broadway, New York (with the Philadelphia Museums).

INSTALLATION

Awarding prizes for displays considered as pictures and entirely disassociated with the character of the goods on exhibition, the special Jury used the following verbiage: "For the Most Admirable, Effective and Artistic Installation of Exhibit." In the consideration of medals in this division the buildings of the Government and the exhibits contained therein were not included, nor was account taken of the State buildings or their contents or the palaces of the Exposition Company. There were very few of these medals awarded. The list follows:

GOLD MEDALS

FOR INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
111 Broadway, New York.

WALTER BAKER COMPANY, LTD.
Dorchester, Massachusetts.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BAPTISTS OF AMERICA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Montreal, Canada.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

LARKIN COMPANY
Buffalo, New York.

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN EXHIBIT

EXHIBITS IN FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING

EGG-O-SEE CEREAL COMPANY
Buffalo, New York.

GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY
Leroy, New York.

EXHIBITS IN MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

ALLIS-CHALMERS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, War Department.

EXHIBIT IN MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

YELLOW PINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXHIBIT IN MARINE BUILDING

NEWPORT NEWS SHIP-BUILDING AND DRY-DOCK COMPANY, Newport News, Virginia

EXHIBITS IN MINES BUILDING

STATE OF GEORGIA
W. S. Yeates, Ex. Com., Atlanta, Georgia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Col. J. E. Pogue, Raleigh, North Carolina

STATE OF OHIO
R. S. Bolin, Circleville, Ohio
Collective Exhibit of Lighting Materials and Platinum.

EXHIBITS IN STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

SOUTH CAROLINA EXHIBIT
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, California.

EXHIBIT IN SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDING

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

EXHIBITS IN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUILDING

MEXICO
PORTO RICO

EXHIBIT IN NEGRO BUILDING

HAMPTON INSTITUTE EXHIBIT, Hampton, Virginia.

SILVER MEDALS

FOR INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

BALTIMORE CITY
CONNECTICUT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

EXHIBITS IN FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING

BALLARD & BALLARD COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky.

THOS. P. CONVERSE COMPANY
San Diego, California.

F. A. CAUCHOIS & CO.
New York City, Fulton Street.

THOMAS J. LIPTON
39 Pearl Street, New York City.

NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls, New York.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
New York City.

T. S. SOUTHGATE & CO., INC., Norfolk, Virginia.

EXHIBITS IN MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, New York.

SIMONDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

EXHIBITS IN MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts.

BECKWITH ORGAN COMPANY
Louisville, Kentucky.

BHUMGARA COMPANY
New York City and India

D. CARPENTER
Norfolk, Virginia.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

CRADDOCK-TERRY COMPANY
Lynchburg, Virginia.

JAPAN COLLECTIVE EXHIBIT
Tokio, Japan.

WALTER LOWNEY COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY
Dayton, Ohio.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY
Oneida, New York.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
New York City

STIEFF PIANO COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
New York City.

VIRGINIA SHOE CORPORATION
Richmond and Lynchburg

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY
Waltham, Massachusetts.

L. E. WATERMAN & CO.
New York City

EXHIBITS IN STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY
NORTH CAROLINA EXHIBIT
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
VIRGINIA EXHIBIT
MISSOURI EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT IN SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDING

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S SCHOOL FARM LEAGUE, New York City.

BRONZE MEDALS

FOR INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

OLD VIRGINIA KITCHEN
(Mrs. Buchanan) Louisville

RICHMOND CITY

EXHIBIT IN FOOD BUILDING

McCORMICK & COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland.

EXHIBITS IN MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

ENFIELD POTTERY COMPANY
Laverock, Pennsylvania

RUTH ASHLEY HIRSHFIELD
Model Nursery.

KOKEN BARBERS' SUPPLY COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXHIBIT IN MINES BUILDING

STANDARD OIL COMPANY, Baltimore, Maryland.

EXHIBITS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDING

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

EXHIBIT IN STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

The following report made by the Special Jury on Buildings and Grounds includes commemorative medals as well as the ordinary and "Collaborator" Awards. This is the full text:

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to the Board of Design, Messrs. Parker, Thomas and Peebles; to Mr. Peabody, as Advisory Architect; to the Chief of Design, Mr. Ritchie, and to his Assistant, Mr. Faelton, for the general plan and arrangement of the Jamestown Exposition; also for the Auditorium and Administration Building, History Building, Education and Social Economy Building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, Machinery and Transportation Building, State Exhibit Palace, Pure Food Building, Mines and Metallurgy Building, Arts and Crafts Village, Pocahontas Hospital, and upon the diploma to each of these gentlemen these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence in Architecture and for the successful planning and arrangement of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings."

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for the design of the Government Building, Fisheries Building, Smithsonian Institute, Panama and Porto Rico Buildings, Life Saving Station, Army and Navy Club House, Club for Enlisted Men, Bureau of American Republic Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence in architecture of Buildings directed by the United States Government at the Jamestown Exposition."

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to Messrs. Warren H. Manning, Messrs. Parker, Thomas and Peebles; Mr. Peabody, as Advisory Architect; to the Chief of Design, Mr. Ritchie, and to his Assistant, Mr. Faelton, landscape architecture and gardening in

connection with the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words were to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence of landscape work, planting and general treatment of natural accessories of the Jamestown Exposition."

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to Board of Design for the design of the Government Pier at the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence in design, construction and execution of the Government Pier at the Jamestown Exposition."

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to Mr. Wm. Dixon for the installation of the electric lighting at the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the installation of the electric lighting of the Jamestown Exposition; for the originality of the treatment of the central dome and the successful and dignified method of illumination of the entire exhibition."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. Wm. Cooper for his "Captain John Smith" in the History Building at the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the statue of Captain John Smith."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. Wm. Ordway Partridge for his statue of "Pocahontas" at the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the statue of Pocahontas."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown for his statue group of the "Buffalo Hunt" at the Jamestown Exposition, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the group of sculpture of "The Buffalo Hunt."

The Committee awards a Commemorative Medal to Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for the Officers' Club and Office of the United States Commission, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence in architecture and for the appropriateness and charm of the exterior and the interior of the Officers' Club and Office of the United States Commission."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Maryland for the Maryland State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Maryland State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Parker & Thomas and D. H. Thomas Jr., architects of the Maryland State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for excellence in architecture of the Maryland State Building. The Building which is inspired by 'Homewood' has preserved the charm and delicacy of the original, and in both exterior and interior treatment is a fine example of Colonial architecture."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Virginia for the Virginia State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Architecture of the Virginia State Building, an excellent example of Colonial Architecture."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Breese & Mitchell, architects of the Virginia State Building, a correct example of Colonial design.

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of New Jersey for the New Jersey State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the New Jersey State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. Geo. E. Poole, architect of the New Jersey State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the New Jersey State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Missouri for the Missouri State Building and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Missouri State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Mariner & La Beaume, architects of the Missouri State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Missouri State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of North Carolina for the North Carolina State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the North Carolina State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. I. S. Zimmerman, architect of the North Carolina State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the North Carolina State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Ohio for the Ohio State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Ohio State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Joseph N. Beadford, architect of the Ohio State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Ohio State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Rhode Island for the Rhode Island State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Rhode Island State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Banning & Thornton, architects of the Rhode Island State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Rhode Island State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Massachusetts for the Massachusetts State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Massachusetts State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr. John La Valle, architect of the Massachusetts State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Massachusetts State Building, which was inspired by the old State House in Boston and admirably preserved the spirit of the original."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Connecticut for the Connecticut State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Connecticut State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Rossiter & Wright, architects of the Connecticut State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Connecticut State Building and the skill in which they have preserved the Colonial spirit both in the interior and exterior."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Pennsylvania for the Pennsylvania State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Pennsylvania State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Messrs. Brockie & Hastings, architects for the Pennsylvania State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Pennsylvania State Building, and for the admirable manner in which the spirit of Independence Hall has been preserved, both in general design and detail."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Kentucky for the Kentucky State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Kentucky State Building."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to Mr. Kenneth McDonald, architect of the Kentucky State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the interesting realization of Daniel Boone's Fort Boonesboro."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Georgia for the Georgia State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Georgia State Building."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to Thornton Marye, architect of the Georgia State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Georgia State Building."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to the Daughters of the Confederacy, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the interesting Building erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to the Walter Baker Chocolate Company, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Bakers' Chocolate House."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to Kevill Glennan, designer of the Virginian-Pilot Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Virginian-Pilot Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Illinois for the Illinois State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Illinois State Building."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to W. Carby Zimmerman, architect of the Illinois State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the Illinois State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of New York for the New York State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the New York State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to Mr.

Clarence Luce, architect of the New York State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the New York State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of West Virginia for the West Virginia State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the West Virginia State Building."

The Committee awards a Silver Medal to Rabeinstein & Warner, architects of the West Virginia State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the architecture of the West Virginia State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of North Dakota for the North Dakota State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the North Dakota State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the City of Richmond for the Richmond City Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Richmond City Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Vermont for the Vermont State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Vermont State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the City of Baltimore for the Baltimore Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Baltimore Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Louisiana for the Louisiana State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Louisiana State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Michigan for the Michigan State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Michigan State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of Delaware for the Delaware State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Delaware State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the State of New Hampshire for the New Hampshire State Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the New Hampshire State Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the Dominican Republic for the Dominican Republic Building, and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Dominican Republic Building."

The Committee awards a Gold Medal to the Negro Exhibit and upon the diploma these words are to be inscribed:

"Awarded for the Negro Building."

NEGRO PARTICIPATION

ADVISORY BOARD OF AWARDS FOR THE NEGRO BUILDING

The United States Government was principally responsible for the conduct of the Negro Exhibit and to a large extent the splendid display made by the black race may be attributed to the watchfulness, the care and the interest manifested by the men appointed to supervise the Federal expenditures. The Negroes of the country were proud of the showing they had made, and rightly did they place a high estimate on their collection. Never before in Exposition history had they done so well. Messrs. Edwards and Geddes, the President and the Secretary of the United States Government Board, requested the Jury of Awards to recognize the Negro effort by a special consideration and appoint some members of that race to judge the exhibits in the Negro Building. Admitting the reasonableness of this request, Dr. Shaw, President of the Jury, appointed an advisory board consisting of two distinguished educators, T. S. Inborden, D. S., of Enfield, North Carolina, Principal of the Joseph Keasby Brick Agricultural, Industrial and Normal School, and W. T. B. Williams of Hampton, Virginia, a Bachelor of Arts of Harvard University and the agent of the John F. Slater Board at Hampton Institute; two prominent professional men, W. D. Crum, M.D., a practicing physician and the Collector of the Port of Charleston, South Carolina, and J. C. Napier, an attorney-at-law and the Cashier of the One-Cent Savings Bank of Nashville, Tennessee. The fifth member was Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. This Advisory Board examined all the exhibits in the Negro Building and the judgment of the experts on the main jury was at their disposal at all times. Their recommendations were submitted to a special sub-jury and finally were accepted or rejected by the "Jury of Awards." No exhibits were, therefore, judged with greater discrimination than those in the Negro Building and it is splendid testimony to the intelligence and progress evidenced by the Negro race that their awards were so numerous.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

GOLD MEDALS

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee
Painting of Original Jubilee Singers.

MISS META VAUX WARRICK
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Historic Tableaux of Negroes Progress.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

GOLD MEDALS

AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL UNIVERSITY
Langston, Oklahoma
Photographs and Industrial Work.

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY
Orangeburg, South Carolina
Class Room Work and Industrial Exhibits.

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee
Demonstrations and Literary Work.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE
Hampton, Virginia
Photographs and Industrial Work.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, District of Columbia
Photographs.

LYNCHBURG PUBLIC SCHOOL
Lynchburg, Virginia
Class Room and Industrial Work.

NORFOLK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL
Norfolk, Virginia
Industrial Work.

PENN SCHOOL
St. Helena Island, South Carolina
Photographs and Basket Work.

ST. EMMA INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Rock Castle, West Virginia
Industrial Work.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES
Rock Castle, Virginia
Fine Needle Work.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY
Richmond, Virginia
Photographs and Literary and Industrial Work.

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE
Charleston, West Virginia
Industrial Exhibit.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
Wilberforce, Ohio
Drawings, Paintings, Literary and Industrial Work.

SILVER MEDALS

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina
School Room and Industrial Work.

ALCORN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
Alcorn, Mississippi
Class Room and Industrial Work.

ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE
Alcorn, Mississippi
Houses.

ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
Washington, District of Columbia
Furniture, Iron Work, Drawings, Sewing.

JOSEPH K. BRICK SCHOOL
Enfield, North Carolina
School Room and Industrial Work.

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE
Richmond, Virginia
Literary and Industrial Work.

HIGH POINT NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
High Point, North Carolina
Industrial Work.

ROBERT HUNGERFORD NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Eatonville, Florida
Industrial Work.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE
Knoxville, Tennessee
Photographs.

LINCOLN PUBLIC SCHOOL
Leavenworth, Kansas
Drawings.

MT. VERNON PUBLIC SCHOOL
Camden, New Jersey
Class Room Work and Normal Training.

NEWPORT NEWS PUBLIC SCHOOL
Newport News, Virginia
Class Room and Industrial Work.

NORFOLK MISSION COLLEGE
Norfolk, Virginia
Photographs and Industrial Work.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOL
Portsmouth, Virginia
Industrial Work.

PRINCESS ANN ACADEMY
Princess Ann, Maryland
Photographs and Industrial Work.

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOL
Richmond, Virginia
Class Room Industrial Work.

SHELDON'S KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
Topeka, Kansas
Kindergarten Work.

ST. AUGUSTINE SCHOOL
Greensboro, North Carolina
School Room and Industrial Work.

TEMPERANCE AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Claremont, Virginia
Industrial Exhibits.

TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY
Tougaloo, Mississippi
Class Room and Industrial Work.

VIRGINIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Petersburg, Virginia
Literary and Industrial Work

XENIA PUBLIC SCHOOL
Xenia, Ohio
Class Room and Industrial Work.

BRONZE MEDALS

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
New York City
Photographs.

ASHEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL
Asheville, North Carolina
School Room and Industrial Work.

ATTUCKS PUBLIC SCHOOL
Carbondale, Illinois
Class Work.

REV. R. H. BOWLING
Norfolk, Virginia
Photograph of Bute St. Baptist Church.

BOYDTON ACADEMY
Boydton, Virginia
Class Room and Industrial Work.

CHILLICOTHE PUBLIC SCHOOL
Chillicothe, Ohio
Class Work.

CURRY NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Urbana, Ohio
Class Room and Industrial Work.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY
Thebes, Georgia
Examinations.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
Collegepark, Georgia
Industrial Exhibit.

HARLEM ACADEMY
Tampa, Florida
Class Work.

HENDERSON PUBLIC SCHOOL
Henderson, Kentucky
Class Room and Industrial Work.

LINCOLN PUBLIC SCHOOL
East St. Louis, Illinois
Class Work.

MANASSAS PUBLIC SCHOOL
Memphis, Tennessee
Examinations.

ORANGE PARK NORMAL SCHOOL
Orange Park, Florida
Photographs.

OWENSBORO PUBLIC SCHOOL
Owensboro, Kentucky
Class Work.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOL
Portsmouth, Ohio
Class Room and Industrial Work.

ST. JOSEPH PUBLIC SCHOOL
St. Joseph, Missouri
Industrial Work.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Clayton, Delaware
Industrial Work.

ST. PAUL NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Lawrenceville, Virginia
Industrial Exhibit.

ST. PETER CLAVER'S SCHOOL
Tampa, Florida
Class Work.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
Talladega, Alabama
Literary and Industrial Work.

TERRE HAUTE PUBLIC SCHOOL
Terre Haute, Indiana
Class Work.

THYNE INSTITUTE
Chase City, Virginia
Class Work.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY
Quindaro, Kansas
Class Room and Industrial Work.

WHITTED GRADED SCHOOL
Durham, North Carolina
School Room and Industrial Work.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

GOLD MEDAL

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF
Raleigh, North Carolina
Students' Work in the Industrial Department.

SILVER MEDAL

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
Washington, District of Columbia
Photographs.

BRONZE MEDALS

BATH-HOUSE
Baltimore, Maryland
Photographs.

W. H. CROCKER
Suffolk, Virginia
Negroes Progress in Suffolk.

KELLY MILLER
Washington, District of Columbia
Statistical Chart.

DR. J. T. WILSON
Nashville, Tennessee
Wilson's Infirmary.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS

GOLD MEDALS

A. P. BEDOU
New Orleans, Louisiana
Photographs.

FRANCES SPENCER DORKINS
Norfolk, Virginia
Hand Painted China.

MRS. MARGARET FORTIE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. MARCELIA MECKENS
Covington, Virginia
Mountmelick Centerpiece.

EDNA NIXON
Trenton, New Jersey
Centerpiece.

A. N. SCURLOCK
Washington, District of Columbia
Photographs.

IDA UNDERWOOD
Rainbow, Connecticut
Centerpieces.

SILVER MEDALS

H. M. BLAZELTON
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Photographs.

GEO. O. BROWN
Richmond, Virginia
Photographs.

LETTIE BUFORD
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Table Cover and Centerpiece.

ANNIE N. CORMICK
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pillows.

WALTER S. EBB
Baltimore, Maryland
Buffet—Hand-made.

JENNIE HIGGINS
Westville, Ohio
Battenburg Work.

GEO. W. HILL
Anderson, South Carolina
Photographs.

ANNIE F. HOLLOWAY
Washington, District of Columbia
Burial Robe.

MRS. JULIA HARRIS
Norfolk, Virginia
Embroidered Skirt.

MRS. M. R. JENNINGS
Roanoke, Virginia
Centerpiece.

DR. E. B. JEFFERSON
Nashville, Tennessee
Plate Work.

J. J. LAY
Nashville, Tennessee
Photographs.

A. L. MACBETH
Charleston, South Carolina
Photographs.

MRS. ANNA C. MARROW
New York City
Table Cover.

MRS. KATIE MOSELEY
Stoneville, Mississippi
Crochet Bed Set.

ANNA McNORTON
Yorktown, Virginia
Centerpiece.

MRS. IDA PARSONS
Princess Anne C. H., Virginia
Battenburg Work.

FLORENCE PAUL
Baltimore, Maryland
Table Cover.

VIRGINIA SCOTT
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Lunch Set.

MRS. ESTHER TURNER
Richmond, Virginia
Counterpane.

G. A. TURNER
Washington, District of Columbia
Photographs.

MRS. ELIZA WILLIAMS
Brooklyn, New York
Child's Dress, Hand-made.

MRS. J. L. WRIGHT
Lincoln, Nebraska
Bureau Scarf and Table Cover.

BRONZE MEDALS

MRS. BETTIE ALLEN
Stems, North Carolina
Home Woven Blankets.

CLARA E. ALLEN
Sweet Springs, West Virginia
Counterpane.

JAMES ARCHER
Chester, North Carolina
Casket.

MRS. E. L. BARBER
Norfolk, Virginia
Knitted Work.

BLANCHE BROWN
Findlay, Ohio
Table Cover.

MRS. J. M. BROWN
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Centerpiece.

MATTIE J. BROWN
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Dress Shadow-Work.

MRS. ANNA BURCKHARDT
Lincoln, Nebraska
Hand Painted China.

MRS. EVA BUNDY
Somerset, Pennsylvania
Lunch Set.

MISS ADDIE BYRD
Columbus, Ohio
Hand Painted China.

DR. RICHARD G. BAKER
Baltimore
Plate Work.

DR. HOWARD BUNDY
Trenton, New Jersey
Plate Work.

G. F. CARR
Lexington, Kentucky
Incubator and Bread Maker.

MRS. T. E. CERUTI
Jacksonville, Florida
Hair Work.

MRS. SUSIE CLINGMAN
Denver, Colorado
Lace Collar.

MRS. FANNIE CLINKSCALES
Topeka, Kansas
Hand Painted China.

MRS. MARTHA COOPER
Washington, District of Columbia
Doily.

MRS. LINNIE DAVIS
Portsmouth, Virginia
Counterpane.

C. W. DIGGS
Burlington, New Jersey
Furniture.

JOHN T. DOOLEY
Old Sweet Springs, West Virginia
Jewelry.

DURHAM ELITE MATTRESS COMPANY
Durham, North Carolina
Mattress.

DURHAM HOSIERY MILLS
Durham, North Carolina
Hose.

JAS. DeSHIELDS
Wilmington, Delaware
Frame House Model.

MRS. FOWLER
Henderson, Kentucky
Hair Work.

J. C. FARLEY
Richmond, Virginia
Photographs.

DANIEL FREEMAN
Washington, District of Columbia
Photographs.

ELLA P. GREEN
Cornwall, New York
Pillow.

MRS. PHILLIPS HARDY
Wilmington, Delaware
Silk Waist.

A. J. HOWARD
New York City
Shoe Polish.

FRANCIS F. JACKSON
Sutherlin, Virginia
Centerpiece.

MRS. SADIE PRICE LEWIS
William's Bridge, Kentucky
Suit of Underwear.

G. ARTHUR LEWIS
St. Louis, Missouri
Pyrography.

KAE MOODY
New York City
Centerpiece.

L. D. MOORE
Little Rock, Arkansas
Cotton Chopper, Scraper, Cultivator.

MRS. B. M. McFARLAND
Tampa, Florida
Bureau Scarf and Pillow.

CHAS. McNEIL
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina
Frame House Model.

KATE NELSON
Battery, Virginia
Fancy Work.

W. M. PAGE
Providence, Rhode Island
Violin.

MRS. F. E. PAUL
Baltimore, Maryland
Table Cover.

MRS. HARRY A. PLATO
Hartford, Connecticut
Battenburg Collar.

MRS. MOLLIE POLLOCK
Norfolk, Virginia
Table Cover.

MRS. ELIZABETH POPE
Raleigh, North Carolina
Battenburg Collar.

R. P. ROGERS
Spartanburg, South Carolina
Improved Plow and Heel Sweep.

L. SIMS
Norfolk, Virginia
Shoe Making and Repairing.

MRS. R. W. SMITH
Covington, Virginia
Centerpiece.

WILLIAM E. SPENCER
Cedarville, Ohio
Combination Bookcase.

WILLIAM SUTTON
Henderson, Kentucky
Tobacco.

A. C. TAYLOR
Charleston, South Carolina
Extension Ladder.

MR. W. A. THOMAS
Millwood, Virginia
Table Cover.

O. M. TIBBS
Boston, Massachusetts
Musical Instruments.

J. W. VANDERVALL
East Orange, New Jersey
Mattresses.

MRS. E. WARRICK
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Hair Dressing.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
Norfolk, Virginia
Needle Work.

J. H. WOOD
Baltimore, Maryland
Iron Work.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

SILVER MEDALS

RUFUS JORDAN
Henderson, Kentucky
Tobacco.

A. C. TAYLOR
Charleston, South Carolina
Cotton Planter.

DEPARTMENT OF FOODS

GOLD MEDAL

HENRY KIRKLIN
Columbia, Missouri
Canned Vegetables.

SILVER MEDAL

L. E. KENNEDY
Interlachen, Florida
Canned Fruit.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

GOLD MEDAL

S. G. CRAWFORD
Baltimore, Maryland
Boat Propeller.

SILVER MEDALS

A. C. NEWMAN
Washington, District of Columbia
Electric Block Signal System.

J. H. STONE
Atchison, Kansas
Horseshoe.

BRONZE MEDALS

ROBERT COATES
Washington, District of Columbia
Overboot for Horses.

WILLIAM HILL
Denver, Colorado
Horse Overshoe.

J. B. POWELL
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina
One Buggy.



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GROUP OF EXHIBIT PALACES AT NIGHT

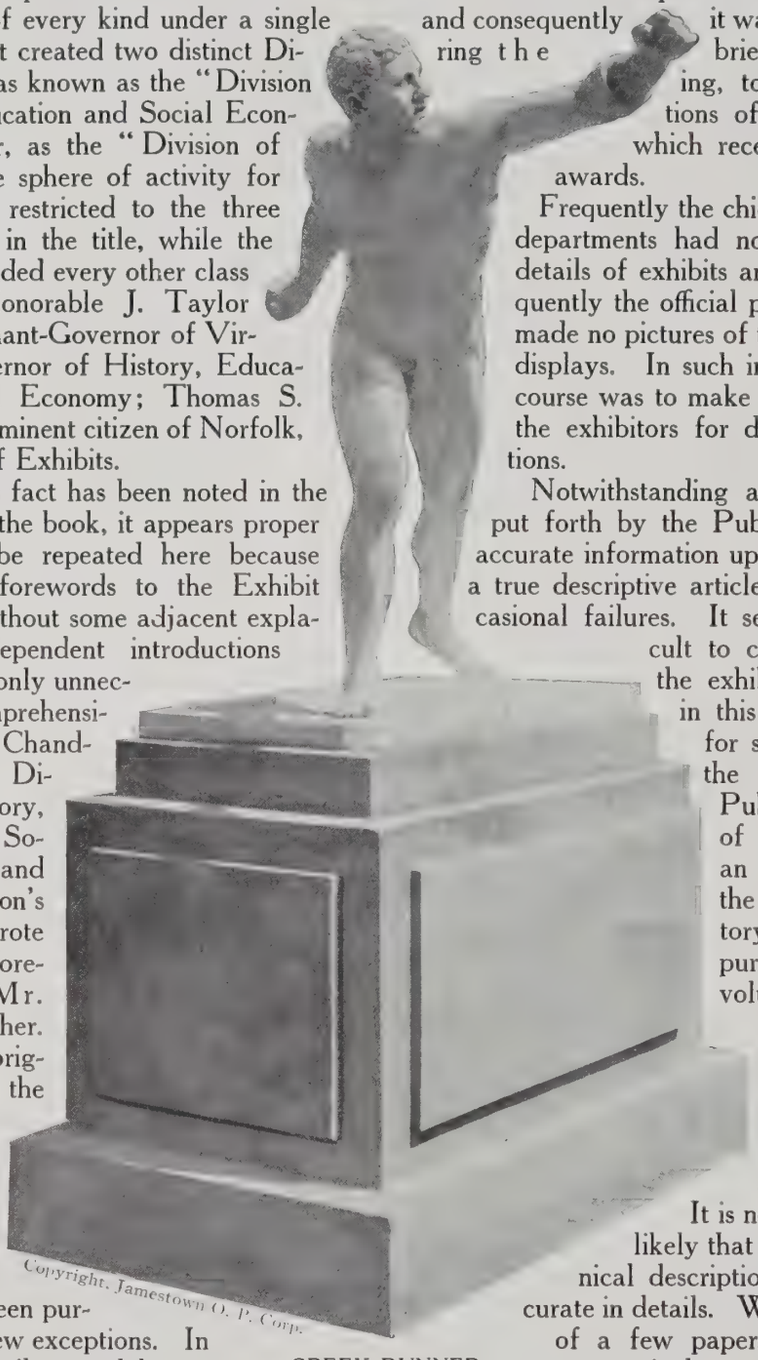
INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO EXHIBIT CHAPTERS

CONTRARY to precedent, the Jamestown Exposition did not include exhibits of every kind under a single management, but created two distinct Divisions. One was known as the "Division of History, Education and Social Economy," the other, as the "Division of Exhibits." The sphere of activity for the former was restricted to the three topics indicated in the title, while the latter comprehended every other class of display. Honorable J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, was Governor of History, Education and Social Economy; Thomas S. Southgate, a prominent citizen of Norfolk, was Governor of Exhibits.

Although this fact has been noted in the earlier pages of the book, it appears proper that it should be repeated here because there are two forewords to the Exhibit chapters, and without some adjacent explanation the independent introductions would seem not only unnecessary but incomprehensible. J. A. C. Chandler, LL.D., the Director of History, Education and Social Economy, and Governor Ellyson's chief assistant, wrote one of the forewords, and Mr. Southgate, the other.

It was the original purpose of the Publishers of the Blue-Book to describe only those exhibits which obtained gold medals and this course has been pursued with very few exceptions. In some instances, a silver medal display has been noted, when no gold medal was awarded in that particular class. In other instances, exhibits which failed to receive the highest award have been described and occasionally illustrated when the displays made by the exhibitors were sufficiently noteworthy to cause them to be regarded as distinct additions to the attractiveness of the Exposition.

To describe and illustrate every exhibit that received a gold medal was the earnest desire of the Publishers, and they spared no reasonable effort to ensure this result. The Jury of Awards did not publish the results of their deliberations until the Exposition had nearly ended, and consequently it was impossible, during the brief period remaining, to secure descriptions of all the exhibits which received the highest awards.


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GREEK RUNNER
One of the Statues adorning Raleigh Square

Frequently the chiefs of the various departments had no records of the details of exhibits and still more frequently the official photographer had made no pictures of the prize winning displays. In such instances the only course was to make direct appeals to the exhibitors for data and illustrations.

Notwithstanding all of the efforts put forth by the Publishers to secure accurate information upon which to base a true descriptive article, there were occasional failures. It seemed very difficult to convince some of the exhibitors that space in this history was *not* for sale, and that, in the opinion of the Publishers, the story of the exhibits was an integral part of the Exposition history to which the purchasers of this volume were entitled. However, few of the important displays have gone undescribed.

It is not in the least unlikely that some of the technical descriptions may be inaccurate in details. With the exception of a few papers describing historical or educational displays, none was prepared by an exhibitor. Many of them were compiled from several sources of information. Some of them were prepared from catalogues as the only guides except the actual records of articles exhibited.

From the material available, the Editor obtained the best results he could secure. The descriptions in the following chapters include the most noteworthy and valuable exhibit features of the Exposition; and they prove, that though not as large as other great fairs, the Ter-Centennial was at least as dignified and important.

NOTE.—In the descriptive articles relating to exhibits, the names of those who received gold medals are printed in antique type. This style of letter is not repeated when a name appears more than once unless two or more gold medals were awarded to the same exhibitor.—ED.

THE DIVISION OF HISTORY, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

BY J. A. C. CHANDLER, LL.D., DIRECTOR

THE Jamestown Exposition Company was chartered by the Legislature of Virginia to hold an historical celebration at some place on Hampton Roads in the year 1907. The general impression prevailed that the Exposition was to be chiefly historical in character. For one reason or other, however, after the organization of the company, it seemed more practical to the authorities to develop the Exposition along commercial and industrial lines, though Frederick J. F. Skiff, an exposition expert, whose opinion was secured, advised that the Exposition would do well to limit its industrial exhibits and to develop itself chiefly along historical and literary lines. Finally, however, in April, 1906, a Division of History, Education and Social Economy was established with Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson as Governor of this division. Governor Ellyson was fully saturated with the idea that the historical side of the Exposition should be made an important one and on the first of June, 1906, realizing the magnitude of the work, he called to his assistance as Director of the Division, the author of this paper. A few days later, Miss Minnie Bronson, who had had wide experience in expositions both in this country and abroad, was made assistant to the director. Later Miss Bronson was appointed Chief of the Department of Social Economy and Arts and Crafts. In September, 1906, William M. Black, principal of the high school of Lynchburg, Virginia, was made Superintendent of Educational Exhibits, and on February 1, 1907, Albert Cook Myers was added to the Division as Superintendent of Historical Exhibits. This completed the organization of the Division, save the fact that on February 6, 1907, after many months of discussion by the Board of Governors as to whether there should or should not be a fine arts exhibit, Richard N. Brooke of Washington, D. C., was selected as Chief of the Fine Arts Department and instructed to secure a fine arts exhibit. Shortly after this, however, in view of the fact that the Division deemed it best to make efforts to secure an English exhibit of an historical nature and in view of the fact that the fine arts exhibit would cost more than the Exposition's financial condition warranted, Mr. Brooke asked that he be released from his engagement. Francis Howard of London, was appointed as collector of an English historical exhibit.

The work of the Division from June 1, 1906, to December 1, 1907, could be chronicled with dates for every step, but this does not seem necessary. It suffices to say that the great difficulty which confronted this Division was lack of funds to collect exhibits and lack of buildings in which to place them, for as late as June, 1906, no plans had been approved or buildings begun for this Division.

HISTORY

On either side of the Auditorium the Board of Governors proposed to construct two small buildings, each containing floor space of about eleven thousand square feet, one for history and one for historical art, no plans being under consideration for social economy or education. Realizing the available capital of the company, this Division endeavored to proceed upon an economical basis with the hope of having an exposition which could be properly financed, and asked on July 3, 1906, for two small buildings; one, a fireproof building containing floor space of eleven thousand square feet for history and historical art; the other, a temporary non-fireproof building of twelve thousand square feet floor space for education and social economy. This recommendation of the Governor of the Division of History, Education and Social Economy was referred to the Governor of Ways and Means. I do not know the nature of his report, but received the impression that the two buildings would be constructed according to the wishes of the Division. Thereupon, circulars were sent out requesting an historical exhibit from the various States and historical societies for material as follows:

TOPICS IN HISTORY CLASSIFICATION

1. Remains and literature relating to the period of the Mound Builders.
2. Indian implements, dress and handicrafts with wall maps and charts showing location of tribes and giving data concerning population, tribal organization and customs.
3. Collections of classified objects, photographs, paintings, medals, statuary; heirlooms of prominent men; original documents, journals and rare books on Colonial days; maps and charts showing expansion and settlements and data relating to the historic and economic development and to the life, political or religious, of Colonial days.
4. Relics of the Revolutionary War; photographs of places of historic interest and of great leaders, civil or military; charts and data showing the part of each State in the Revolution; materials illustrative of the social and financial life during the period of our struggle with the mother country and original documents, rare books, papers, etc.
5. Collections of materials relating to leaders from 1787 to 1860 with especial stress on the industrial and economic life of the time.
6. Graphic illustrations of the contributions of each State to the United States and to the Confederate States during the period of 1860-65, including various war relics relating to great leaders and their armies; battle flags and swords, colored maps and charts of campaigns with letters and original orders of generals, etc., and data relating to resources and economic life.
7. Material showing growth, changes in centers of population and progress in civilization since the Civil War.

This same circular assured exhibitors that the building for history and historic art would be absolutely fireproof. On July 17 the Board of Governors instructed the Governor of Works to advertise for bids to construct the historical art building, to the east of the Auditorium,

according to original plans, which, as I understood it, called for a fireproof building. The same resolution authorized the building to the west of the Auditorium to be constructed as per revised plan, which I assumed was for the erection of a non-fireproof temporary building.

CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Some time about the first of August, contracts were let for the construction of these buildings. A little later it became clear to this Division that if the exhibits—especially education and social economy—of this Division, were to be in keeping with the plan for the other exhibits, it would be necessary to have more space, and on August 17 Governor Ellyson recommended the erection of a temporary building of twenty-five thousand square feet for Education and Social Economy. It is to be remembered that up to this time Miss Bronson was making efforts to collect a social economy exhibit without knowing in what building such an exhibit would go.

Already the Governor of Exhibits had secured approval of plans for exhibits of manufactures, liberal arts, machinery, transportation, agriculture, pure foods, mines, etc., requiring buildings containing floor space approximating over six hundred thousand square feet. In a conference with the Governor of Works, the opinion was expressed that the exhibit buildings already under construction could not be filled; so the Governor and Director of this Division together with the Governor of Works had a conference with the Governor of Exhibits, asking for twenty-five thousand square feet of floor space in one of the large exhibit buildings. The efforts of this Division to secure space from the Division of Exhibits had to be abandoned, for the Governor of Exhibits felt sure that space in all of his buildings had already been or could easily be sold at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per square foot. It was, therefore, incumbent upon the Exposition authorities to make other provisions for History, Education and Social Economy.

INADEQUATE EXHIBIT FACILITIES

The Board of Governors was unwilling, in view of the vast outlay already planned for the Division of Exhibits, to make additional outlay, and for some time this Division floundered and was greatly embarrassed—being in a position to collect splendid exhibits and yet not having buildings in which to place them. To add to the consternation of this Division, the historical art building, on which construction was begun the tenth day of September, was found about November 1 to be a slow burning and not a fireproof building. At that time, with the walls up, the contractor was preparing to have a concrete floor laid upon wood superstructure, while the clear story was to be of brick veneering. To attempt to house history and historical art in such a building would have placed the Division in a false position. Governor Ellyson at once informed the Board of Governors that his Division could not proceed further with the collection of an historical art exhibit unless the building for history and historical art should be made fireproof. A long series of delays followed. It was agreed to fireproof the history and historical art building, and a fine arts exhibit having been determined upon, it was further resolved by the Board of Governors to make an addition, also fireproof, to the history and historical art building. These plans could not be consummated on account of the expense attached and the delay in construction, as it was doubtful whether the alterations and additions could be completed before the time for the closing of the Exposition.



J. A. C. CHANDLER, LL.D.
Director Dept. History, Education and Social Economy

The efforts of this Division had failed in three particulars: To secure the fireproofing of the historical art building; to secure an additional space from the Division of Exhibits for education and social economy and to secure an addition for the same purpose to the building to the west of the Auditorium.

Therefore, the Governor of the Division on January 11, 1907, asked for a strictly fireproof history structure of twenty thousand square feet. In the meantime, the Division of Exhibits had asked for the construction of a marine appliances building on a lot facing the Transportation Building. This would leave a vacant lot facing the Liberal Arts Building. The Board of Governors decided to construct the Marine Appliances Building and also a fireproof history building of twenty-seven thousand square feet, seven thousand feet more than had been asked for by this Division. The construction of this fireproof building was begun on the twenty-ninth of January, though the Exposition was scheduled to open April 26. The contractors gave every assurance that the building would be ready early in May.

CURTAILING EXHIBITS

The Exposition authorities had placed upon this Division a stupendous task, to attempt at that late day to fill so large a building with valuable historical exhibits and at a time when the Exposition could not make an appropriation to defray even the expenses of collection. No money being available, the desire to exploit the historical side of the Southern States had to be abandoned and the Division had to rely upon exhibits from patriotic societies and from the States represented at the Exposition, such exhibits to be made at the expense of exhibitors.

Unfortunately for the Division, May passed and June passed and the building for history had not been completed. The exhibitors who had promised to come into the building threatened to withdraw and it was only by unceasing efforts and earnest persuasion that two-thirds

of the exhibitors were induced to hold out to the last and to begin installation as late as July 13. The building was open to the public on August 5.

EDUCATION

The educational exhibit of the Jamestown Exposition was closely connected with the historical, and the problem of where it was to be placed, as shown in our account of the efforts to secure a History Building, was unsettled and finally not determined upon until January 29, 1907, when the construction of a new history building was begun. It was then determined that the two buildings—one to the east and the other to the west of the Auditorium—should go to education and social economy, the social economy problem having also remained unsettled while the question of the history was to be determined. Floor plans were immediately sent out to the various institutions, the States and cities that had contemplated making exhibits. On account of the late date, a number of exhibitors declined at that time to come in, but from the amount of space desired by those agreeing to exhibit it was seen that the building to the west of the Auditorium could not possibly accommodate primary and secondary education and social economy. On February 19, 1907, at the request of the Governor of Exhibits, the Exposition authorities undertook to construct a new building for graphic arts, but about the first of April it was discovered that the Division of Exhibits would not be able to utilize this building for the purpose for which it had been built. It was finally passed on April 15 to the Division of History, Education and Social Economy and designated as the Social Economy Building.

INCOMPLETE BUILDINGS

New assignments were now made in the buildings for education and exhibitors were ready to install, but, unfortunately, the contractors had not completed the buildings on either side of the Auditorium, in spite of the fact that when the contract was let on September 10, 1906, eight thousand dollars additional was allowed the contractor for the completion of the said buildings by February 1. April 26 found the buildings still incomplete, and as a matter of fact they were never finished. The plastering was never completed, and—after a struggle—in May the buildings were draped in bunting and the educational exhibits installed. The buildings were finally opened to the public early in June.

A treatment of the Social Economy side of the Exposition, written by Miss Bronson, Chief of that Department, will be found in another portion of this book.*

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS

The above summary of the work of this Division indicates that there were many ups and downs. It is not the purpose of the writer of this article to censure anyone, but to tell the plain facts. Those facts show that the commercial side of the Exposition, unfortunately, dominated the authorities and for a time the historical and educational side—the one side above all others on which the celebration should have been founded—was looked. The result was that about the first of June, 1907, when the Exposition was in such financial straits, it was even proposed not to complete the fireproof History Building then under construction. At this time the Director offered to Governor Ellyson his resignation and shortly after that Governor Ellyson offered his resignation to the Board of Governors. Governor Ellyson's resignation was not accepted by the Board of Governors, and he, therefore, declined to accept the resignation of the Director of the Division, assurances being given by the Board of Governors and later by Director-General Barr that the fireproof building would be quickly completed. All connected with the Division were glad that the history exhibit was thus saved, though when finally it was installed it was not of the character planned. Had there been definite and fixed plans from the beginning of the Exposition for the installation of an historical exhibit, the historical side of the Exposition would have been far better. But when it is considered that none of the plans of this Division could be made definite until within a few weeks of the opening of the Exposition, it is a marvel that the buildings assigned to this Division were filled at all.



MISS MINNIE BRONSON
Chief of Social Economy

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to the exhibitors for their long-suffering and patriotic spirit and their determination to aid the Exposition, if possible. But no statement of the work of the Division is complete without a grateful word of acknowledgment to Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, who used his strong personal connections and official position to aid the Division, and in a crisis, when no money was available to move and to install important exhibits, he voluntarily expended of his own means several thousands of dollars, in order to guaranty the installation of the history exhibit. He threw himself personally into the breach and assured wavering exhibitors that the promises of the Exposition Company should be kept, even if at his own personal expense.

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* The report of Miss Bronson, to which Dr. Chandler alludes, forms the basis of the paper on Social Economy. To the information contained in her notes have been added the findings of the Jury of Awards and a few descriptions of the exhibits which received gold medals. All of these were outlined in Miss Bronson's paper, which was prepared, at least in part, before the medals were awarded.—Ed.



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THE PALACE OF HISTORY

CHAPTER XIII

HISTORY, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

HISTORY, VALUE OF COLLECTION; EXHIBIT OF THE STATES, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NORTH CAROLINA, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, OHIO, NEW JERSEY; INDIVIDUAL COLLECTIONS; NATIONAL PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATIONS; CHURCH COLLECTION—EDUCATION, HALLS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION; EXHIBITS OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, NORMAL SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY GRADES, KINDERGARTENS—SOCIAL ECONOMY, TER-CENTENNIAL ESTABLISHES AMERICAN PRECEDENT; DIVISIONS IN CLASSIFICATION; ANTI-CRUELTY ENDEAVORS; SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF; GOOD ROADS; INSTITUTES FOR CRIMINAL YOUTH AND MENTALLY DEFICIENT; DOMESTIC ECONOMY; ENDEAVORS FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN'S PHILANTHROPIC EFFORTS; LABOR EXHIBIT; TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.

AN Exposition visitor who casually walked through the History Building would fail to realize the great intrinsic value of the display before him. The house itself cost nearly one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and was constructed of concrete and brick, consequently it was practically fireproof, yet an insurance of three million dollars was carried on the building and its contents. Even the large monetary value placed on the exhibits for insurance purposes by no means represented the appraisement of the owners, for few of the relics could have been bought at any price, many were heirlooms in families who had owned them for generation after generation, and others, part of the treasury of States or of patriotic societies and, therefore, unpurchasable.

The walls of the *Rhode Island* section of the History Building bore panels containing references to the early days of the Colony. Some of these showed the chronology of the State and its principal incorporated towns, and others carried extracts from ancient papers reprinted from the writings of Roger Williams. The exhibit proper was composed partly of original documents and partly of photographic reproductions which were drawn from several sources, the principal divisions being British State papers, Colonial and State records, Providence Records and the collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society and Fred. A. Arnold.

Two papers of 1643 were especially interesting to the students of New England history. One was dated March 19th and the other December 10th. The former was a parliamentary patent granting a free and absolute charter of civil incorporation to the Providence Plantations. The latter, known as the Narragansett Patent, gave the present territory of Rhode Island to Massachusetts but being signed by only nine members of the Colonial Board, one less than the majority, the grant was invalid. Among other papers connected with the British rule were: The voluntary and free submission by the Narragansett Sachems of their lands and people to King Charles I. (April 19, 1644); the Order of Council, proclaiming Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth (March 8, 1654); the Royal Charter from Charles II. (1663), and a letter from the King acknowledging the thanks of the colonists; a letter from Charles II. requiring aid of the Colony in repressing Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia (November 3, 1676); instructions by James II. to Sir Edmund Andros to demand the Charter of Rhode Island (September 12, 1686); an Opinion of the Attorney-General of England upon the validity of Rhode Island's Charter (December 2, 1693); a letter from Queen Mary relative to the command of militia in Rhode Island under the Charter of 1663 (August 21, 1694).

The famous Charter of Charles II. was "to hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil State may stand and best be maintained with a full liberty in religious concernments." A copy of this Charter was shown in the collection and there were few State papers or Colonial records which possessed greater interest.

The deed of "the great Island of Aquidneck" (dated March 24, 1637) was signed by the Sachems of the Narragansetts—Canonicus and Miantonomi—and witnessed by Roger Williams; and here it may be stated that the early settlers in Rhode Island purchased their lands from the Indians because Roger Williams denied the right of the King of England to grant a territory which he did not own. There was an Act of General Court of Election in May, 1647, which established an anchor as the seal of Providence, a design which has not been changed up to the present time, lasting through Colonial and State days. The "Confirmation Deed" of Roger Williams concerning the site of the present city of Providence (December 20, 1661) recited: "And having in a sense of God's merciful providence unto me in my distress called the place Providence, I desired it might be a shelter for persons distressed of conscience."

In this Colonial division there were several interesting letters, among which were a communication bearing the Sign-Manual of King George II. to the Governor of Rhode Island authorizing the issuance of commissions of Marque and Reprisal against the subjects of the King of Spain (June 16, 1737); a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of Rhode Island announcing the declaration of war with Spain (October 29, 1739); another letter from the same nobleman to the Governor of Rhode Island announcing a declaration of war with France (March 31, 1744); five letters from Captain Daniel Fones of the Colony Sloop "Tartar" (twenty-six guns and one hundred men) referring to the siege of Louisburg (1745). There were a number of other papers and letters dealing with the French and Indian Wars, such as the letter of Sir William Pepperell announcing the surrender of Louisburg (July 25, 1745); a letter from Governor Sharp of Maryland, requesting aid to repeal the encroachments of the French (Nov. 8, 1754); a letter of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts to John Gardner, Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, commending the action of the Colony

of Rhode Island (Jan. 13, 1755); a letter from Lord Loudoun to the Governor of Rhode Island announcing his appointment as General and Commander-in-Chief of all the King's forces in America (July 17, 1756); three letters from Sir Jeffrey Amherst to the Governor of Rhode Island announcing respectively the evacuation of Ticonderoga (July 27, 1759), the evacuation of Crown Point (August 8, 1759), and the capture of the Island of Martinique (March 28, 1762). Concerning the St. John affair, which in brief consisted of a Rhode Island gunner firing at an English vessel which had refused to stop its course, there was a letter of Captain Smith to Admiral Colvill which testified admirably to the independence of the little Colony, as the following quotation will show:



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HONORABLE J. TAYLOR ELLYSON AND SOME OF THE CURATORS OF HISTORICAL EXHIBITS

(1) W. C. Torrance, Virginia; (2) Dr. W. C. Mills, Ohio; (3) Mrs. James F. Maupin, Daughters of the American Revolution; (4) Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, North Carolina; (5) Miss Rebecca Schenck, North Carolina; (6) Miss Blanche Baker, Colonial Dames; (7) Mrs. W. C. Mills, Ohio; (8) Miss Mary Hillyard Hinton, North Carolina; (9) Governor Ellyson; (10) Albert Cook Myers, Pennsylvania; (11) Miss Cornelia L. White, New Jersey; (12) Miss May Cornelia Talbott, Rhode Island

"I immediately sent on Shore for the Gunner of the Fort to know his authority for Firing on the King's Colours. He produced an order for stopping that Vessel signed by two of the Council, the Deputy Governor being absent at the time. I, in Compy with my Lieutt waited on the Governor and Council to demand a proper acknowledgment of the Insult they had Committed." . . . "They agreed that the Gunner had acted by Authority and that they would answer for it when they thought it necessary."

Under the sign-manual of King George III. and dated September 4, 1772, there were instructions to royal commissioners appointed "for enquiring into the circumstances relative to the attacking, plundering and burning our armed Schooner called the Gaspee Schooner within our Colony of Rhode Island, in America, on the 10th of June last." This attack on the Gaspee was the first overt act of the Revolution, and led to the adoption, by the House of Burgesses of Virginia, on March 12, 1773, of the Resolutions creating a Standing Committee of Correspondence and providing: "That it be an instruction to the said Committee that they do, without delay, inform themselves particularly of the principles and authority on which was constituted a Court of Inquiry said to have been lately held in Rhode Island with powers to transmit persons accused of offences committed in America to places beyond the seas to be tried." The Committee of Correspondence thus formed was in due time succeeded by the Continental Congress and this latter body was in time succeeded by the Congress of the United States.

There were copies of resolutions of the General Assembly adopted August 17, 1775, instructing the delegates from Rhode Island "to use their whole influence at the ensuing Congress, for building at the Continental Expense a Fleet of Sufficient Force for the Protection of these Colonies, and for employing them in such manner and Place as will most effectually annoy our Enemies and contribute to the common Defence of these Colonies: And they are also instructed to use all their Influence for carrying on the War in the most vigorous Manner, until Peace, Liberty, and Safety, be restored and secured to these Colonies upon an equitable and permanent Basis."

An important document was the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, passed May 4, 1776, two months before the declaration made by the representatives of the United States Colonies, the first legislative renunciation of allegiance to take effect immediately



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VERMONT EXHIBIT

that was enacted by any of the Colonies, and made Rhode Island the oldest independent sovereign State of the Western hemisphere. There was in the collection a case containing letters from Generals Washington and Greene to the Governor of Rhode Island and copies of the opinions of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of Great Britain denying that either Governor or King had the right of veto over legislation passed by the General Assembly under the provisions of the Royal Charter of 1663, the Attorney-General declaring that " in this Charter no negative voice is given to the Governor nor any power reserved to the Crown for approving or disapproving the laws to be made in this Colony," and it is a fact that in Rhode Island the jealousy against a veto power was so great that, when the Royal Charter was abrogated by the adoption of the present Constitution of the State in 1643, no provision for the exercise of a veto by the Governor was included in the Constitution.

Among the Revolutionary reminders were a military hat worn by the Providence Grenadiers, the Charter of 1774, a copy of the Fast Day programme of May 6, 1776, which concluded with the words: " God save the United Colonies," an Act of September 12, 1776, regulating the method of raising a battalion of State troops; a letter from the Marquis de la Fayette to Colonel Christopher Greene (July 11, 1783), and a broadside issue of the Treaty Congress declaring a cessation of arms (April 11, 1783), a broadside issue of the Treaty of Peace (September 3, 1783). Though Rhode Island was the first Colony to declare its independence it was the last State to join the federation, and among the interesting papers was a copy of an Act calling a convention to consider the proposed United States Constitution (January 17, 1790). After a long debate and a great excitement Rhode Island ratified the Constitution on a Sunday morning, through the casting vote of Governor John Collins; and it is a matter of record that the enforced absence of an anti-federalist pastor alone made it possible for Rhode Island then to join her sister States.

The Rhode Island Historical Society furnished a number of photographs of various sites and residences and from the Fred. A. Arnold collection there were sent some well selected autograph letters and papers bearing famous signatures. Rhode Island received a gold medal for its Historical Collection.

The historical exhibit made by **Vermont** was modest in extent, but highly creditable in character. The space occupied was tastefully decorated and scientifically arranged. Upon the walls were sepia portraits of all the Governors of the State, from Thomas Chittenden to Fletcher D. Proctor, inclusive. Unusually prominent positions were assigned by the Exposition to the portraits of Admiral George Dewey and Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., both distinguished naval heroes and sons of Vermont. The central attraction of the exhibit was the Daye press, the printing press which was brought from England in 1638 and set up in Cambridge by Stephen Daye and used to print as its first work " The Freeman's Oath." Later it was removed to Westminster, Vermont, and the " Vermont Gazette," the first newspaper in the State, was printed on it. The first book printed in English-speaking America—the " Bay Psalm Book "—was also one of its products. A valuable collection of State papers, documents, maps, coins and relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary period was shown in handsome cases. The collection depicted the story of the State. Most of the material in it was loaned by the Vermont Historical Society and the arrangement and installation was the work of Edward M. Goddard, Librarian of the Society and the resident Commissioner from Vermont.

The **Massachusetts Board** early decided to secure for the Jamestown Exposition a Colonial exhibit worthy of Massachusetts and appealed to the people of the Commonwealth for the loan of articles illustrating Colonial history, such as furniture, clothing, articles manufactured in the Colonies (silver, etc.), books and autographs, jewelry, lace, miniatures and fans, samplers and examples of needle work, paintings and portraits. The appeal of the Board was eminently successful. The Board entrusted to the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts and a committee of experts the selection of articles to be exhibited. The historical loan collection secured by the Board was completed in the first days of March and was exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, where for several months it was open to the public. For purposes of insurance, the historical collection was valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, but, of course, this was a merely nominal valuation placed for the purpose indicated. The articles comprising this collection were all in use in Massachusetts families prior to the time of the American Revolution. In fact, with few exceptions, everything in the exhibit belonged to the so-called " Colonial period." Within this period are found



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MASSACHUSETTS EXHIBIT OF COLONIAL SILVER

the articles of American and English silver which were then in use in Massachusetts. The silver collection was most noteworthy, various articles wrought by Paul Revere being in the collection. The miniatures were painted in the years between 1600 and 1810. In this collection there were some excellent Malbones. The fans, laces, embroidery and costumes were all owned or used in Massachusetts families during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As a part of the loan collection, there was a most interesting exhibit of old books and manuscripts. The exhibit of books comprised specimens of all the New England Colonial printers with one exception—namely, Stephen Daye.

The Massachusetts Colonial Loan Exhibit was not installed in the History Building at the Exposition until early in September. The delay in completing the building and the fact that the Massachusetts corner of the building was supposed to be more or less damp caused the Board to wait until September before sending the exhibit. The collection which received a gold medal was in charge of Miss Emma A. Allen of Needham, assisted by Captain James P. Clare of Boston.

The **New York State** historical exhibit was one of the most interesting on the grounds. In the selection of matter the most scholarly judgment was used and the arrangement was excellent, each exhibit being placed chronologically. This placing enabled a visitor to begin at one end of the section and trace by steps the complete history of the State from the pre-Colonial period to the present day. Around the three walls of the exhibit room were placed a number of heavy glass cases, displaying priceless relics. Over the cases there depended about thirty paintings and engravings illustrating the history which the relics recalled. Cuyler Reynolds of Albany, New York, the State Librarian, was the curator and he was assisted by



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NEW YORK EXHIBIT

H. J. Kelley of the same city. Mr. Kelley represented the State Educational Department and Mr. Reynolds the private exhibitors who had loaned the objects on display.

At the extreme left, Indian relics were placed —wampum belts and records of rare value, one of these noting the first appearance of a white man in the territory that is now New York. Another record testified to the pre-Columbian union of the five tribes—the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas—making the Iroquois nation. With this collection there were some remarkable silver ornaments, one of which was a massive, curiously beaten and cut block of the white metal. After the Indian display Dutch relics were shown—heavy some of them and most of them crude. One of these was a wooden table, the first one built in New York. Then came mementoes of the English sway, leading one to the Revolutionary period, which was splendidly illustrated and contained a set of Washingtonia which it were difficult to collect in any other State of the Union. There was the original Rembrandt-Peele portrait painted about nine years before Washington's death, and beneath the portrait were his surveying instruments, including the transit, compass, marking pins, chains, etc. The watch-fob and seal of the Father of His Country were on view and with these was the sword which had been presented by Frederick the Great as coming " From the oldest soldier in the world to the greatest." Lying beside this sword was a heavy woolen quilt the center of which had been worked by Martha Washington and the rest made by the wives of members of the Colonial Congress.

Continuing to the right, the visitor could keep picking up history by eras. Interesting maps, charts and documents related to the early government of New York State; and illustrative of customs there was a collection of old pewter plates, pitchers, mugs, etc. To the extreme right was shown the first Spanish flag captured during the recent war, which is now the property of a citizen of Albany. What never failed to attract attention was an enormous wrought iron link weighing between seventy-five and one hundred pounds. It was a part of a chain seventeen hundred feet in length that stretched across the Hudson River from West Point to Constitution Island during the War of 1812, in order to prevent the British fleet from ascending the river to Albany. In addition to the portrait of General Washington, there were others that possessed distinct interest—John Brandt and Joseph Brandt, the two Indians mentioned by Cooper in his " Leather Stocking " series, were shown. There was an original of Philip Schuyler and another of Miss Ten Broeck, the "Knickerbocker Girl " who married Philip Livingstone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There were a number of fine engravings of the Colonial Governors and the picture of Killaen Van Rensselaer, the Dutch diamond merchant who was the first patroon of Rensselaer Manor. Arranged in a long case in front of the exhibit were a number of papers, letters and documents showing the original autographs of all the Colonial Governors, beginning with Wooten Von Twiller, 1646, and ending with James Robertson, 1757. The maps and papers were of keen historical significance. One old chart bore the signatures of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, and a paper dated July 22, 1686, was the Charter of the City of Albany, the first city charter granted in the United States.

In the **Pennsylvania** exhibit, for the first time in America was an attempt made to illustrate by ethnological maps the actual settlement and economic development of the country of the Great Valley, which became the passage through which the hosts of Pennsylvania later found their way to the Valleys of Ohio and Mississippi. The maps explained the striking difference between the economic conditions of the uplands of Virginia and Maryland and their Tidewater districts and showed that it was the settlers from Pennsylvania who gave a new impulse to the growth and prosperity of the " Old Dominion " in the middle of the eighteenth century. There were five of these maps—" Pennsylvania in 1660 " showed Swedish and Dutch occupation and the extent of settlement; " Pennsylvania in 1690 " displayed the settlement of the Swedes, Dutch, English and Welsh Quakers and the Germans at Germantown; " Pennsylvania in 1715 " showed the extension of settlement beyond the hills into the Valley of the Pequea, in the present Lancaster County; " Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in 1735 " traced the clearly defined migration into the Great Valley which became the pioneer path to Kentucky and the western slopes of the Appalachian system; " Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in 1750 " showed the complex population from



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PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBIT



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PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBIT

Scotch, Irish and German settlements in the migration to the southwest.

There was a series of maps showing the distribution of the important religious sects during the Colonial period. These illustrated, respectively, the habitation of the Quakers, Mennonites, Reformed Lutherans and Moravians. There were original drafts of land and copies of original maps showing the survey and location of early settlements and the courses of roads and streams. Among these were a Moravian map of Bethlehem and Nazareth and the other settlements made by the Moravians in the early Colonial days; maps of the first German settlement in Germantown, Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties; maps of the first settlements of Pennsylvanians in Virginia, and original maps of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. These illustrations formed the first general feature of the exhibit, and with them was a comprehensive display of objects illustrating the various phases of Colonial life in Pennsylvania. The historic societies of Pennsylvania loaned a series of portraits of the early Governors of the State and the Colony, together with many other valuable relics. The State Library loaned an interesting collection of photographs of the Ephrata cloister building and some relics; the Moravian Archives and the Moravian Historical Society loaned freely many of their rare and invaluable paintings, maps, charts and relics; the Site and Relic Society of Germantown placed many of their choice relics and prints on exhibition; the German Society of Pennsylvania opened their invaluable archives and exhibited a collection of German prints; the Society of Colonial Dames presented their choicest objects from Stenton; the Franklin Inn Club, the Young Friends' Association and the Friends' Intelligencer presented valuable Quaker pictures.

The most important county collections were also represented. The York County Historical Society furnished unique relics illustrating the early life of the City and County of York; Lancaster's history was well shown, as were the stories of Cumberland, Montgomery and Chester—the latter by a fine collection of relics and pictures and a unique set of Colonial paper currency. Franklin and Marshall College and the private collections of George Steinman, H. S. Dubbs, F. R. Dieffenderfer, Dr. H. S. Houston and Messrs. Heintzch and Missemer of Manheim added notably to the general attraction of the exhibit. A very interesting collection was that made by the Schwenkfelders, particularly the unique prints and manuscripts loaned by H. W. Kriebel, W. H. Anders, Reverend E. S. Anders and Mrs. H. H. Heebner, articles belonging in part to the archives of the Schwenkfeldian Library at Pennsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Many individuals contributed generously of their private collections. Governor S. W. Pennypacker, as Chief Executive of the State, offered the good example followed and lent some of his most prized relics; N. D. Fell loaned some interesting utensils and rare earthenware; Dr. Moon loaned a collection of valuable photographs illustrating Colonial life; C. F. Jenkins exhibited many valuable objects, as did Messrs. Ferris and Leach and Jacobs and Company; Mrs. W. D. Frishmuth loaned a collection of samplers and Joseph G. Rosengarten made it possible to exhibit photographs from the Royal Archives in Sweden which related to the old Swedish settlements on the Delaware and Mrs. Charles W. Roberts of Westchester loaned the two first pictures painted by Benjamin West.

The Pennsylvania history exhibit was placed next to the display of Virginia and West Virginia. The end nearest to the entrance was devoted to the early Swedes on the Delaware and portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Christiana and Prime Minister Oxenstierner adorned a wall. In a case under these were photographs of Swedish and other documents from the Royal Library at Stockholm and between the case and the portraits the map—"Pennsylvania in 1660." After the Swedes came "Quakers in Pennsylvania," a number of portraits of representative Quakers from George Fox to the "Underground Friends" of later date. In the cases below these portraits were collections of photographs and rare

manuscripts illustrating historic sites and incidents in the life of the early Quakers of Pennsylvania. Among these was a group of Friends who were prominent in the Underground Railway by which hundreds of fugitive slaves were aided to escape.

In the center of the main side of the exhibit was a full length portrait of William Penn, first Proprietor of Pennsylvania. Above this portrait and extending the entire length of the space was a row of portraits of the early Governors of Pennsylvania, and pictures of Hamilton, Girard and other Pennsylvania notables adorned the wall. Among the characteristic portraits exhibited was a group of notable Colonial Germans, including Hans Herr, the German pioneer of Lancaster County; H. M. Muhlenberg, the organizer of the Lutheran Church in America, and Baron Steuben, the invaluable drill-master of Washington's Army at Valley Forge. There was a unique collection of paintings executed by Heyt, the great German artist of Colonial America. These paintings treated Biblical or religious types and were a revelation to most of the visitors who saw them. Taken by and large, the pictures of Heyt were the most artistic objects exhibited at the Exposition. Near the pictures were many rare colored maps and charts of Bethlehem, Nazareth and the other Moravian settlements, splendid evidences of the excellent cartographic work done by the early Moravian draughtsman. A model of the first house built in Bethlehem, constructed of brick which had been used in the original building, was an interesting feature of the Moravian exhibit. In the center of this exhibit there was a portrait of Governor S. W. Pennypacker, under whose administration the Commission to the Jamestown Exposition was appointed and whose constant support of the Exposition was invaluable to its cause.

The great mass of objects collected by Marion Dexter Learned and Albert Cook Myers, the Directors of the exhibit, made it necessary to use every foot of available space. Agricultural implements and household utensils were formed into a frieze above the portraits. In order to make place for the County Exhibits, the columns in front of the open space were covered with pictures, while temporary tables erected in the center carried photographs and such other objects as could be exhibited on flat surfaces. On the columns were pictures of old Germantown, old Lancaster and old York and between the columns were suspended ancient tavern signs—"The Rising Sun Inn" and the "Turk's Head Inn." Among the important objects displayed in a large glass case in the center were many rare relics of Colonial social life, such as garter and shoe-buckles, toilet articles, flint and steel, lard and spirit lamps, pieces of fine old linen, the quaint costumes of Mennonite and Amish men and women, rare old pewter plate, earthenware and glassware and other objects covering a wide range of domestic industry. A feature of the exhibit which deserves especial mention was a large collection of manuscripts and prints, particularly the papers loaned by the Moravians, such as Zeisberger's original manuscripts of his Indian grammars, prayer-books and sermons and old Moravian diaries, as well as letters from Washington, Conrad, Weiser and others of the eighteenth century. Scarcely less interesting were the unique specimens of old Schwenkfeldian letters written in the eighteenth century and old manuscript school documents of the second half of the eighteenth century, together with a most noteworthy collection of baptismal and other documents illuminated with colored ink, including some splendid specimens of pen work as it was in vogue among the Germans in Pennsylvania from the days of Christopher Dock down into the nineteenth century. This display of illuminated pen work contained over fifty pieces selected from the collections of Governor Pennypacker, Mr. Heebner and others. A valuable set of old Pennsylvania prints, including rare specimens from the press of Ephrata of Sauer, Germantown and of Franklin in Philadelphia were shown. Among these was a series of Bibles issued from the German press during the first hundred years of German printing in this country. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The **North Carolina** historical exhibit showed graphically the settlement, growth and development of the State. Forming a frieze around the walls were copies of the famous pictures painted by the Governor of Roanoke Island, John White, for Sir Walter Raleigh during the latter part of the sixteenth century. These pictures, exhibited in England at that time,



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NORTH CAROLINA EXHIBIT

gave the British people an idea of the resources of the New World and induced many of them to take passage to the Colonies—and they illustrated at the Exposition the first step in the history of the State. The second stage was exemplified by the King Charles II. and the Lords Proprietors collection. Edenton was well represented, and among the interesting things sent from that city were Governor Johnston's silver, the communion service presented to the church by Edward Moseley in 1725, a model of the Edenton "Tea-party House" in which the patriotic ladies of the town signed an agreement October 25, 1774, not to drink tea that had been taxed. With the model was a picture of that assemblage; and there were a number of quaint pieces of silver from the Cameron collection. General Durant, the first man to settle on the mainland of North Carolina, was represented by a plate once used by him; Bath, the oldest town in the State, sent a brick from her first church and, as was the case with all the brick used in the old churches, it was of the style known as "Imported." It is questionable, however, if these bricks were actually brought from England. It is far more probable that the term was used to distinguish the shape. The Wachovian Historial Society sent an unusually fine collection which represented the industry of the Moravians at the date of their settlement in 1753.

There was an interesting display of articles which showed the development of lighting appliances from the wooden candle block of the earliest days to the incandescent lamp of the present. In household showings, the calico printing block, the pewter plate mould, the wooden egg beaters and candle dip wheel were conspicuous; and the first fire engine brought to this country attracted much attention. The oldest printing press in North Carolina was shown. This press was used by Lord Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War for printing his proclamations. An interesting display was a piano which had stood in the tavern at Salem in 1791 when General Washington visited the town and which was then used to entertain him. The bell used at the Battle of Alamance was there on exhibition, and in connection with this bell was the proclamation issued by Governor Tryon of North Carolina, providing for the pardon of all who took part in this armed resistance to royal authority. The battle was fought on May 16, 1771.

Among the portraits which adorned the walls were those of General Joseph Graham, Governor William Graham, James Iredell, William Gaston, Alfred Moore and Theodosia Burr Alston, the ill-fated daughter of Aaron Burr. Four pieces of silver once belonging to Flora MacDonald recalled the bravery and devotion of that Colonial dame and stood as evidences of the gratitude of "Prince Charlie." The cologne bottle and writing desk of Dolly Madison awakened sentimental interest and a table of Andrew Jackson together with a challenge penned by belligerent "Old Hickory" claimed interest. A picture of John Paul Jones, the great admiral and an adopted son of North Carolina, was shown, together with a picture of the house where he lived while in "The Old North State." David Crockett, the hero of the Alamo, was represented by a beautifully carved powder-horn, and a picture of "Blackbeard's" house appeared as a reminder of the most famous pirate in North Carolina's history.

There were numerous documents and historic signatures exhibited. The men whose names appeared on these papers covered every era of the history of the State. The exhibit was in charge of Miss Annie A. Vaughan; it was collected and installed by Miss Schenck and Miss Mary Hinton.

West Virginia reproduced as the principal piece of her exhibit the Blennerhassett Mansion, famous in history as the scene of the hatching of the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy in 1806. The house was on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River, Wood County, West Virginia. In 1812 it was destroyed by fire. Theodosia Burr spent a season there; she afterwards married Governor Alston of South Carolina. When Burr returned to Boston from his exile, she sailed from the south in a vessel which was never again reported. The historical exhibit also showed a model of the first steamboat—that of James Rumsey of Berkeley, Virginia, now Morgan County, West Virginia. The original model was perfected as early as 1783. A pike carried in John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry attracted attention; and a shaft of the bolting apparatus of Cummins Jackson's flour mill at West York, Monongahela River,



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WEST VIRGINIA EXHIBIT



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PART OF VIRGINIA EXHIBIT AND EXHIBIT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ASSOCATION

where " Stonewall " Jackson spent his boyhood days, was a picturesque reminder of the great general. West Virginia showed pictures of the twelve general officers whom she had contributed to the Civil War, six to each side. These included Generals Jesse Lee Reno of Ohio County, who was killed at the battle of South Mountain in September, 1862 and was the highest ranking National officer who lost his life in the war for the Union. Thomas Jonathan Jackson (" Stonewall "), was born in what is now Lewis County, West Virginia. He was the second highest ranking Confederate officer who gave his life in battle for " The Lost Cause." Besides the pictures of these generals, there were the Federal officers, General Thomas H. Harris, General Isaac H. Duval, General J. M. J. Lightburn, General Ben F. Kelly and General David H. Strother, the latter better known as the famous " Porte Crayon " of Harper's Weekly. The Confederate officers were General John McCausland, the only survivor of the twelve; General John Echols, General John M. Clarkson, General William L. Jackson and General Albert Gallatin Jenkins, who was killed at the Battle of Floyd Mountain, May 9, 1864. In the exhibit was a spy-glass which once had been the property of George Washington and a cane which had been cut by Daniel Boone and given by him to his brother.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the building and the largest was made by the **Virginia Historical Society.** It occupied space in two parts of the building. The collection consisted of portraits, manuscripts, books and maps all bearing upon the history of the "Old Dominion." The hall at the end of the building, facing Lee's Parade, was hung with portraits of the Governors of Virginia, her great statesmen and her great generals—Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Johnston and others. All of these portraits belong to the State and are kept in the Virginia State Library at Richmond. The best single piece of the exhibit was Sully's famous painting of Patrick Henry. The portraits of Claiborne and Sir William Berkeley and several other notables were painted expressly for the Exposition and were there shown for the first time.

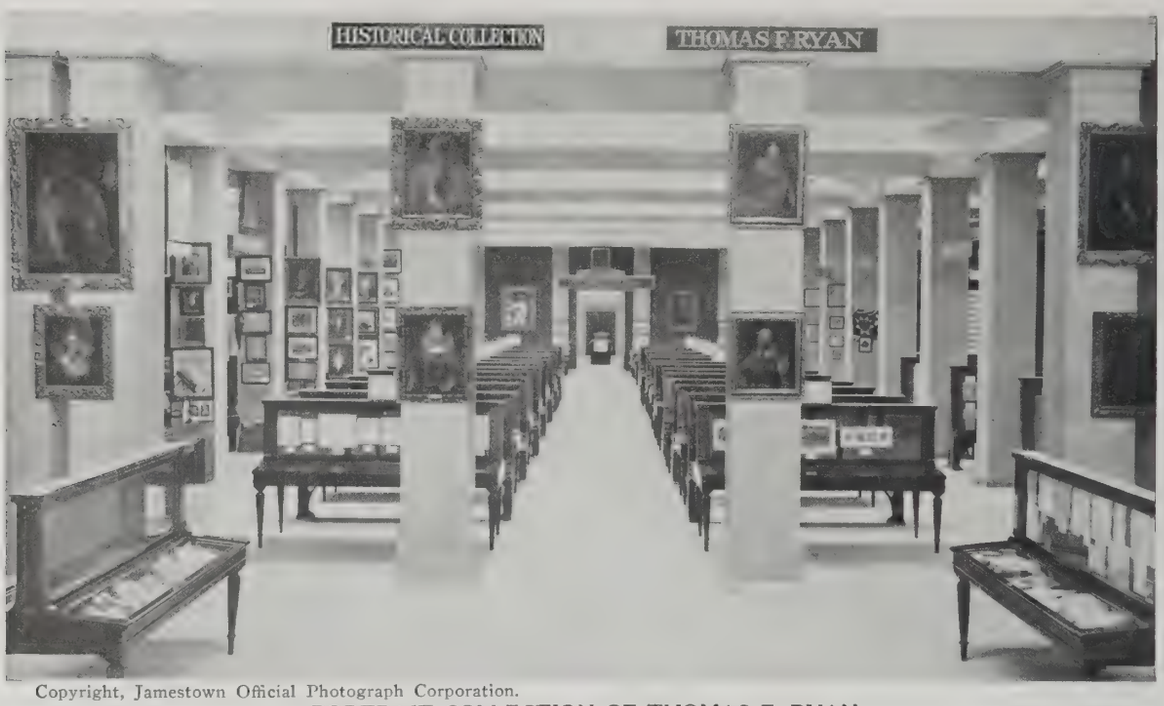
An ante-room adjoining the hall contained the map collection, which included all the important maps of Virginia from Captain John Smith's chart to the latest drawings on the subject. With these were an interesting series of population maps which showed the spread of settlement westward.

The manuscript exhibit occupied twenty-eight cases—about half of the space in the main hall—and this collection formed a documentary history of Virginia from the earliest times to the end of the Civil War. The documents were drawn from the State Archives in the Virginia State Library and from the Virginia Historical Society. The exhibit was prepared by William G. Stanard, Secretary of the Historical Society, and Dr. H. J. Eckenrode of the State Library. Accompanying the exhibit was a collection of title pages of all the important books bearing on the early history of Virginia. This collection was made by William Clayton Torrence of the State Library. The manuscript exhibit was exceptionally important, because it illustrated every period in the history of Virginia. A student had an opportunity of seeing the writing and autographs of the great men who have added to the fame of Virginia—for instance, the signatures of all the royal governors from Nott to Dunmore were shown, and among these were the writings of Sir William Berkeley, Sir Alexander Spottswood, Lord Culpeper, Lord Effingham, Baron Tanguir and Baron Botetourt.

The political and governmental institutions of Virginia in Colonial times were thoroughly illustrated. Papers treating of the relations between the Governor, the Council and the House of Burgesses were shown in great number. There were the original drafts of many of the bills passed by the Burgesses in the earlier days and there were addresses by the several governors with seals attached. Original orders sent from the Council, documents from King William, Queen Anne and the several Georges were in cases. There were papers concerning the Indians in early days and other papers which related to measures aimed against the pirates who then harried the Virginia coast, and there was the bold signature of Nathaniel Bacon—the most interesting man in American Colonial history, the first Colonist to lead an armed host against official tyranny.

The exhibit illustrated the Revolution in its incipiency and proved what an effective part Virginia had taken in the movement for independence. In this division, the papers of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence occupied the most prominent position. The Revolutionary period proper was illustrated by a great series of papers which included the writings of Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Horatio Gates—the conqueror of Burgoyne

—LaFayette, Boem, Steuben, Nathaniel Greene, Daniel Morgan, Thomas Nelson and Viscount de Rochambeau. The signature of Lord Cornwallis was attached to the parole which he gave to Washington after the surrender at Yorktown. A collection of papers illustrated the individual careers of Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Among the Henry papers was the first draft of his famous resolutions against the Stamp Act. Many of the most important letters written by Washington were shown in the collection which bore his name. This included the report of his first battle, which he wrote the day after the attack on de Jumonville which opened the French and Indian War. In the Jefferson collection was the marriage bond of Thomas Jefferson. A case contained the signatures of all the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in another case was a draft of the Virginia Bill of Rights, in the handwriting of George Mason, its author. One of the most popular exhibits was a collection of papers bearing upon John Brown's raid, in 1859. This collection consisted of hundreds of letters to Brown, and newspaper reports of the great meetings



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PORTRAIT COLLECTION OF THOMAS F. RYAN

of sympathy which were held all over the north when he was sent to the gallows.

Finally, the exhibit had a splendid illustration of Virginia's part in the Civil War. There were letters written by George Thomas, afterwards Major-General of the U. S. A., when he was hesitating between Virginia and the Union. There were many letters of Robert E. Lee and his farewell address to the army of Northern Virginia, and letters of Stonewall Jackson, including the last one he ever wrote. A copy of a parole given at Appomattox fittingly brought this great exhibit to a close. A gold medal was awarded to the Virginia display.

In the north court of the building was the handsome collection of oil paintings which **Thomas F. Ryan** of New York and Virginia had ordered to be copied in London for the express purpose of exhibiting at the Exposition. It formed a most comprehensively educational display of personages and scenes connected with the London Company, under whose auspices Virginia was settled. Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson interested Mr. Ryan in the subject of an exhibit and the capitalist placed with the Governor of History a sum sufficiently large to insure the making of an attractive collection. The oil paintings were of Sir Richard Granville; Sir Walter Raleigh, from the original by Federigo Zuccaro; Queen Elizabeth, by the same artist; Sir Francis Drake from the original in Trinity House, London; Sir Humphrey Gilbert; King James I. from the original by Paul Van Somer; Anne of Denmark, the Queen Consort of James I., by the same artist; the Earl of Southampton, from a painting by Michael Jansz van Mieredeldt; King Charles I., from the original by Van Dyke; Sir George Somers, from the painting by Van Somer; Nicholas Ferrar the elder, by Cornelius Janssen; Edward Sackville, Fourth Earl of Dorset, by Van Dyke; Robert Rick, Second Earl of Warwick, by Van Dyke; George Sandys, by Cornelius Janssen and copies of portraits by unknown artists, including William Cavendish, First Earl of Devonshire, Nicholas Ferrar the younger, and Sir Edward Sandys. In addition to these portraits the collection contained several water colors, one of St. Sepulchre's Church, London, where John Smith was buried and another of St. George's Church, Gravesend, where the bones of Pocahontas lie. Mr. Ryan also exhibited a splendid facsimile reproduction of the first charter granted by James I. to Virginia and a complete facsimile reproduction of the entire manuscript containing the laws of the first House of Burgesses, 1619.

Georgia made an excellent display of Colonial records and costumes and showed a number of portraits of eminent Georgians beginning with James Edward Oglethorpe, the famous Colonial Governor, and including portraits of all the prominent Governors in the earlier days. There was a fine collection of war relics—an old Revolutionary drum, flint lock muskets of various periods, metal breast plates, several cross bones, old blunderbusses, swords, Indian weapons and some bayonets which had been dug from the battle-field of Savannah. Occupying prominent places in the collection were the spinning wheel of Nancy Hart, the heroine whose name is perpetuated in Hart County, Georgia, and a gun which was once owned and used by Admiral John Paul Jones.*

South Carolina sent a number of Colonial costumes and historic paintings together with

* It was impossible to secure any further information concerning the exhibit made by Georgia.—Ed.

documents relating to the American wars. Some of the silverware sent from " The Palmetto State " was as fine as any in the building and the manuscripts were full of interest. Among the more interesting specimens of letter writing were those which related to the southern poets Timrod and Hayne. In this exhibit were also portraits of all the Colonial Governors and some remarkably interesting land grants with plats and the seal of the Lords Proprietors dating back as far as 1694. There were some interesting autograph documents, and the first map of Charleston, drawn in 1671. Among costumes especially interesting was a brocade gown worn at the court of George III. by Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, on whose plantation the silk worms that made the material were raised and in whose house the silk was spun. For weaving, the reels had to be taken to London by Mrs. Pinckney and in that city the fabric was made into three gowns—one for the mother of George III., one for Lord Chesterfield and the other, the one exhibited.*

to the Duke of Wellington by one of his generals, a set of jewelry made from the wood of the " Charter Oak " and a Colonial mace presented to Virginia by King George II., and used at the sessions of the House of Burgesses.

The exhibit of the **National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution** occupied a large section on the west side of the History Building. Though by no means as large or elaborate as several of the other collections, it is questionable if a single group in the entire building so thoroughly told its purposed story or more adequately represented the object of the exhibitors. The story of the War for National Independence is so replete with thrilling incidents, so fraught with deeds of consequence that its mementoes afford inspiring material, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has contributed more largely than any other agency, if not more than all other agencies combined, to keep alive the story of the Revolution, and the display which the Daughters made at the



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GEORGIA EXHIBIT

The **Episcopal Church** displayed a fine historic collection which included a number of rare communion services and ancient prayer-books. Two of the most interesting features of the exhibit were plaster casts of the Hunt Memorial Tablet at Jamestown Island, erected in honor of the heroic English priest who accompanied the expedition, and of the statue of Captain John Smith which later was unveiled on the Island. The historic church bell of Yorktown, and pictures of historic Colonial churches were attractive items of exhibit.

Miss Nannie Randolph Heath showed a great number of articles which had been used by the Washington and Custis families. Miss Mary Custis Lee had lent to Miss Heath a treasure chest once owned by Mrs. Washington and the tent which the General had used through his campaigns. Among other articles in the collection were a dress which had been made by Mrs. Washington for her granddaughter, Elizabeth Parke Custis, an embroidered petticoat which had been worn by Mrs. Washington, and a Marseilles counterpane which had covered General Washington when he died. Among the miscellaneous articles were a toast rack given

Exposition was a splendid inculcator of National pride.

It will be difficult to prepare a better description of this exhibit than the one which appeared in the report of Miss Mary W. S. Taliaferro, who wrote:

" Here one could sit at the desk of Thomas Jefferson and, looking up, would see the Declaration of Independence which he had penned, and marvel at the giant intellect which conceived that great instrument. On the wall just beyond the Declaration was a letter written by Jefferson more than one hundred years ago, denouncing greed for public offices. Here one could see the table and the julep glass of Patrick Henry and seeing might recall with admiration the man brave enough to defy a king. Here were the spurs worn by Washington and the canteen of Colonel Tarleton. A baby's shirt worn by Nathaniel Greene awakened memories and made one rejoice in retrospect with the young mother whose dreams were realized. One could look into the old hair trunk that carried the clothes of William Ellery as he traveled from Rhode Island to Philadelphia, in the summer of 1776. The ink-stand

* It was impossible to secure any further information concerning the exhibit made by South Carolina.—Ed.



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EXHIBIT OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Stephen Hopkins, the quill pens of Benjamin Franklin and the present which Charles the First gave to Richard Henry Lee, were in evidence.

"The autograph hunter could gloat over manuscripts signed by the detested Dunmore, by Lord Fauquier, by Gooch, Madison, Monroe, George Whitefield, William Penn, Governor Spottswood, Washington, La Fayette, Patrick Henry, Nelly Custis, Dolly Madison and "The Blind Preacher." Among the writings, most rare and important and never before given to the public, were some letters of Robert Dinwiddie, the most beloved Governor of the entire Colonial line. There were relics galore of Washington, Jefferson, Daniel Boone, Peter Francisco, William Byrd, Carter Braxton and of the Bolling, Randolph, Cary and Lee families.

"The women of the earlier days were well represented in this exhibit. In that era of long ago, they had lived the Biblical type of virtuous womanhood. They spun, dyed, wove and made the clothes for themselves and for their husbands and sons; they reared generous families, as was attested by one cap used thirteen times by one mother when she dedicated her babies to God before giving them to her country. They cared too for the happiness of their little ones, as shown by the dolls, every stitch of whose clothing was made by hand; and that they denied themselves pleasures for religion's sake was proven by the beautiful communion service made from the silver and jewelry eagerly donated by the womenfolk of Virginia.

"These are but a few of the things gathered by the Daughters of the American Revolution and brought from all parts of the country as reminders that in the years gone by our ancestors were worthy; and to arouse in us a sense of obligation to the present and to our descendants in the future."

One of the most unique and attractive exhibits in the History Building was shown under auspices of the **National Society of Colonial Dames of America.** Mrs. William Ruffin Cox of Richmond, the National President of the Society, devoted her fine abilities to planning the exhibit and with rare executive ability conducted it most successfully. She was assisted by the National Chairman, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page of Norfolk, and the Acting Chairman, Mrs. James F. Maupin of Portsmouth, who, during Mrs. Page's absence, very ably filled the responsible position. Co-operating with these ladies were chairmen representing a number of States.

The relics were collected by committees throughout the Union. Most of them came from the families of members; in some instances only one or two articles could be obtained from a single source, while in other instances one family supplied enough to fill cases.

Officially, only five States were represented: Maryland, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia and Virginia. The unfortunate delay in completing the History Building caused several of the Societies to withdraw exhibits which had been collected, and among these were the magnificent collections of New York, Connecticut, Delaware and North Carolina.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate handicap, the exhibit was on the whole excellent and proved to be a most profitable field for history lovers to enter. Visitors lingered for hours in front of the cases, so important were the contributions and so interesting. The closing hour always found many unwilling to leave, and nothing but closing could cut short the eager inspection of many visitors, who were taken out of the present and placed in a different age.

The old silver, cut glass and rare, ancient china told a story of the finely appointed though simple Colonial table; the castors, decanters and wine coolers vividly recalled the bare mahogany where the gentlemen sat with their wine and discussed, after dinner, matters social and affairs of State; the carved four-poster bed with its steps and fringed valance might be pictured from the brass warming pan which hung by a long handle on the wall; and a foot warmer with a small piece of old charcoal reminded one of the long carriage drives in Colonial days, when the family went forth to church or to pay ceremonial visits.

From the walls portraits of noted men and women of former days looked down upon the modern world. A genuine Van Dyke of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of Maryland; pictures of Benedict Calvert and his wife,

Elizabeth; a daughter of Charles Calvert, Mrs. John Eager Howard, and her child; Charles Carroll, the barrister, and his mother, Mrs. Charles Carroll, of Ely O'Carroll; Gunning Bedford and Mrs. Harry Dorsey Gough were among the portraits of the Maryland Division, and a most interesting collection of small pictures of the Maryland manors suggested the really Baronial life, which was peculiar to the Colonial days.

Oglethorpe, Whitefield and Haversham recalled the past of Georgia; and Captain Elijah Dewey, old Vermont. Virginia contributed Governor Spottswood, the great leader of the first trans-Appalachian pilgrimage. At his left hung a picture of his daughter Dorothy, and nearby was a portrait of Bernard Moore, the Governor's son-in-law. There were pictures of Augustine Moore and his wife, the parents of Bernard and the owners of "Temple Farm," the scene of Cornwallis' surrender; and especial interest attached to the picture of Pocahontas which was copied from the portrait in possession of Hastings Elden of London, for the late Judge Wyndham Robertson of Abingdon, Virginia. The first wife of Philip Ludlow, Lucy Higginson, and her children, hung opposite to Lady Frances Berkeley, whom he later married. John Robinson, Speaker of the House of Burgesses from 1738 to 1765, hung next to Peyton Randolph, the last Speaker, who presided over the Assembly of Virginia from 1765 until the Revolution, when he became President of the first Colonial Congress. Near them was Colonel John Tayloe, a member of the last House of Burgesses, whose session was dissolved by Lord Dunmore in 1774; and by his side was Mrs. Tayloe (Anne Ogle, daughter of Governor Ogle of Maryland). The Tayloe portraits were by Gilbert Stuart and were fine examples of his work. They were for years in the Tayloe collection at the Corcoran Art Gallery and were shown in 1893 at the World's Fair, Chicago. Another Stuart picture was that of Moses Myers of Norfolk; and there was a second Myers portrait, one of John Myers, painted by Sully who was also represented by his portrait of one of the six granddaughters of Jacquelin Ambler, the one who married David Norborne Norton of Alexandria. Other famous Virginia portraits or portraits of famous personages were those of Evelyn Byrd, Nelly Custis, Thomas Mann Randolph, John Mayo, Bartholomew Dandridge, Robert Carter ("King Carter"), Betty Landon, his second wife; Charles Carter, William Browne of Salem, and his wife, Mary Burnet, Governor William Burnet and Marie Van Horn Burnet, his wife, Colonel Robert Gamble and wife, Colonel Nicholas Cabell, Jane Byrd and Mary Mann Page.

Among the articles of notable historic interest was the crown of the Queen of Pamunkey, given by the Second Charles to the widow of Totopotomoy, the Pamunkey Chief who lost his life defending the western frontier of Virginia against attacks of hostile Indians. When Charles II. succeeded to the throne, he sent to the Indian Queen as a token of his sympathy the silver crown, which remained in the custody of the Pamunkeys until 1845, when they left their reservation around West Point and after camping for a few weeks on the Morson plantation near Falmouth on the Rappahannock, gave to Mr. Morson the crown as a memento of their visit. A few years ago the family sold the relic to the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, who lent it to the Dames for their exhibit.

Ranking perhaps next in importance to this crown, was the Norfolk City Mace, a most exquisite piece of workmanship, on the lower part of whose bowl was the inscription: "The gift of Hon. Robert Dinwiddie to the Corporation of Norfolk, 1753." The ornamentation at the top of the bowl represented the royal arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, during the reign of George II., and the letters G. R. were engraved between the English lion and unicorn. The mace, which was of silver, weighed one hundred and eight ounces Troy and was twenty-eight inches long.

A spoon commemorating the repealing of the Stamp Act was also interesting. In 1766 Landon Carter of Sabine Hall ordered a dozen table spoons from a London jeweler. These were to be made of silver if the Stamp Act was repealed and of horn if sustained. The Act was repealed just as the order reached the jeweler, so each spoon was marked "L. C. 1766. Repeal of American Stamp Act."

Much interest attached to a pair of earrings which had belonged to Pocahontas and were sent to the Exposition by Mrs. John Rolfe of London, England, whose husband had inherited them in direct descent from Henry Rolfe, a brother of Pocahontas' husband. These earrings were worn by Pocahontas when she sat for the picture which was taken of herself and



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EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL DAUGHTERS, AMERICAN REVOLUTION

her little son. This picture is now in the possession of Holcomb Ingoldsby, of Norfolk, England, whose wife was a Rolfe. A life-sized copy of this picture in black and white was with the King Edward Collection at the Exposition. The earrings were made of mussel shells—a very delicate white variety which is only found on the eastern shore of Behring Strait. The shells were set in silver, inlaid with small steel points.

President Roosevelt lent to the collection a picture of Archibald Bulloch, the first Governor of Georgia and Mr. Roosevelt's great, great grandfather—James Stevens Bulloch, a grandson of the Governor, being the father of Mr. Roosevelt's mother. The President also lent two handsome silver cups, formerly belonging to the Bulloch family, and marked respectively " M. Y. B." and "W. W. B."

As attractive as any exhibit in the collection was a charming little doll's tea-set made of solid silver, a part of the Georgia exhibit. It was made in the time of Queen Anne and bore a London hallmark. With the exception of one saucer and four spoons, the set was complete—a dozen each of cups, saucers and



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EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

spoons, a sugar bowl, a cream pitcher, a teapot, a coffee pot with an ebony handle and a tea caddy of the shape that was most favored at that date.

From Richmond came the pap bowl with the christening robe and sampler of Susan Randolph and the court dress of Doctor Douglas, whom she married, and a miniature of Bret Randolph, a pincushion, pin tray and reticule belonging to his wife, Mary Scott Randolph. Norfolk contributed the old Randolph-Tucker Bible which recorded the birth of Susan Ambret Randolph and also the marriage of Susan Randolph to Doctor Douglas.

Among the articles lent by Mrs. Cox was a stand cross formerly owned by the Hon. William Browne of Salem, and among other interesting things in her collection were gold seals, jewelry, silver, cut glass and some valuable miniatures of noted people.

There were several very interesting papers—the written orders of Thomas Jefferson, which were sent with the farm cart from Monticello. These were given by Dr. Wilson C. N. Randolph, the great grandson of Jefferson, to the late James C. Southall and lent by his heirs.

Among the relics from the Ambler home at Jamestown Island were a watch which had belonged to Edward Ambler; his silver seal mounted on a handsomely carved ivory handle with the Ambler coat-of-arms quartered with the arms of the Jacquelins and Carys; cut glass wine glasses and a jelly glass used by Edward Ambler and Johnson John of Jamestown, and ten Spanish coins, part of a collection left by Edward Ambler of Jamestown with his wife, Mary Cary Ambler, for the support of her children while he was with Washington in the Continental Army. Another Ambler relic was a bedspread designed and woven by a daughter of Jacquelin Ambler, the flax for which was grown on the Island.

Among the many Henry relics were the silver castors and salt cellars marked " P. H. 1777 " and used by Patrick Henry when he was Governor of Virginia; his watch fob with a Masonic device; his silver dish stand; a ring made from the cap strings of his wife, Dorothea Dandridge; and an old, time-worn knife.

The Vermont exhibit delighted the lovers of old table ware, and in the collection were displayed some beautiful copper and silver teasets; rare old pitchers and bowls and several handsome Delft plaques, one with the Manning arms; a Bristol plate; tortoise shell bowl and plate and some Lowestoft cups. Old pewter, too, attracted much attention in this collection.

Sentimentally interesting were the baby shoes worn by John Richardson and John Fay; and two copies of " Poor Richard's Almanac " delighted the lovers of rare volumes. Many odd and unique articles throwing light upon Colonial life were shown in the Rhode Island exhibit. Among these was an old coffee mill of 1721; a barley boiler; an ancient rum bottle; some antique brass and pewter lamps for burning sperm oil and an old pewter spice box circular in shape with twelve triangular compartments and a revolving lid. A silver teapot which had belonged to Governor Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, though unornamented, was a fine example of designing; a sheet woven by Barbara Slade, the grandmother of James Fenner, a

Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, and a pair of bed curtains owned by William Harris, one of the founders of the Colony, interested visitors.

Georgia's exhibit was especially fine and its silver rich and elegant. Among the metal articles were a silver teapot presented to James Havisham by Governor Oglethorpe; a tankard of James Havisham's, dated 1755; an old Havisham waiter and some castors; a silver waiter and tea caddy belonging to Godfrey Malbone, 1740; a silver teapot from Jonathan Bryan, 1740, and a tankard of 1742; silver candlesticks which belonged to Chief Justice Marshall; a gravy-boat with an arrangement for hot water, brought from Paris by Captain McQueen; and a pewter teapot, a coffee pot and castors used by General Washington in his camp life during the Revolution.

In this collection were also a number of other interesting objects; a miniature of Mrs. George Walton, wife of a signer of the Declaration; a shell comb over two hundred years old, worn by Mrs. Walton when she posed for the miniature; a letter of proposal over one hundred and seventy-five years old, written by George D. Surat to Ruth Godfrey, and a quaint note which reminded Captain McQueen that he had promised to dine with Thomas Jefferson.

The rich brocade dresses in the Maryland exhibit recalled better perhaps than anything else, the belles and beaux of bygone days with their powdered hair and patches. Three handsome brocades which had belonged to Hannah Manadier, 1775; a beautiful amethyst necklace; a Colonial fan; the pink and blue brocades given by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and James Buchanan to their respective sweethearts, Anne and Mary Cooke, appealed to the romance that underlies all love of history. A sampler belonging to little Polly Hollingsworth was a marvelous example of needle work; Wedgewood plate with the coat-of-arms of Richard Bennett Lloyd and Edward Lloyd were exquisite, as was also a plate of Samuel Chase. A silver tea caddy and waiter with the Lloyd crest, three pieces of porcelain brought from England by Mrs. Harry Gough, an old marrow spoon, small at one end and large at the other, and a brass door knocker from the house in which Archbishop Carroll, the first Catholic archbishop in America, was born, attracted much attention.

Among the interesting old papers were a copy of the original Declaration at Hartford town; a deed of a portion of Waldrop, 1705; the autographs of Charles C. Greenberg, John Baldwin and Josiah Wilson. With the collection of papers were a fine set of Maryland seals. The miniatures and Saint Menim profiles were most interesting, an especially beautiful group being that of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, the Dauphin and his Governors.

An old Scotch claymore was shown. This was found entangled in the roots of an old tree which had been blown down near the battlefield of Fort Duquesne. Its history is unknown and, naturally, never will be known.

No attempt has been made to catalogue or describe minutely this exhibit of the Colonial Dames. The facts on which this outline is based were furnished by Miss Blanche Baker of Norfolk, who was requested by Mrs. Cox to give the information.

In the portrait gallery in the eastern end of the History Building there was installed at a very late day an interesting and valuable collection of **Confederate** relics. The case stood directly before the portrait of General Robert E. Lee and contained the parole of General Lee and six of his staff officers with their autographs; the cavalry boots of General J. E. B. Stuart; the army jacket worn by Captain James Powers Smith, one of " Stonewall " Jackson's aides; the old gray cap of General Jackson which was presented to his staff officer Major Joe Hotchkiss; a watch worn by Miss Winnie Davis which originally had belonged to the Princess Charlotte of England; a pipe used by President Jefferson Davis when a prisoner at Fortress Monroe; a calico dress worn by Mrs. Davis during the last year of the war and for which she paid one thousand dollars; a Confederate naval uniform of Robert Dabney Minor, worn when flag lieutenant of the " Virginia " (" Merrimac ").



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OHIO EXHIBIT

Ohio made an excellent historic exhibit, and under the auspices of the State Archæological Society showed a remarkable collection of Indian relics. While investigators generally discredit alike the existence of a great pre-historic empire of the red men in North America, and an especially high state of cultivation among the Indians who lived in the territory now known as the United States, yet it is true that in Ohio

have been found articles which evidence more advance from strictly savage conditions than have been discovered elsewhere in this country.

The name by which the Ohio Indians is best known is "Mound-Builders"—the only evidences of their existence being a great number of tumuli or mounds scattered widely throughout the State, the best known group being near Newark, Ohio, though there are many of these earthworks elsewhere throughout the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio.

Perhaps the most interesting single feature of the exhibit was a miniature reproduction of one of the famous Ohio mounds. It was a cross section model, accurate in every detail and affording an excellent means for studying the building methods of the pre-historic Americans. The mounds were used as burial places, and, in addition to the skeletons found in these receptacles, a curious variety of ornaments and objects of utility have been unearthed from the same sources.

There were a vast number of stone exhibits, especially flints. The arrow and spear heads which were displayed proved that there was no uniformity of design among the early artisans, for scarcely any two were alike. Some had plain edges, others were beveled. Some had polished bases, while more were plain. Many of the tips were notched at intervals and many were smooth. A curious lot of stone hammers and pestles were exhibited and stones for grinding or anvil purposes. Among the strangest of the stone specimens were primitive stone drills and needles sharpened to a keen point for piercing purposes. Some chisel-edged stone tools were shown. There were a number of flint cores exhibited and flakes chipped from the cores. The Mexicans used obsidian flakes as razors and possibly the Mound-Builders employed flint for a similar purpose. In connection with this stone collection was a set of models showing how the tips, hammers or flakes were attached to handles.

It is likely that next in antiquity to the stone devices came implements and objects of copper. As this metal does not melt at a temperature less than 1900 degrees Fahrenheit, it is incredible that the Indians could have worked copper except by hammering and rolling nuggets. Another reason for this assumption is that copper in molds becomes porous at high temperature and needs special treatment. The objects of copper which were exhibited consisted of hatchets, knives, needles, awls and beads or other ornaments battered into odd shapes. Among these latter were spool-shaped ear ornaments, gorgets or neck plates, and symbols in curious forms resembling fishes, claws and other objects.

Bone was also a favorite material with the Ohio Indians, and in the State exhibit were arrow heads and spear heads, long, sharp and slender; finely pointed needles and awls; fish hooks of many sizes and outlines; hide scrapers, and the inevitable ornaments. The Indians were fond of decorating themselves and used for that purpose almost every workable material. A prolific source of supply for adornment was afforded by shells. In the collection were beads made from small shells and perforated for stringing, shell beads tipped with copper, shell gorgets with rude engraving on them and strings of fresh water pearls. Shell also had its useful purposes and there was a hoe made out of shell and several shell spoons. The shell beads may not have been used entirely for ornamentation, for as wampum they took the place of circulating medium; but the teeth of animals served no utilitarian design and there were many of these all perforated for stringing. There were large bear teeth drilled to hold a smaller tooth or in some instances a pearl, and there were a great number of small teeth each with a hole drilled through it.

Pottery of rude design formed part of the display. The earthenware in some instances was crudely decorated and occasionally showed the impress of fabrics placed around the vessel while the clay was still soft. It was chiefly by means of these impressions that the fabrics of the Mound-Builders have been reproduced. Some of these weavings were exhibited. In the collection were bits of mica which may have served for the mirrors of the pre-historic tribesmen.

The **New Jersey Historical Collection** was secured through the efforts of Francis B. Lee, a counsellor-at-law of Trenton, and author of a recently issued history of his State. In several respects the collection was distinctive. Mr. Lee first essayed a collection of postcards and photographs, showing points of historic interest, and addressed letters to the postmasters of New Jersey requesting that local views be sent to him. The postmasters responded so freely and promptly that the "Postmasters' Collection" numbered over one thousand views, of which eight hundred were postcards.

These were topically arranged, pasted twelve on a side on big sheets of cardboard and are exhibited in cases. Under each card or photograph was a short typewritten description of the historic scenes and public buildings, churches, taverns and monuments. It is possible that no similar collection of postcards exists in the world.

In the center of the space allotted to New Jersey was a case of firearms, loaned by James E. Coombes, of Newark, as well as specimens from the State arsenal at Trenton. Beginning with the Charleroi flint lock of 1755, the evolution of the gun through flint, altered flint and percussion types to the modern magazine guns, was shown. The same was true of a set of revolvers, while upon a card the evolution of the cartridge was illustrated. The object was to display the types of guns used by New Jersey troops from the days of the French and Indian wars to the period of the Spanish-American conflict.

There was a series of photographs showing the growth of methods of transportation, the pictures having been loaned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The photographs gave developments from the Algonquin canoe to the latest ferry boat and from an Indian pack carrier to the modern locomotive.

A particularly novel feature was a series of six canvas maps and three tablets depicting New Jersey history. The maps were painted by Colonel William E. Pedrick, of Trenton, acting under Mr. Lee's direction. In series the maps showed the location of the gens and sub tribes of the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) Indians, the growth of New Jersey's counties, a color scheme giving the areas of races and creeds before the Revolution, location of first settlements, with dates, and the principal engagements, some fifty in number, fought during the Revolution. The last map was prepared by Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, of the adjutant general's office. Two tablets gave the history of General Washington's residence in New Jersey and his passage through the State—April 1775-December, 1783, or the entire period of the Revolution. Authentic records show that Washington spent one-quarter of that time upon the soil of New Jersey. Another tablet gave the history of "first things" in New Jersey. There were also views illustrating colonial and revolutionary sites in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and pictures of early days in Jersey City.

The curatrix of the collection was Miss Cornelia Lewis White of Eatontown, New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ON either side of the Auditorium there stood a massive brick building between which and the central structure there was a connecting colonnade. The eastern wing was devoted to Higher Education and the western to Primary and Secondary Education. When the Division of History, Education and Social Economy was organized there were already on the Exposition Grounds five buildings known as the Arts and Crafts Village. These had been constructed under the supervision of Warren H. Manning. It had been planned to have in four of these buildings live exhibits and handiwork in various materials—wood, iron and copper, textiles and pottery, while the fifth was intended to be the home of a model school. Owing to the inability of the Exposition to secure craftsmen to operate these exhibits, except at an expense which was deemed excessive, the plan of an Arts and Crafts Village was abandoned and the structures given to the Governor of History, Education and Social Economy to be used for such purposes as



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EAST WING OF AUDITORIUM DEVOTED TO HIGHER EDUCATION

might seem to him most practical. The Social Economy Building also housed some educational exhibits. In the very nature of things Social Economy is not an exact science whose bounds may be defined with exactness. There are a number of educational efforts which seem properly to belong in the sphere of Social Economy; especially is this true of schools which instruct or train those who are mentally or physically defective. Several of the educational exhibits in these lines were contained in the social economy collection. So far as Primary and Secondary Education could be illustrated within the walls of the building devoted to that cause, the showing principally dealt with the equipment of schools, together with demonstrations of curricula and the output of students. As a general rule the exhibits of educational institutions have not greatly interested casual visitors, impressing only those whose work has laid in the direction of instruction, because finished products are always more entertaining than processes, except to the investor, and it is difficult to prove the money value of schools. But at the Ter-Centennial great interest attached to the output of pupils below the college grades since these largely consisted of examples of manual endeavor or commercial training and the development of that branch of instruction which seeks to make a student able not only to use his brains but equally as well his hands. The interest manifested in these endeavors made a convincing proof of the logical spirit of the day that aims to equip all in the real struggle for existence.

The fine showing made by the universities and colleges, and the statistics dealing with their graduates who were pursuing successfully various scientific and professional lines, afforded ample testimony to the fact that higher education was receiving its due meed and that manual training was not superseding scientific instruction, but on the contrary went far to show that with the growth of hand dexterity there came a stronger desire for brain cultivation. A large part of the propagandic literature of the country had dealt with the intention of the Exposition to place education in the foreground and educators generally were aware that the schools would make fine displays; consequently the Director of History, Dr. Chandler, confidently appealed to institutional and State pride in the campaign for his Department and he secured most excellent results, which, in view of the difficulty that confronted the Department in its efforts to supply adequate space, was not only excellent but remarkable.

Three great universities made exceptionally fine exhibits and in each instance received gold medals. There were other university and college displays that were creditable alike to the institutions and to the curators of the collections. The University of Virginia, the University of Pennsylvania and the Ohio State University by unanimous consent were entitled to special recognition. No less interesting than these were the displays of The Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York City, and the comprehensive technical illustration of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, which shared with the three universities gold medal honors in the Department of Higher Education. The efforts to help the blind or the deaf had been carried to such a



EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

degree of perfection by the North Carolina State School for the Blind, the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Volta Bureau of Washington, D. C., that these institutions were also deemed by the Jury of Awards entitled to highest recognition. Their exhibits, however, were not placed in the building devoted to Higher Education but in the Social Economy Palace.

The following account of the exhibit which was made by the **University of Virginia** was prepared for the Blue Book by W. M. Thornton, Ph.D., Dean of the University:

" The exhibit of a great school may be either statistical or dynamic. If statistical it records stages of growth, organization of departments, the work of its students as shown in examination papers or reports or drawings or models; the work of its Faculty as shown in books and monographs and scientific apparatus of various sorts. If dynamic it summarizes and emphasizes the educational ideals of its founders, the educational methods of its life, its great contributions to educational history, and its chief gifts to the political and literary and scientific life of the nation.

"The exhibit of the University of Virginia at Jamestown was rather dynamic than statistical. It dealt with men and movements rather than with the inanimate residua of college work. The introductory note to the catalogue of its exhibits made the following statement:

" 'The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition has in the main an historic purpose and an historic meaning. Its subordinate parts should be developed in fundamental sympathy and concord with this dominant note. The central idea of this exhibit has been made therefore historic. Its direct aim is to illustrate the history of the University in its genesis, growth, and achievement; not by isolated examples of literary and scientific work, but rather by the general mass of its educational ideals, and the momentum which its Alumni have brought to bear on the social and political and industrial movement of our common country.'

"In pursuance of this aim the most interesting phases in the life and structure of the University were selected and these were illustrated with as much clearness and force and fullness as the funds available for the purpose would permit. The phases so selected and illustrated may be described as follows:

"I. Of all American Universities the University of Virginia is the most interesting in its *Foundation.* Thomas Jefferson described himself truly as its Father and in it, quoting the dying words of the great New England statesman, we may say that ' Jefferson still lives.' Intimately associated with Jefferson in the work of organizing the State University were two other great Virginian statesmen, Madison and Monroe. The three Presidents not only laid the corner stone of its first building; they impregnated its vital structure with the moral energies which make for greatness. The exhibit showed these men and their intimate relation to the University by portraits, by historic documents, and by many interesting relics.

"II. The *Architecture* of the University of Virginia is unrivaled among American schools for propriety, for beauty, for charm. College life amidst these buildings with their noble environment of blue mountains and verdant fields and azure skies, is itself an education in æsthetics. The exhibit presented this aspect of the University in a striking way. It began with samples of Jefferson's original drawings and specifications for the earliest group of buildings; followed these up with interesting bird's-eye views taken at different dates down to 1907; and gave in photographs and transparencies a large number of charming pictures, showing individual buildings or choice bits of architectural detail or lovely glimpses of the gracious scenery amidst which the school is set.

"III. No other university has made contributions of like importance to *American Educational Ideals.* In the elective system of studies, in the honor system of discipline, and in the system of degrees for merit only, the University of Virginia has given to America three conceptions so true, so vital, so valid that they are destined to universal prevalence. The exhibit set forth these claims and showed their acceptance by competent authority and common consent.

"IV. We might define the peculiar function of the University, as distinguished from that of the College and of the School, by saying that its central purpose, its reason for existence, is to give *Training for Leadership.* The exhibit aimed to set forth the fruits of training at the University of Virginia as measured by this gauge. Her contribution to the national public was proved to be larger than that of any other American University, and out of all proportion, when her modest enrollment is considered. Her Alumni were further shown to exercise a conspicuous leadership in the learned professions, in engineering and education and industry, in the cultivation of letters, and in the advancement of science. Charts and portraits developed this conception.

"V. Finally, the University of Virginia cherished with peculiar pride and affection the memory of those among her sons who have greatly served their country. The exhibit was adorned with busts and portraits of no small number of such men. Among the more interesting were Solnay's bust of Edgar Allan Poe, the most poetic of American poets; portraits of Henry Grady, the apostle of the New South; of Samuel Spencer, who labored so effectually for her industrial renaissance, and of Walter Reed who first taught the world the cause of Yellow Fever and the method for its extermination."

In addition to this exhibit of the life of the University, there were charts of attendance, of income, of endowment; bulletins of the Engineering and Law and Medical Departments; specimens of work from the student drafting rooms; a series of dissertations offered by graduate students; a collection of publications by members of the Faculty; the catalogues and Bulletins and other publications of the University; and a handsome series of athletic trophies.

The **University of Pennsylvania** made a splendid display. In the center of the exhibit there stood a model of the first buildings used by the academy, which afterward became the University. These, in 1740, were situated on Fourth Street near Arch in the City of Philadelphia. Two extremely fine bronze statues of wrestlers taken from the ruins of Herculaneum guarded the main entrance to the booth, which was full of other statuary pieces, among them being a bust of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the first Provost, William Smith, and many bronze facsimiles of sculptures—all taken from the University museums.

George E. Nitzche, a member of the faculty, prepared the exhibit and designed the booth. In leaf cabinets were displayed more than five hundred photographs picturing every department of the University. One hundred and forty views were devoted to the most important exhibits of sections in the University museum, and thirty-two to portions of the Wister Institute of Anatomy. Statistical charts showed that twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four degrees in courses had been conferred up to the time of the 1906 commencement, and that there were twenty-five thousand more matriculates who had received instruction at the University, constituting a total alumni body of almost forty-seven thousand. Charts also showed the total number of officers of instruction and students from the period immediately succeeding the Civil War up to the present time.

Among the rare and extremely interesting exhibits were a college diploma of 1760; a number of oil portraits, among them being one of John Morgan, founder of the Medical School, and one of James Wilson, founder of the Law School. Of equal interest were the first medical diploma granted in America and the first dental diploma ever issued in the world. The University also exhibited specimens of the earliest types of telephone transmitter and one of the original Edison electric lamps. A number of original manuscripts and documents of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, James Wilson and others connected with the early history of the University of Pennsylvania, were exhibited, and standing within the booth was a famous thirty-day "Grandfather's Clock," manufactured by David Rittenhouse in 1790 and by him presented to the University. This is the only clock of its kind in the country, and it still keeps excellent time. Among the mod-



EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

ern items of interest was a series of large pictures of the present University buildings—seventy in number—and with these were some views of the structures which they have superseded.

The **Ohio State University** was invited to send an exhibit which would be typical of the work done by the great State Universities of the country. A space of six hundred square feet in the southwest corner of the University and College Building was devoted to that institution. The exhibit was prepared to show the equipment, educational opportunities and results of the University as a representative of the large group of land grant colleges.

There are comprised within the University seven colleges: Agriculture and Domestic Science; Arts, Philosophy and Science; Education; Engineering; Law; Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine, and in these colleges there are forty-four departments of instruction. To make the exhibit representative rather than exhaustive was the aim of the curator, who attempted to illustrate the scope of the work done in the several colleges. A map of the grounds and forty large framed photographs gave the general appearance of the campus and buildings; photographs illustrated the extent and character of the apparatus in those departments which had laboratory equipment and photographs of actual specimens showed the results of work in the laboratories.

One of the most conspicuous features in the exhibit was a multiplex display wing fixture containing over three hundred eight-by-ten photographs of laboratories, drawing rooms, clinics, museums and libraries arranged under the department heads alphabetically from Agriculture to Zoology. On this frame there was also shown work in water color, oil and charcoal copied from life, still life and design. These illustrated the courses in Art. There were a complete set of drawings required in the Engineering courses, a set of microscopic slides made by the students in Histology and an exhibit of blanks and forms used in the system



EXHIBIT OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

of registration. Adjoining this frame was a case in which was illustrated the complete work of a student in Civil Engineering throughout his four years' course, containing text-books that were used, the note books kept, the drawings, designs and theses. A large upright case was filled with mechanical models and test pieces from the Department of Mechanical Engineering and a similar case contained an exhibit of pottery, glazes and experimental work in the Department of Ceramics. The Department of Metallurgy and Mineralogy showed samples of assays, and materials used, and the Department of Horticulture and Forestry showed specimens of student work in grafting and budding. The Department of Agronomy exhibited especially designed apparatus for soil study. Complete courses in woodworking, foundry, smith work and machine work were shown in wall cases and each class of exhibit was accompanied by a bound volume containing the exercises which are given to the students. Wall cases contained exhibits of the work of the Departments of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and a collection of wool sent by the Department of Agronomy. Herbaria and collected material showing both collegiate and research work were shown by the Department of Botany and the work of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science was illustrated to a certain extent by a collection of theses submitted for degrees in the college, and some books written by members of the faculty. The relation of the University to the high schools of the State was shown by maps and charts giving the number and location of accredited schools and the requirements and methods for admission.

The **Horace Mann School** of New York made an exhibit which represented the various departments of "The Teachers' College." The curricula of these different divisions were shown by charts, and there were also photographs of buildings and laboratories. The departments of Domestic Science and Domestic Art were represented by many specimens of work and detailed, tabulated descriptions. The Department of Fine Arts showed some excellent work which had been executed by college students. The Horace Mann School, which is a school of observation connected with The Teachers' College, was personally represented by written work from Grade I, through the High School, and in this display there was a comprehensive showing done by the students in the way of manual training course. The exhibit also showed a complete set of books or articles that have been published in recent years by the officers of **The Teachers' College.**

The **Virginia Polytechnic Institute** proposed exhibiting its various activities comprehensively, and early in 1906 secured five hundred square feet of space in the Educational Building. Early in 1907 the Institute officials received an offer from the Exposition authorities to turn over to them the Copper and Iron Building, the largest one of the Arts and Crafts Village. Though the building contained more space than the area previously secured, it soon was found to be inadequate, and an attempt to divide the building into alcoves to be assigned to the different departments of the school quickly demonstrated that, unless additional show room could be obtained, the illustrations of some special activities would have to be seriously curtailed or else eliminated. Fortunately, the V. P. I. was able to secure another large building in the same Village; but even with this additional space it was found that the alcoves assignable to the different scientific departments would be much too small and the greater part of a third building in the same Village was secured. Notwithstanding this unexpected and constantly increasing enlargement of area, the director of Dairy Husbandry found that in the building assigned to him, there would not be sufficient room both for the display of his department and the sale of dairy products. A fourth building in the Arts and Crafts Village was secured for the agricultural exhibits.



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ONE OF THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE BUILDINGS

Taking them in the order in which these buildings stood, the first towards the north was the reception hall, and in connection with this social purpose it was utilized for a "crop pest" exhibit. The hall, forty feet square, was one of the most attractive rooms on the Exposition Grounds. It was handsomely fitted with Mission furniture, cabinets, presses, tables, desks and chairs made in the Institute shops, and its walls were covered with numerous artistic views taken by the Department of Photo-Chemistry. The room was under the immediate charge of one of the most efficient young officers of the Institute, who was thoroughly informed as to the character and scope of the general exhibit. The registration book kept in this room carried the names of thou-

sands of visitors from every section of the Union and from foreign countries.

Adjacent to the reception room was the very attractive exhibit of the Crop Pest Commission. The walls were hung with views showing the insects and fungi which are injurious to crops in their various stages of development, and with these were specimens of diseased woods and plants. In cases were large collections of injurious and beneficial insects and fungi and samples of fertilizers and germicides. Assembled in this room were numerous machines and appliances used for the destruction of insectivorous and fungoid pests. On the shelves were the publications of the Commission, and these were gratuitously distributed to visitors. The exhibit was admirably arranged and attracted much favorable comment.

The next building was assigned to the general educational exhibit of the Institute, and was subdivided into twelve large alcoves with a wing for shop work and an ante-room for the display of manufactured products. Alcoves were assigned, respectively, to the following departments of the Institute: Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Alcoves were assigned jointly to the departments of Bacteriology and Micrology, to the Departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Metallography, to the Departments of Mathematics and Graphics, and to the Departments of English, Modern Languages, Latin, History and Economics. Space was given in the corridors for a full display of the athletic records of the Institute, the scores made in its games and sports; and photographs of noted student athletes were also shown.

The wood and machine shops were installed in the wing and the full line of tools and machinery used for the practical training of students was displayed. Also in this wing were a number of gas engines, motors and pumps designed and built by students in the Institute shops.

In the exhibit room attached to the shops numerous articles made by the students were displayed, and these included excellent specimens of forge, foundry, wood and machine work. The railings and framework of the alcoves were designed and made at the Institute and formed in themselves an attractive exhibit. The divisions between the alcoves were made of large charts giving the syllabi of the courses of lectures offered by each department. The interior walls of this building were covered with photographic views and transparencies showing the different buildings occupied by the several departments, their laboratories and their working classes, and charts which fully displayed the eleven courses of study prescribed for degrees, accompanied by certificates, were hung on the walls. These charts indicated the four years' course in Agriculture, Horticulture, Applied Chemistry, Applied Geology, Metallurgy and Metallography, Preparatory Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, General Science, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering, and the shorter two years' courses in Practical Agriculture and Practical Mechanics.

The greater part of the next building was assigned to the Department of Dairy Husbandry. This was carefully screened in order to keep out dust and insects and was filled with dairy machinery of the latest make, including separators, sterilizers, Pasteurizers, churns, butter workers, cheese vats and presses, and bottling machines. The milk, which daily came directly from the Institute, was delivered at this building, was separated, cooled and prepared for market on a large scale and sold to the different hotels and restaurants on the Grounds. In the wing of this building an excellent restaurant was equipped with the necessary tables, seats and lunch counters, refrigerators, etc. The butter and cheese sold in the building were sent daily from Blacksburg to the Exposition, as also, were the pastry and bread.

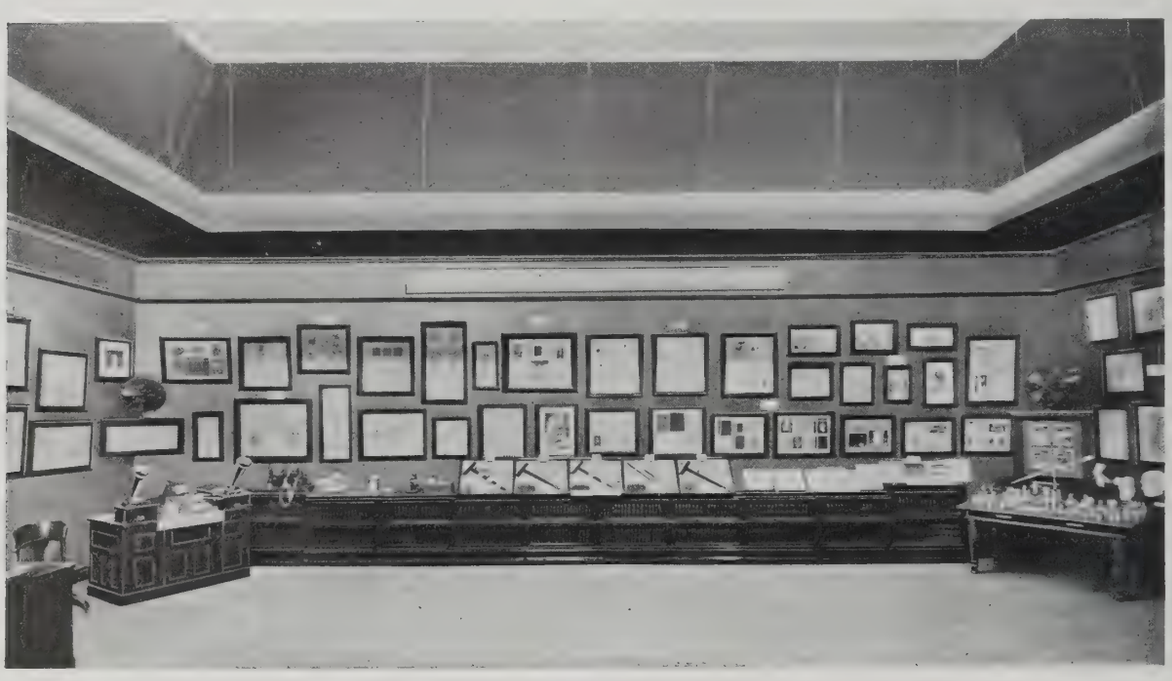


EXHIBIT INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF SCRANTON, PA.

The fourth and last building of the group was occupied by the Agricultural Department of the Institute and the Agricultural Experiment Station. It had been hoped that this exhibit would be the most interesting and valuable of the whole V. P. I. series, and much money had been spent for the preparation of the displays. Handsome cases were manufactured and a large and attractive series of glass vessels for holding agricultural seeds was purchased. Unfortunately, all of the officers connected with the Agricultural Departments of the Institute and Station resigned in the early summer and were constantly being called away upon business connected with their new field



EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS

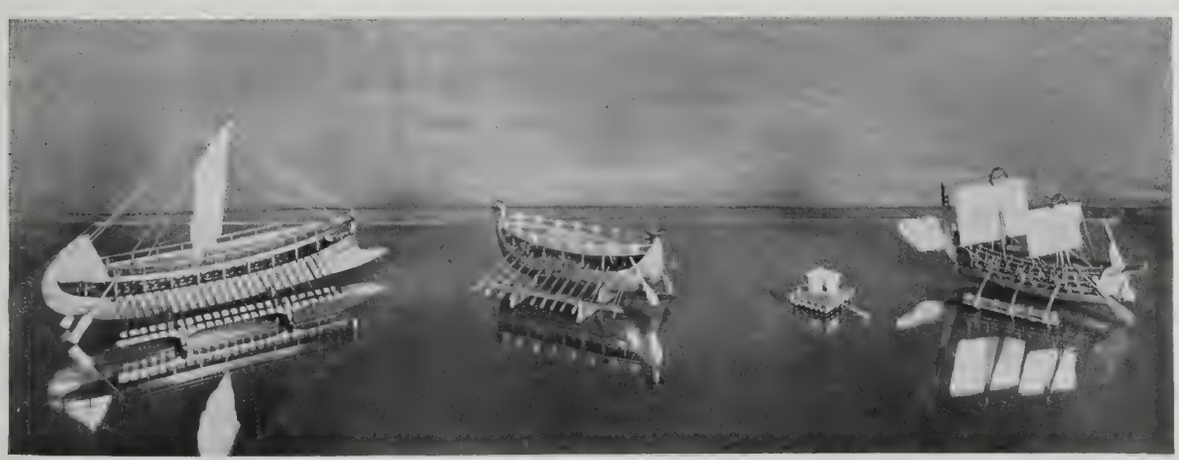
of work. They were, therefore, unable to give to the preparation and installation that energy and time necessary to make this exhibit the exceptional success that was anticipated.

As a whole, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute made a distinctively splendid showing, extensive, unique and one that well earned the encomiums it received. It was pronounced by many as the best educational exhibit ever made at an exposition. This was the view of the Exposition authorities as well as the view of many visiting journalists. It received three gold medals—one for the best exhibit in "equipment and construction in technical education," one for the "best method of producing, transporting and distributing pure milk" and one "for the best method and illustration by instruction in dairying." It also received a diploma for the best exhibit in economic entomology.

The display of the **International Correspondence Schools** of Scranton, Pennsylvania, consisted of students' written exercises, students' problems and samples of the subsequent practical work in the Departments of Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Arts and Crafts, Fine Arts, Languages, etc. Eighty-three courses of study pursued by one million, three hundred thousand students were represented in this collection. A complete library of specially prepared text-books for home study were shown, including reference libraries for each course. Complete chemical, electrical, drawing and chart-work outfits accompanied the books on these subjects, and with the language volumes were phonograph records of oral exercises in French, German, Spanish and English. The gold medal was awarded for a unique, systematic and comprehensive method of technical instruction by correspondence.

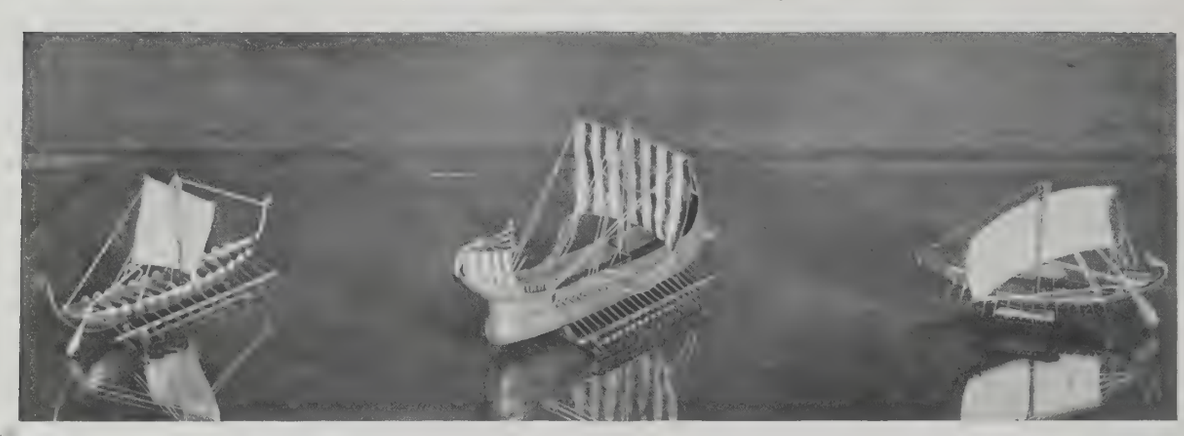
Aside from the exhibits described, the schools had brochures giving information as to the methods by which the various courses were presented to the masses and explaining their system of extending educational opportunities to remote districts and then securing situations for qualified graduates. An especially well qualified director was in charge of the display and whatever was lacking in the way of printed information regarding the schools, he was able personally to give.

The exhibit of the **Philadelphia Museums** was under the auspices of the State Commission of Pennsylvania and was directed by Wilfred H. Schoff, the curator of the Museums. In the Department of Commercial Development the display was a world's history in epitome. Divided between the Departments of Education and So-



From left to right: Phœnician Galley, Eighth Century B. C.; Babylonian Sea Horse, Eighth Century B. C.; Babylonian "Kelek," Fortieth Century B. C.; Hindoo-Javanese Outrigger Ship, Seventh Century A. D.

DETAILS OF PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS' EXHIBIT



From left to right: "Drakar" ship of the Norse Vikings, Second to Tenth Centuries A. D.; Carthaginian Galley, about Sixth to Fourth Centuries B. C.; Egyptian ship of the Red Sea Expedition, Fifteenth Century B. C.
DETAILS OF PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS' EXHIBIT

cial Economy and exhibited in two buildings, it received two gold medals, and it is possibly true that had the splendid display been further divided, more gold medals would have been awarded. A series of forty-two maps compiled from researches into ancient and modern literature, commercial records and into all other sources which appeared likely to yield important data, showed the typical epochs of history. Beginning with the Egyptian Empire under the eighteenth dynasty B. C., the ancient world was illustrated in several stages. After Egypt there came Phœnicia and Israel at approximately 950 B. C. Then Western Asia under the Medes and Babylonians, 600 B. C., and the Persian Empire under Darius, 100 years later; then Greece at the height of its power—the period of Alexander the Great—while Rome's epochs were shown by a map of her possessions at the end of the first Punic War and a most impressive map of the Old World at the time of Julius Cæsar's death, 44 B. C.

The modern world was shown by a series of maps beginning with the termination of Augustus Cæsar's reign. More or less irregular intervals elapsed between the periods illustrated, but these never exceeded one hundred years. Among the modern charts singular interest attached to the complexion of the world after the Mongul Conquest, A. D. 1300, and to the maps which showed the new routes resulting from the Suez Canal and the probable paths that may result from the completion of the cut through Panama. Another series of maps, purely commercial in scope, showed separately the Colonial possessions of the leading nations of the world and the shipping routes operated under the Merchants' Flags of the various countries. The information on which these maps were based was compiled from the official commercial statistics of the countries illustrated and were carefully compared and corrected up to 1907. This series showed the United States, the British Empire, the German Empire, France, Holland, Russia and Japan with their Colonial possessions.

A series of statistical maps showed graphically the present condition of the world in regard to density of population, imports, exports, gross earnings per mile of railways, gross railway mileage in different countries, railway mileage in comparison to area, volume of government returns and volume of mail matter in the various countries.

A series of models of commercial vessels of all periods of history, constructed on a uniform scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot, showed at a glance the relative size and capacity of ships at any period. These models were carefully selected to show typical stages of commercial progress. The modern types were reproduced from plans and pictures of actual vessels and the historic types from the descriptions in manuscripts and from prints, paintings or reliefs. There were fifty-four of these models, the earliest of which was the Egyptian cargo boat of the Sixteenth Century B. C. A Babylonian sea horse and kelek and a Phœnician galley of the Tenth Century B. C. showed distinct improvement over the earlier and more unwieldy boat. These with a Greek trireme and a Carthaginian galley completed the exhibits of the period comprising ancient history.

The first of the modern boats was a Roman



From left to right: Arabian Dhow, Seventh to Eleventh Centuries A.. D.; The Santa Maria, Columbus' flagship, 1492 A. D.; Venetian Galleon, Seventeenth Century A. D.
DETAILS OF PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS' EXHIBIT

pleasure barge of the First Century A. D. Several Chinese junks were shown—among these were a sea going boat whose period joins ancient and modern history; a junk of the Seventeenth Century; a fishing junk, a river junk and a cargo junk from southern China, and a model of the "Keying" which made the journey from Canton to New York in 1847. A Hindoo-Javanese outrigger ship of the Seventh Century, an Arabian dhow of a little later period, a Portuguese caravel, the flagship of Columbus, a Spanish galleon and an Italian nef of the Fifteenth Century were in the collection. All kinds of sailboats from 1607 to the present day and a complete history of steamboat development were illustrated by models.

An instructive exhibit of the leading products entering into international commerce at four selected typical periods of history, was admirable in plan and execution. The chosen periods were when Venice was commercially primate, the time of Roman dominance, the middle ages, and to-day. A series of enlarged photographs collected from all parts of the world illustrated the evolution of land transportation by showing the most primitive modes together with the most advanced. All of this exhibit, which was entitled "The Historical Development of Commerce," was installed in the eastern wing of the University and College Building.

Johns Hopkins University, the leading Maryland educational institution, made an exhibit, a considerable part of which illustrated the scientific study of the oyster and oyster culture. A number of specimens were collected with a view of showing the oyster in different stages of its existence and the conditions most favorable to its natural or artificial propagation, and there were maps, charts and books which showed the geologic work done by the officers of the University, and especially in connection with Maryland geology. The Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital made pathological, physiological, anatomical and medical exhibits; and several archæological items were displayed, among them a Babylonian brick and two papyri which were recently exhumed in Egypt.

The publications which are issued under the auspices of the University formed an attractive exhibit. Among them were: "The American Journal of Mathematics," in thirty volumes; "The American Chemical Journal," in thirty-six volumes; "Studies in Historical and Political Science," in forty-eight volumes; "The University Circular," in ten volumes; "Modern Language Notes," in twenty volumes; "Studies from the Biological Laboratory," in five volumes; "The Journal Experimental Medicine," in six volumes and a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, in twenty-six volumes.

The **Woman's College of Baltimore** had several large photographs of Maryland and Baltimore buildings. Their exhibit included outlines of courses of study and panel exhibits of the publications of faculty, alumnæ and students. Statistics showed the development of the institution since its foundation, in 1885, a plat of the grounds, plans of existing buildings, and exterior and interior views which showed the equipment of the College and the students at their work or recreation. The pictorial centerpiece was a large photograph of Charles Wilson Peale's painting entitled "The Exhuming of the First Mastodon." The original was recently loaned to the College Museum by the present owner, Mrs. Harry White. The scene which this painting so vividly commemorates was the exhuming of two mastodons by the Peales near Newburgh, New York.



MEMORIAL HALL—JACOB TOME INSTITUTE

The exhibt of the **Jacob Tome Institute** of Port Deposit, Maryland, received a gold medal. It was a very comprehensive showing of what is being done by that fine school under the direction of Francis Ransom Lane, B. A., M. D. The exhibit contained a series of large framed pictures showing the handsome modern dormitories which surround the school campus. These, with the pictures of the inn, the gymnasium, the director's residence and the memorial hall, were arranged upon the wall of the booth in such a manner that they bore the same

geographical relation to each other as was actual on the school grounds. Six winged cabinets of thirty cards each, twenty-two by twenty-eight inches, showed in a classified form every phase of school work done in the Jacob Tome Institute. The sanitation of this splendid boarding school was fully shown. The exhibit included the dairy farm, the stables, the Pasteurizing plant and the refrigerating machines. It gave fine pictures of the water shed and the reservoir with its great sand filter and showed all the details of baths, showers, water supply and drainage. Further to illustrate the health media, the splendid infirmary facilities were pictured, and these showed nurses and physicians' apparatus, diet kitchens, etc.

The exhibit of manual training went into elaborate detail and illustrated various equipments utilized in bench work, pattern making, moulding, forging and machine shop work. With this showing were many photographs of pupils and prints showing them actually at work, while the problems which the pupil has to solve were pictorially illustrated. The department of athletics received due recognition, and photographs of indoor and outdoor exercises, gymnasium equipment and locker room were supplemented by scenes of outdoor sports and winter games. The work of other departments such as history, English, mathematics, modern languages and science, was illustrated and the conditions under which such work was done in the laboratory or class room were pictured. The social life of the school was shown by reproductions of fraternity dances, receptions, smokers, and the life in the club rooms, which are provided for the recreation of the older students. The exhibit as a whole subserved the purpose admirably to show the superb plan of a modern school, attractively located, magnificently equipped and with a pupil product ranking very high.

The **Department of Public Instruction of the State of Virginia** made an exceptionally complete exhibit from the primary and secondary schools of the State. Sixty counties and ten cities were represented in the display which was planned to comprehend five classifications —the Progress and Trend of Educational Life in Virginia, the Concentration of School Work on Environment, the Concentration of School Work on Local History, the Efficiency of Work and the Grading of Courses of Study.

In order to show the bases of school work in the State, the various provisions of Virginia's Constitution that relates to education were exploited, as well as the State's statutes which affect the subject.

In addition to the gold medal bestowed on the State Department, one city and one county received similar awards. The **Lynchburg** exhibit which was deemed worthy of the highest prize, occupied seven cabinets containing specimens of work in sewing, music, domestic science, language, grammar, arithmetic, literature and History with pictures of dramatic acting as aides in the interpretation of literature; exhibits of nature study, geography and drawing, views of school rooms and school gardens, paper folding, chain stitch, paper work, clay modeling and weaving. The work was shown by grades and arranged very artistically and under such a perfect system that the work in each branch or grade of the grammar schools, from first to seventh, was readily found and could easily be studied.

In the bases of the cabinets were seen samples of work in the division of manual training such as chair caning, basket and mat weaving, hammock making, knife work and pottery as well as studies in silk culture. On the walls there were framed pictures from the Art Department, with plaques and special work from the Industrial Division. Some noteworthy evidences of the perfection to which the manual training is carried were present. Among these were an umbrella rack, a music stand, a table and an upholstered chair, all of which were finished in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. There were a number of bound volumes containing the school work of the various grades and pictures of children at work, and there were pamphlets of compositions and notes on botany, chemistry and music. A special edition of "The Critic," the school paper of Lynchburg, was distributed at the Exposition and it challenged comparison with college magazines.

Norfolk County, which shared honors with Lynchburg, made an excellent display. Four cabinets contained the exhibit. In cabinet No. 1 was the up-to-date work of the primary



VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS EXHIBIT



EXHIBIT OF NORFOLK COUNTY SCHOOLS

grades—number work, language work, drawing and color work, knitting, weaving, spelling, paper cutting and sewing. Cabinet No. 2 showed the character of the work done in grades four, five and six—geography, physiology, languages, knitting, weaving, color work and nature studies. The third cabinet showed the output of the seventh grade scholars—drawing, color work, geography and illustrative language work as well as an exhibit of high school work in algebra, Latin, history, botany and geometry and, from the Commercial Department, an extensive display of advanced work in sewing and sloyd. The last cabinet contained pictures of school buildings, interior views of school rooms, classes at work, studies of the products of Norfolk County and their values, work from the Commercial Department and an excellent exhibit of drawing from the County High School. A series of seven bound volumes enabled the visitor to examine easily the work of each grade. Six volumes contained work from the grades and the seventh an exhibit of stenography and typewriting.

In addition to the three gold medal awards, there were several silver medals given and some bronze. **Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News** and **Staunton** were the cities that received silver medals and the counties were **Accomac, Albemarle, Alleghany, Augusta, Elizabeth City, Nelson, Pulaski, Roanoke, Scott** and **Wise. Charlottesville, Roanoke** and **Portsmouth** cities received bronze medals, as did the counties of **Alexandria, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Henrico, Nottoway, Northampton** and **Pittsylvania.**

The **Minneapolis Public Schools** did not attempt to make a comprehensive educational display. Their Superintendent, Charles M. Jordan, determined to fill the allotted space with exhibits in the departments of manual training and drawing, believing that these would furnish to the average fair visitor—who has little time to study written work—far more food for thought than a display of general school work, and that enough of teaching results was shown by the hand work to attract the interest of students of educational problems. Pursuing these lines, the installation of the schools of Minneapolis covered all the grades from kindergarten through the high school. The drawings were heavily mounted and shown in "educational cabinets" or swinging frames. Most artistic and attractive weaving and pottery pieces and applied designs were placed in show cases. The exhibit presented a picture both pleasing and restful to the eye. The color scheme was carefully worked out, brown being chosen for the tone of the cases and weathered oak for all the heavy woodwork. The result was attractive and artistic, exciting much favorable comment.

The examples of pottery made by the scholars of intermediate grades were notably excellent and might almost be called unique, since few cities have carried the treatment of the subject so far as has Minneapolis. This feature is also especially emphasized through the various grades of the high school, and the work in the upper divisions was notable in the branches of textiles, metal, leather and woodwork. Drawing, which is a continuous feature under some systems, only receives five months' study in the Minneapolis Public Schools, after which period the pupil is put to practical application, hence the exhibit did not contain the usual proportion of designs as compared with finished goods. The cabinet work of the manual training classes showed excellent workmanlike qualities. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The **St. Louis Public Schools'** exhibit, which received a gold medal in the Department of Education, was extremely comprehensive and included work from the kindergarten division through The Teachers' College. The St. Louis exhibit, though small, served adequately to illustrate the plan of education so that the sequence was perfectly worked out, and the exhibit proved a treat to those who were interested in educational endeavor.

Eight cabinets of selected work and photo-

graphs were displayed. These showed the child and the school room activities. Beneath these cabinets on shelves were arranged booklets containing written work, class exercises and teachers' certificates. The booklets were bound with linen covers designed by the pupils. In addition to these cabinets were two glass cases, one devoted to the manual work of the kindergarten children in the way of Christmas gifts, clay models, cardboard models and paint work. The other large case was devoted to applied arts and contained examples of the output of advanced students in manual training and the domestic science work of the High School scholars, together with pottery, metal work and leather articles made by pupils of the High Schools and Teachers' Colleges. On the walls of the exhibit were six large water colors representing six school buildings of St. Louis. On the walls also were panels containing manual training exercises of the Seventh and Eighth Grades.

The great feature of the exhibit was a winged cabinet containing twenty-four framed charts. These charts exemplified the purposes of the exhibit. From them could be learned all the salient points about the school governments and systems, their powers and functions, and other school statistics of great value to educators. The exhibit received a gold medal for kindergarten work, pupils' written work, manual training and domestic science work, environment, general arrangement, administration, buildings and equipment and course of study.



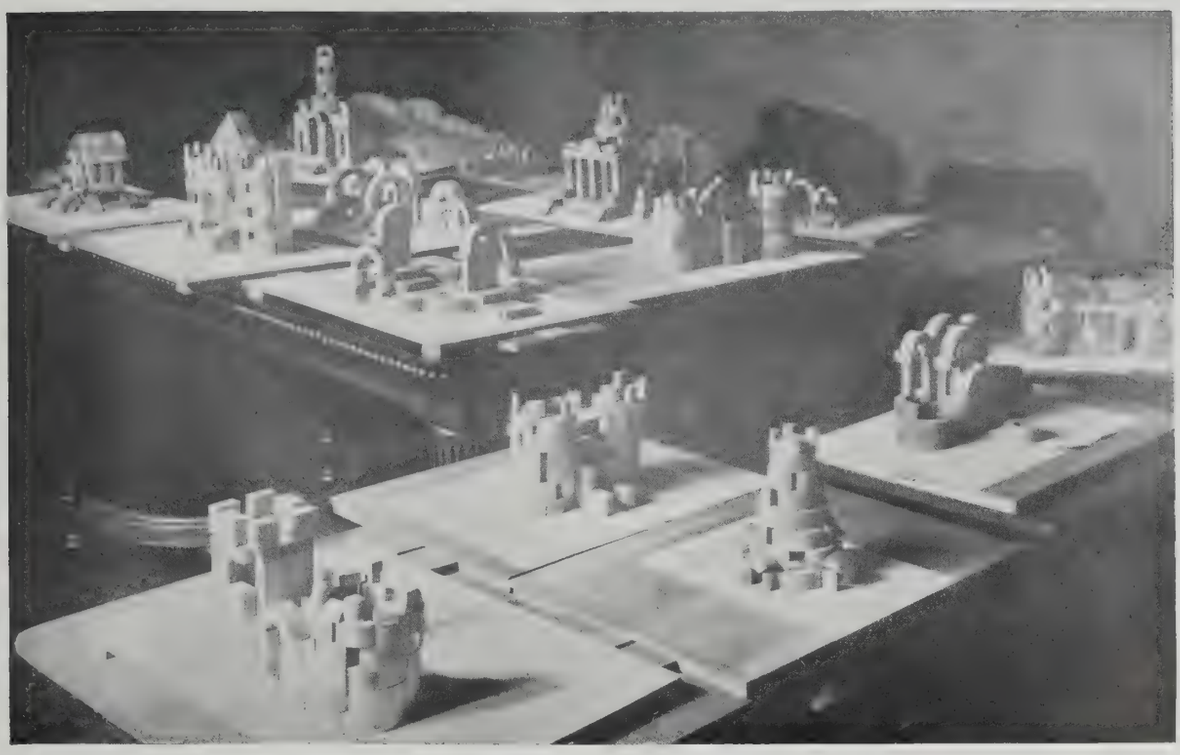
ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS' EXHIBIT

The **Board of Education of the City of Rochester** selected from the different schools in their city—written exercises, uncorrected, representing different subjects in grade schools and high schools, together with examples of industrial and physical work, music, drawing and other specialties. This collection was arranged in eleven sections, catalogued as follows: Kindergarten, Grades, High Schools, Evening Schools, Drawing, Manual Training, Physical Training, Domestic Art, Normal Training. The principals of the various schools in Rochester took turns superintending the exhibit, which attracted much attention and was highly regarded. As an exemplification of method, the Rochester School exhibit ranked very high and received a gold medal in recognition of the thoroughness with which it illustrated the courses of study. Clarence F. Carroll, Superintendent of Education for Rochester, directed the collection, which was installed by the Assistant Superintendent, Miss Harriss, and the Director of Manual Training.

The **Chicago Kindergarten College** trains young women for a work which requires peculiar education. There is no more important field of pedagogy than the one in which lies the teaching of little children—a field usually entered haphazard. This College, which exhibited at the Exposition and received a gold medal, tries to give to its pupils an appreciation of child character, and it places before them the results of the world's best experiments in leading the child toward an appreciation of its own powers and the possibilities to which they may be put.

The practical part of the College work was illustrated by the text-books which had been prepared by the College faculty for the purpose of teaching. These consisted of "The Kindergarten College in the Study of the Ethical Institution of Man," Froebel's "Mother-Play-Songs," Snyder's "Commentary on Froebel's Mother-Play-Songs," Harrison's "Study of Child Nature," Harrison's "Two Children of the Foot-hills," "Snyder's Social Institutions." With these, courses of collateral reading were indicated, and pictures selected to illustrate the social institutions were shown, as used in the work for young children.

A large part of the College work was shown to lie in the direction of awakening the creative power through the child's activity. This part of the work was illustrated by two text-books—Snyder's "Psychology of the Play Gifts" and Woodson's "Kindergarten Building Gifts." In connection with this branch, there were a number of photographs of forms invented by the students, utilizing building cubes and introducing two new shapes, the divided cylinder and the curvilinear types. These blocks, or



CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE EXHIBIT

" Gifts " as they are called, were created by two graduates of the College.

Some of the children's creations were beautiful and indicated marked ingenuity. Artistic beginnings of spacing and groupings, the foundation on which rests all decorative designing, were shown in specimens of bead stringing, and developments in this branch of handwork were also in view. Between the kindergarten and the primary school there has always been a certain gulf more or less wide. The differences in the training systems are great, and the College showed its efforts to bridge the chasm, and illustrated the methods which it employs to teach primary reading and writing. The demonstrations of the practical utility of the system were shown by abstracts written by the students from the lectures given. Also, book summaries prepared by the students and books of observation made by freshman students while visiting various kindergartens under the supervision of the College authorities. There were also abstracts by juniors and seniors of lessons given in the class room. Books on architectural pictures collected for use in the various grades were shown, together with original programmes made by the seniors for the morning work of the children. The upper walls of the exhibit were covered by water color sketches, charcoal drawings and designs made by the students.

The **Department of Public Instruction of New Jersey** received a gold medal for a comparative educational exhibit, the first one of its kind ever shown by any State at an exposition. It was a most instructive display and was studied carefully by hundreds of teachers and educators. Its purpose was to show just what had been done by New Jersey for the advancement of education in the past thirty-one years and consisted of collections shown at Philadelphia in 1876, at New Orleans in 1885, at Chicago in 1893, at Buffalo in 1901, at Charleston in 1902 and at St. Louis in 1904. The new work especially gathered for the Jamestown Exposition showed conclusively that even since the St. Louis Exposition, the schools under the excellent supervision of the Department and C. J. Baxter, the State Superintendent, great advancement had been made both in the city and county schools. Besides the gold medal which was awarded to the exhibit as a whole, twelve silver medals were given for the city school work which was shown.



NEW JERSEY COMPARATIVE SCHOOL EXHIBIT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

THE Jamestown Exposition established a distinct precedent by its exaltation of those agencies which make for social betterment. Only one important preceding exposition Paris, 1900, ever devoted an entire building to Social Economy and among the earlier American World's Fairs, St. Louis alone gave much attention to the subject. Projects for community uplift or class improvement have been more carefully considered abroad than in the United States. Societies in Europe have pursued, during decades, investigations and experiments which until recently were without American emulators.

Some ubiquitous organizations like the American Federation of Labor are kept naturally before the public, but the general associations of economic workers usually proceed without advertisement, ferreting abuses, suggesting remedies, supplying means. To the Exposition a number of these organizations came. Miss Minnie Bronson, the assistant director of the History, Education and Social Economy division, personally superintended the exhibits of the last-named subject and the result of her labors amply demonstrated that the Jamestown Managers had made no mistake in devoting an entire building to the display of this topic.

There has been a tendency at all recent expositions to exploit the movements which tend toward the amelioration of the difficulties which confront the race in its struggle for existence. Whatever helps to advance the common welfare or to make life more endurable for all classes, broadly belongs to the domain of Social Economy. This abstract generalization, however, could not obtain at an exposition; for labor-saving machines and devices, improvements in household and sanitary equipments, the public health and service departments, municipal, State and general governmental institutions—these and others are essentially social in their economy for they relate to the whole community and not a part of it. The divisions in the Social Economy group at the Ter-Centennial were comprehended in the following topics:

Municipal and Rural Improvements—serving to illustrate the organizations of cities and the protection of life and property;

The *Social Betterment Movements*—dealing with the houses of the working classes and illustrating models of healthful and cheap dwellings, showing social settlements and the work of the humane societies and institutions established by employers for their workmen;

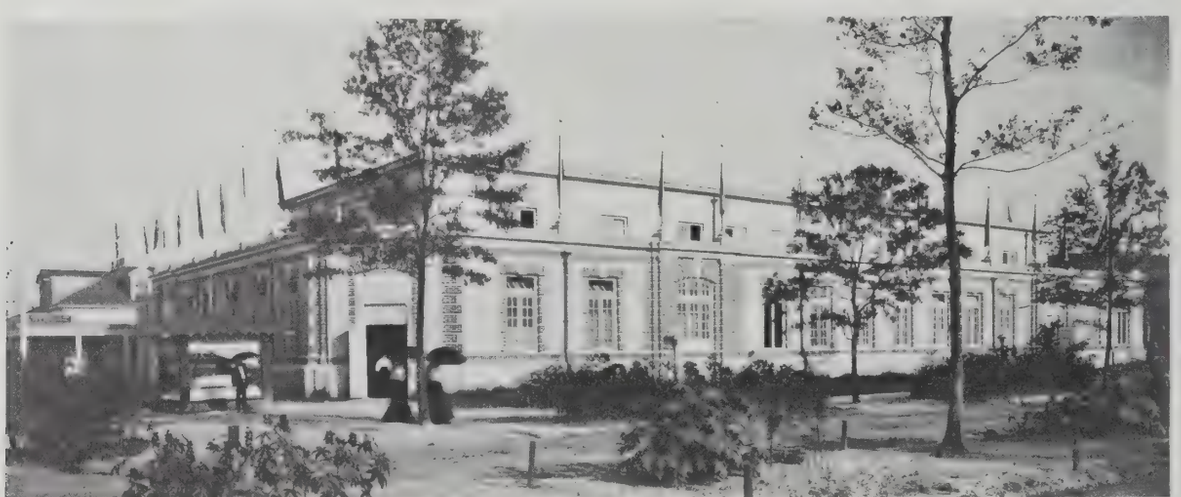
Charities and Corrections—dealing with the protection of destitute, neglected and delinquent children or of needy adults in poorhouses and at dispensaries, the treatment of criminals, and the institutions for the insane and epileptic;

Prevention and Diminution of Accidents in Trade—showing how these beneficent results may be secured by State Inspection of factories, mines and other dangerous places of employment, and the use of various accessible safety divices and appliances which render employment less hazardous;

Provident Institutions, or Savings Banks, Life, Accident and Sickness Insurance; Regulation of Industry and Labor—under which head were illustrated the organizations of employers and employees, academic and practical methods of settling disputes, matters relating to the extremely important subject of the treatment of the unemployed and the investigation of the general social and economic conditions of the laboring classes.

Hygiene was the last class denomination—and dealt with legislation regarding public health and the public hospitals and sanitariums.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition considerable space and most intelligent effort were given to the department of Social Economy, but the principal contributors to that display were foreign governments, and the earnest efforts to ameliorate life conditions and elevate the general intelligence of our own Nation did not receive commensurate attention, owing perhaps to the fact that such a display was an innovation not fully appreciated even by those engaged most actively in the practical work.



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THE SOCIAL ECONOMY BUILDING

The Paris Exposition of 1900 devoted a separate building to this purpose, and at that World's Fair there was a wonderful array of exhibits; but it is a question whether a more useful and instructive collection was gathered for Paris, though it had the world for its reservoir, than was housed at the Jamestown Exposition to whose array the contributions were solely National.

The Social Economy Building, directly across Commonwealth Avenue from the large hall of Mines and Metallurgy, and diagonally northeastward from Lee's Parade, contained only twenty-five thousand square feet, but every inch was utilized. Owing to the limited area, a very rigid policy of selection had to be pursued, and the accepted exhibits were planned with an idea of presenting the special phases of work in the most condensed and attractive form. A lecture hall capable of seating four hundred people occupied a corner of

the building, and therein were given hourly talks on various topics, all of human interest.

The **American Humane Association** received a gold medal for its splendid exhibit, which was the largest and most complete anti-cruelty display ever made at an exposition. With a much less complete showing, this Association had previously won three gold medals: at the International World's Fair in Paris, in 1900, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in 1904, and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in 1905. The exhibit consisted in large part of cards containing statistics and illustrations placed in winged frames and easily accessible. There were also a number of exceedingly valuable framed pictures, among these being a portrait of Henry Bergh, the founder of humane public work in the United States. The Association distributed pamphlets relating to humane education and the reports of various anti-cruelty societies; and there were affixed cards in cabinets along the walls, illustrating the history and progress of nearly one hundred societies located in various parts of the United States and affiliated with the Association.

The American Humane Association is in character distinctly national, or at least interstate as contradistinguished from local. Anti-cruelty endeavors in cities or States are conducted by societies whose bounds are more restricted. The parent or head organization confines its energies and abilities to the securing of national legislation which would tend toward the prevention of cruelty to children or to animals and it devotes its full power to the end that legislation when enacted shall be vital. It aims to secure Congressional investigations of all special cruelty abuses which may be interstate in character and it only enters States or territories with the purpose of organizing local associations where none exist. A very important part of its work, especially in virgin territory is propagandic—spreading the principles of humanity and kindness through the media of lectures and pamphlets. Societies from cities in fourteen States contributed the collection displayed by the national association; New England, the Middle East, the South, the Middle West and the far West were represented. The following list of contributors will show the wide-spread interest in this splendid undertaking, and serve as testimony to the energy and ability of Dr. Wm. O. Stillman, the president of the association and the collector of the exhibit.

The **American Humane Association,** Albany, N. Y.; **American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** New York City; **Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Boston, Mass.; **California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** San Francisco, Cal.; **Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Rochester, N. Y.; **Northwestern Pennsylvania Humane Society,** Erie, Penn.; **Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Buffalo, N. Y.; **Animal Rescue League,** Boston, Mass.; **Morris Refuge Association,** Philadelphia, Penn.; **Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Baltimore, Md.; **Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** New Orleans, La.; **Pasadena Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Pasadena, Cal.; **Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,** Brooklyn, N. Y.; **Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,** New Orleans, La.; **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,** Rochester, N. Y.; **The Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society,** Albany, N. Y.; **Keene Humane Society,** Keene, N. H.; **St. Paul Humane Society,** St. Paul, Minn.; **Ohio Humane Society,** Cincinnati, Ohio; **Kentucky Humane Society,** Louisville, Ky.; **Auburn Society,** Auburn, N. Y.; **New Jersey Humane Society,** Newark, N. J.; **New York State Humane Education Committee,** New York City; **Connecticut Humane Society,** Hartford, Conn.; **Humane Society of Columbus,** Columbus, O.; **Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Jersey City, N. J.; **Syracuse Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Syracuse, N. Y.; **Springfield Humane Society,** Springfield, Ill.; **Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Norfolk, Va.; **Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,** Philadelphia, Penn.; **Francesville Home for Dogs,** Francesville, Ind.; **Anti-Cruelty Society,** Chicago, Ill.

Among these societies, which exhibited in connection with the general showing of the American Humane Association, was one whose aims and successes appeared to be entitled to special consideration at the hands of the Jury of Awards. The **American Peace Society** of Boston, Massachusetts, received a gold medal, although its visible display consisted merely of sixteen swinging leaves, or thirty-two pages, each twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size. On these pages, finely hand printed in large, clear type, were displayed various facts and figures which illustrated the origin and growth of international peace movements, the cost and the fearful waste of war, the history of arbitration and the establishment of the permanent Hague Court, the decline of war, the erection of the Christ of the Andes on the Argentine-Chilian boundary, a colossal bronze statue of the Saviour which guards the mountain pass between Argentine and Chili, placed as a memorial of the compact of perpetual peace between these nations; and there were other pages of equal interest. The leaves bore illustrations and the pictures of many leading advocates of peace and arbitration, among them: Hugo Grotius and Immanuel Kant, William E. Channing and Andrew D. White.

It is certainly a splendid testimony to the work of this organization that an extremely logical and unemotional Jury of Awards should give to it a gold medal for results, when it must be admitted that such a movement as this Society conducts could only have been considered a few decades ago purely as visionary or academic.

An exhibit of intense human interest was conducted by the **National Child Labor Committee** of New York. The gold medal which was awarded to it was in recognition not only of its aims but of the results attained. The former were self-evident, and the latter demonstrated by scores of printed attestations. The exhibit was in charge of Dr. A. J. McKelway, Secretary for the Southern States, and Miss Marie Hunter, a graduate of Vassar College, who was engaged by the Committee for the specific purpose.

Across one side of the room was written the famous saying of John Ruskin, "It is a shame for a nation to make its young girls weary;" on another wall was the conspicuous motto, "Childhood is the period for education and play, not for labor." The walls were hung with large photographs, setting forth the actual conditions of child labor in various parts of the nation. Perhaps the most impressive picture exhibited in any department of the Exposition was a simple photograph on the wall of this booth. It showed five little girls standing beside a spinning frame which reached above their heads, and bore the legend, "They can earn forty cents in a ten-hour day, but they cannot read."

Typical of city conditions, there was a picture of the tiny burden bearers of the New



GIRLS CHEAPER THAN COTTON



AN OLD MAN AT 12, CAN NEITHER READ OR WRITE

EXHIBITS OF CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE

York City sweatshops, with loads of clothing piled upon their puny shoulders; and, taken in a southern cotton mill, was a photograph of little children busily engaged in mending broken threads. A most striking "Before-and-After" dual picture was shown. A beautiful, plump, charming child, little Ola Owen, eight years of age, was shown just before she began work in a Georgia cotton mill. The companion picture showed the same child, after a year's work in the mill, with her face drawn and haggard, and with the curves of plump childhood displaced by angles. There were presented phases of the coal industry, showing those in which children are employed. Flash-lights pictured tiny workers inside the soft coal mines, and there was a telling photograph of small boys in the breakers picking the slate from the coal, while the hard black torrent rolled over their feet. The Committee's charts set forth the occupations in which children under sixteen years of age were employed, the number of such in each State; and the accompanying tables, showing the total of child illiterates, bore a proportion to the number of child-workers so close in each case as to indicate convincingly more than a mere coincidence, and gave good ground for the Committee's campaign for the possession of the child in behalf of the school and against the factory.

A vast amount of literature published by the National Child Labor Committee was given freely to those who sought it, and in addition to the exhibit there was delivered by Miss Hunter or Dr. McKelway, a daily lecture with accompanying stereopticon views, reviewing various aspects of the child labor problem. Comparatively few of the visitors to this exhibit registered, only those who seemed especially interested in the problem being asked to leave their names; but among the five thousand registering there were representatives of every State in the Union, a good many from Canada and Europe, and some from the Philippine Islands.

The effect of the exhibit upon the interest and conscience of the people of this country at large has already been noted by the officials of the Committee, and it was unanimously decided that no better way could have been found for attracting the attention of the whole people. When the Legislature of Oklahoma met to consider a Child Labor Law, a gentleman appeared in Guthrie to lobby for the measure holding in his hand a bundle of the literature which he had received at the Exposition.

The education of defectives, especially the deaf and blind, was well illustrated. Gold medals were awarded to: The Virginia School, which is located at Staunton; to the North Carolina School, located at Raleigh; to the Home Teaching Society, Philadelphia, and to the Volta Bureau. Fine exhibits were also made by the Ohio Institute, the Maryland State School and the New York Association for the Blind; and a private school of Boston known as the Perkins Institute made a splendid display.

One of the most attractive and extensive of all the exhibits in the Social Economy Building was that made by the **Virginia School for**

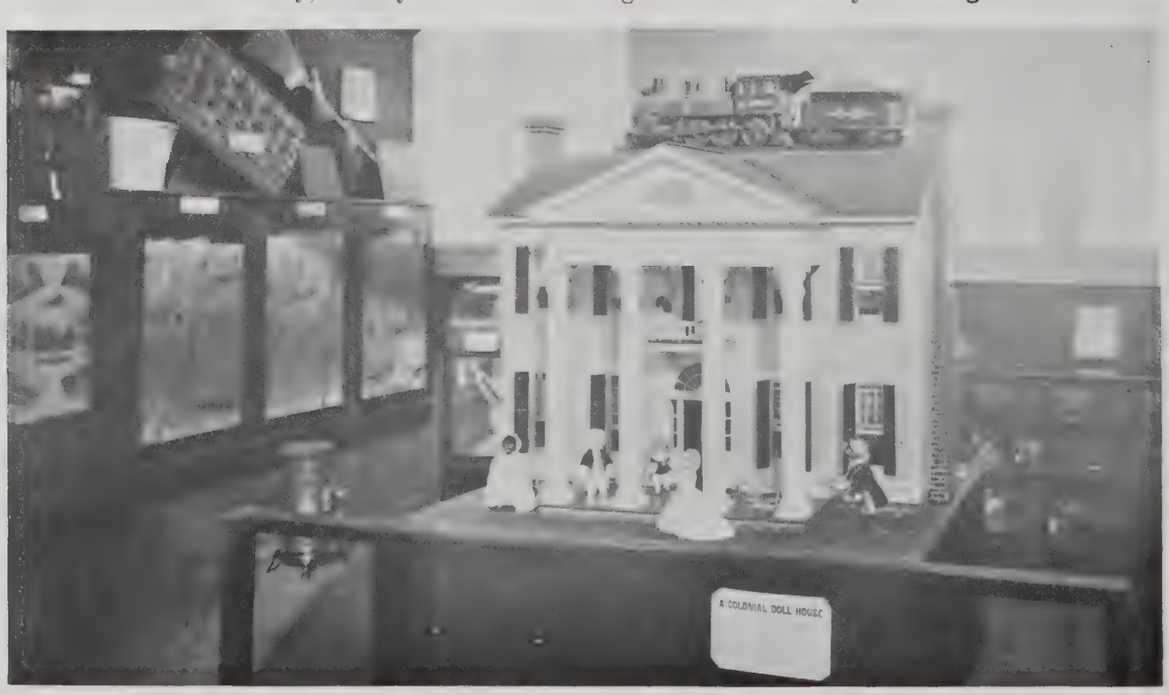


EXHIBIT OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

the Deaf and Blind. In its booth there were displayed specimens of work from every branch of the school course, industrial, musical and literary, affording the visitor an opportunity to appreciate readily the range and quality of instruction given. It was attractive alike to the casual observer and to the experienced educator, who were both richly repaid for the moments they spent gathering information as to the capability and progress of pupils in this most important branch of educational endeavor. A competent and courteous hostess was present at all times to explain how any particular piece of work was done.

In the center of this exhibit was a large doll house modeled after one of the first mansions in Augusta County, "Beverly Manor." The building was constructed by the deaf students, and is a perfect piece of handicraft, every detail of the original, even the furniture and hangings, being reproduced. A glance through the little windows and doors divulged miniature old-fashioned furniture, bedsteads complete with mattresses, pillows and covers, chests of drawers, sofas, chairs, stools, and pictures—all the tool work having been done by the deaf children and the upholstery by the blind.

There were displayed in this booth wicker baskets made by the blind, and some fine utensils of hammered brass, copper and iron, the products of deaf artisans. A striking mechanical contrivance was a miniature locomotive, marvelous in its minute completeness; this and a handsomely tooled cedar chest, were products of the ingenuity of deaf students, while perhaps equally remarkable as an evidence of pluck in the face of a desperate obstacle was an exquisite collection of linen work, handkerchiefs, aprons, shawls and various articles of lingerie made by totally blind girls. Peculiar typewriting was displayed in the Blind Division, and brooms, brushes, mattresses and cane bottoms were shown. Nothing in the booth was made by any other than a pupil of the institution.

The exhibit of the **North Carolina State School** also occupied an important space in the Building, and nowhere among its many and varied exhibits did North Carolina show to better advantage its progressive spirit than in this exemplification of the training it gives to its blind boys and girls in such useful pursuits as will make them intelligent, valuable, self-sustaining citizens.

In the early part of June an interesting class demonstration of reading, writing, arithmetic and typewriting was given. The Musical Department of the School was continuously represented by an excellent band, which performed each day in the Social Economy Building and on several occasions in the Auditorium and on the grandstand of the Exposition. The material exhibits which remained in place throughout the Exposition showed extensively the industrial work and the trades taught in the school. There were models which illustrated skill in handling tools; and the mattresses and brooms, made by the preparatory and Senior blind boys, the commercial phase of this industrial education, and corroborated the statement of the managers that good positions may always be secured in mattress or broom factories by the school's graduates in these trades.

For the girls, an industrial exhibit with a distinct commercial side was the crochet work of all kinds known to feminine fancy and ingenuity, shawls, kimonos, slippers, afghans, and various other devices of needle work. A collection of baskets, raffia and bead work articles, and prettily dressed dolls filled a large central glass case and showed some work of junior girls, and indicated the system of industrial education by grades and in progressive order. The whole exhibit was taken from the every day class work of the school and was not specially arranged from articles manufactured for exhibit purposes.



EXHIBIT OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE SCHOOL

The **Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind** has been in operation since the year 1882, but only once before did it make an exhibit at an exposition. That was at St. Louis in 1904, at which time it received a gold medal for excellence, just as it did at Jamestown. The exhibit which illustrated the objects and methods of the society was conducted by Robert C. Moon, M.D., the Secretary. The prime object of the Society is to provide teachers who will instruct the adult blind thus enabling these afflicted ones to read in their own homes. After learning how to read, the Society periodically sends to its beneficiaries a supply of literature printed from embossed type.



PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY

Four teachers, three of whom are totally blind, are now instructing their blind pupils in several parts of Pennsylvania, and on the Society's library roll are nearly twelve hundred blind readers scattered throughout various sections of the United States. The books are loaned and transmitted through the mails absolutely free of cost, and the Society is supported by voluntary contributions. The exhibit at the Exposition consisted of embossed books in the Moon type and specimens of geographical and astronomical maps, pictures, diagrams, etc. The functions and utility of the Society were demonstrated by one of the Society's teachers, James W. Moore, who is totally blind.

Road Commissioner Hutchinson of **New Jersey** was delegated by that State to prepare a **Good Roads Exhibit,** and it was intended to make an extensive illustration of New Jersey's remarkable progress in highway construction, but, owing to some disagreement with the Exposition managers, the territory selected for the exhibit was diverted to some other use, and the New Jersey Commissioners decided that it would be inexpedient to put such an important display in a remote spot. Therefore, they made a small exhibit in the Social Economy Building. The Roads exhibit consisted of a large number of illustrations showing roads before and after improvement. Samples of the different materials used in the construction of the roads were displayed; and reports, explaining how the roads were constructed, the manner of paying for them and what the State contributes towards this construction, were distributed to interested inquirers. There were maps showing the present highways of the State, and the old highway routes. New Jersey was one of the first of the American commonwealths to begin this great work and has spent several hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. Three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for 1907. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The exhibit of **New Jersey's Health Resorts** was the first one of its kind ever made. It included paintings and large and small photographs showing views of the different attractions of Long Branch, Asbury Park, Lakewood, Atlantic City and Wildwood. This collection was made by the Secretary of the Commission, Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, and received a gold medal.

New Jersey made an admirable exhibit of the State's **Eleemosynary and Correctional Institutions,** and received a gold medal for its work in these lines. It also showed what it is doing for defectives. The **School for the Deaf** made a very interesting display, and some of the work done by the pupils in the printing, manual training and industrial departments was exceptionally good. Needle work, dressmaking, shoemaking and other branches were well exemplified, and tables showing the work of the pupils in the general academic departments indicated a high class of instruction. The exhibit made by the **State Institute for Feeble-minded Girls and Women** principally consisted of needle work and embroidery, some of which was excellent. The display received a silver medal. The **State Institute for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls** showed photographs of the pupils entering the school and pictures of them after they had been in the Institute for a year, or more. There were also some examples of the work done by these children.

The **School of Industrial Arts** at Trenton made a fine exhibit and received a silver medal; and the Industrial School for Colored Youths at Bordentown was also represented. The Department of Banking and Insurance showed photographs of some of the principal State banks and trust companies and of homes and buildings erected with funds loaned by the building and loan associations of New Jersey. The exhibit which was interesting had been prepared by David C. Watkins, Chief of the Department.

Professor John B. Smith, the State ento-



EXHIBIT OF NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

mologist of New Jersey, illustrated the **Methods Employed to Exterminate Mosquitoes.** This display was first shown at the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, where it received a Grand Award and where Professor Smith personally secured a gold medal as collaborator. Much improved and brought down to date, it presented one of the most interesting exhibits at the Exposition and was justly entitled to the gold medal which it received. It included a display of the different varieties of mosquitoes in the United States and gave descriptions of each of them, their places of breeding, the particular danger or discomfort which lurked in their stings, and the various methods of extermination which had been tried by scientists in the effort to secure the most direct and conclusive results. This part of the exhibit dwelt principally upon the destruction of breeding places, describing how the work was done and the success which had been achieved under various circumstances and at different places. The method of illustration was by charts, transparencies and pamphlets. In addition to the mosquito exhibit, New Jersey displayed sixty small cabinets containing insects injurious to vegetation. More than three hundred and fifty different varieties were on exhibition, and they formed an interesting and instructive collection, one from which useful knowledge could be obtained by all, but especially by the farmer or horticulturist.

The **Department of Labor and Statistics** exhibited thirty-three large photographs, each showing some detail in the betterment of conditions for employees in the manufacturing industries of the State, and, supplementing, were full sets of reports of the Department, and more than ten thousand books for free distribution—these explaining what is being done in the State for the laboring classes. The Honorable Lewis T. Bryant, the Commissioner of Labor for New Jersey, holds high rank among those working for the improvement of the laborer's life conditions; and the exhibits demonstrated the value of his Department and his services.

The **Council of Jewish Women** illustrated their preventive philanthropy, and their efforts for vacation schools, summer playgrounds, juvenile courts, social settlements, homes for wayward girls, industrial and educational classes, and employment bureaus. They illustrated their labors in the cause of tenement house reforms and the improvement of industrial conditions for women, and children, and these general efforts for civic betterment, especially directed toward improving health and moral conditions. They received a gold medal for the worthiness of their objects and the general scope of their work especially as exemplified by the results of their immigrant aid department. They made a comprehensive and intelligent display, under the direction of the President of the Order, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg.

The **Industrial Removal Office** of New York City showed by charts and diagrams, many of them extremely interesting, the splendid work they were performing in the distribution of Jewish immigrants, diverting them from the over-crowded cities and placing them in industrial and agricultural pursuits in rural districts. The philanthropic members of the Jewish race in this country realized during the early part of the last decade the confronting problem caused by the inrush of Jewish refugees escaping to America from the persecutions in Russia and Roumania. The difficulty lay not principally in the numbers that were coming but in the distribution of the units. Many of these people were destitute when they arrived in America; and, naturally they crowded into the quarters occupied by their co-religionists in the large seaport towns. To relieve the congestion, a fund granted by the late Baron de Hirsch was established. With the income of the money from this fund augmented by contributions from various other philanthropists, efforts were inaugurated to promote the condition of the immigrants and help them to secure employment and homes. Classes and institutions were established for teaching the language and conditions of the country. Industrial and agricultural offices were maintained, and industries in small towns were subsidized. Refugees who had practiced agriculture at home and were debarred by lack of money from embarking in similar pursuits were aided, and farming colonies were capitalized. The branches of this work have been followed by various subsocieties, but the chief agency for the artificial distribution of Jewish immigrants throughout the country is still the Industrial Removal Office. The obvious value of the excellent work of this office was duly appreciated and a gold medal was awarded to it.

The **Detective Publishing Company** of Chicago received a gold medal for their exhibit of the Bertillon system of anthropometric measurements, and Henry system of identification by finger or thumb prints. It was purely an educational exhibit and made to demonstrate the use of these systems by police officials in the identification of criminals. The major part of their exhibit was supplied from the Criminal Investigations Department of Scotland Yard, London, and the Bureau of Criminal Identification of Paris, in both cases the national governments helping. All of the instruments used in making the measurements were displayed in this exhibit.

The splendid exhibit of the **Mary Lowell Stone Memorial** illustrated the application of



EXHIBIT OF MARY LOWELL STONE MEMORIAL

systematic home economics. A special installation of this Memorial had been made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, under the auspices of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, and had received a gold medal. The idea was the outgrowth of a contribution of college women to home economics. The Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in March, 1902, was the patron of the undertaking. Through the interest of Miss Emma F. Monroe the classification was enlarged as a memorial to Miss Stone, a native of Cambridge, Mass.; and, after an exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair in Boston, it was made a special feature at the annual meeting of the graduates of women's colleges held at Washington in the spring of 1903. There it attracted much attention, and scientific men expressed their approval of the direction in which the investigation tended. Since then it has been shown in fifteen other cities, and in each place it was supplemented by some local contribution which has served to perfect the plan. At the James-

town Exposition the collection received for the second time a gold medal, and its booth was far more complete and attractive than the one maintained at St. Louis. The aim of the exhibit was to show how science may be applied to daily life, in order to raise the standard of health, to lessen drudgery and secure the best results in housekeeping, at an expenditure of the least time, money and effort. The exhibit did not aim to be conclusive, but suggested certain basic lines of investigation and attempted to serve as inspiration to the intelligent women of the country to study their own daily living conditions. Illustrations of facts concerning house construction, furnishings, foods, clothing, and management both in the literature, statistics, charts and examples of applied results were given.

The **Carnegie Library of Pittsburg** exhibited a Training School for Children's Librarians. This exhibit, which certainly merited the gold medal it received, was planned to show the different means employed by present librarians to induce children to read better books. The Training School was organized in 1900 by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of subserving the demands of its own juvenile department for library assistants especially trained to work with children. Since its organization the School has sent into the field seventy trained workers and has students representing twenty-two colleges and universities from seventeen States of the Union and from Canada, England, Norway and Denmark. The exhibit explained by collections of photographs, printed material and statistical tables, the importance of story hours for children and the necessity for reading circles, playgrounds, vacation libraries, school libraries, reading clubs, and home book collections for boys and girls. An extensive exhibit of figures illustrated the special library work with children as carried on in the city of Pittsburgh. There were lists of



EXHIBIT OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH

books on various subjects and selections of stories to tell or read aloud. Almost every day a competent graduate of the School gave a public demonstration of story telling to children. This hour for the young people was one of the most popular efforts in the Social Economy Building. It was largely attended and seemed to elicit the same careful attention from the parents as it did from the children.

The **American Civic Association** furnished a complete set of lantern slides for lectures on city and suburban improvements, extending these illustrations in some instances far into the country and showing some disfiguring advertisements that have been placed in picturesque spots. The pictures portrayed by stages and grades the progress of work in the stimulation of popular interest and pride in local decorations. They showed what can be done, not under ideal circumstances, but ordinarily and economically, everywhere, in any city, town or country district, to improve unsightly spots like neglected back-yards, vacant lots, and streets crowded with telegraph and telephone poles and ugly billboards in cities, or neglected roads and unsightly buildings in the country. Considerable emphasis was given to civic improvement. Warren H. Manning, a prominent landscape artist of Boston and a member of the Exposition Board of Design, furnished a comprehensive exhibit of city plans, including systems of parks, streets and boulevards, water and sewer installations, and photographs of improved sections of cities in the various parts of the United States. This collection was supplemented by exhibits of several civic associations, notably those of Kansas City, Missouri, and Scranton, Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre, Reading and Chester, Pennsylvania.



MRS. HENRY PARSONS



HENRY GRISCOM PARSONS

Apart from the exhibits in the Social Economy Building, but one of the most important displays secured by the Department, was the **Children's School Farm,** which, for the first time at the Jamestown Exposition, exemplified its work. Some years ago Mrs. Henry Parsons of New York received from the Park Commissioner of that city the right to use a part of the vacant lots at Fifty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, and in every way the Park Department aided in establishing the first Children's School Farm. The founder and her friends supplied funds for the running expenses and tools for the two years that the work was conducted under private auspices. When the DeWitt Clinton Park was planned, the New York authorities had become so impressed with the Farm scheme that it was included as a feature of the proposed park. It has been maintained there without interruption every year since 1902, with most gratifying results, and has been visited and observed by thousands of educators from all parts of the world. The interest which was created led to the establishment of an organization whose purpose was to furnish information and aid in the establishment of similar enterprises, and during January of 1907, the patrons of the movement formed the International Children's School Farm League.

Shortly after the formation of this larger Society, the Jamestown Exposition was brought to its attention, and the directors decided that they would make their first public demonstration at Jamestown. Mrs. Parsons visited the Exposition in February, met some of the officers of the Company, who agreed to co-operate with her. Henry Griscom Parsons, her son, the Secretary and practical advisor of the League,



MISS MARGARET KING



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CHILDREN'S SCHOOL FARM

was sent to the Exposition in April and took personal charge in installing the exhibit. He directed the undertaking during the entire exposition period and was assisted in this work by Miss Margaret G. King and Miss Elizabeth Pickett. Arrangements were made with the neighboring cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News for children to visit the Farm. A small house and barn were erected and equipped on a plot lying to the north of the Social Economy Building, and the Farm, covering about an acre, was laid out. Each day twenty children were present. The weekly attendance was divided into groups. There were sixty children in all enrolled, twenty from each of the cities, and each city had two days of the week. Every child had an individual farm measuring four by twelve feet, entirely under its own personal charge from the planting to the harvesting of the crops. The remainder of the garden was laid out in observation plots for flowers and vegetables, and this general ground was planted and arranged for the purpose of showing suitable crops for children's school farms over a territory extending from Canada to Texas. This was made possible by reason of the Norfolk climate and soil, which furnished an ideal combination for farm output.

In the gardens the children carried on all the details. In the barn they worked with tools and paints, making and mending various implements which they used in connection with their work, and in the little farmhouse they carried on the simpler duties of a small home, washing, ironing, sewing, cooking, and entertaining visitors.

The exhibit proved a remarkable success and received a gold medal at the hands of the Jury of Awards. It was attractive not only to the visitors, but to the children, and an immediate result was shown in the establishment of several gardens in some of the neighboring cities. Educators who visited the Farm received full information concerning the work and its conduct. Mr. Parsons had posted in a number of prominent places on the Grounds a card inviting an inspection of the Farm by "Persons especially interested in education and social betterment, in manual training, physical culture, household industries, elementary agriculture, or nature study." All of these elements were exemplified, and the tabulation shows with how wide a field of education this work may be correlated. During the summer experiments were conducted with the view of showing points in elementary agriculture and entomology, as well as hygiene and sanitation—and many of these, while simple, were so striking as to attract the attention of those who were pushing the crusade against tuberculosis. Mr. Parsons demonstrated that a children's school farm can be made a most effective laboratory for teaching the elementary rules of physical right living, a laboratory where children may put to practical use what they learn in the class room, a place which inspires them with a desire to learn more.

The visible object of the Farms seems to be the growing of vegetables and flowers, but the real purpose of the garden is to raise children, to broaden and develop the young nature, and Mr. Parsons claims that successful gardening of this sort depends upon the person in charge never forgetting the real purpose.

Even before the organization of the department of Social Economy, the Board of Governors had at various times received applications from organizations of women engaged in philanthropic work—and, deeming it to be important that unattended visiting young women should be protected and safeguarded, they dedicated for the purposes of such societies a farmhouse which was on the grounds and placed Mr. Myers in charge of the Women's Philanthropic Work, giving him authority to remove the building to a suitable location and to make such alterations in its construction as would best fit it for its new purpose.

After investigating the experiences of other expositions, Mr. Myers decided to allow the rooms in the building to be used by the various organizations as had been done at the St. Louis Exposition—the Company controlling the building, and each organization having exclusive charge of its own rooms. Negotiations were concluded through Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett,



Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett

General Superintendent of the **Florence Crittenton Mission,** whereby that organization, together with the **Women's Christian Temperance Union** and the **National Council of Women,** furnished and occupied two rooms on the second floor, one of the apartments being used as a general sitting room. Mrs. Barrett had conducted similar work at previous expositions, and she gave close and constant personal attention to the affairs of the organizations, aided by a competent committee of resident ladies. During the Exposition period Mrs. Barrett made her home in Norfolk.

The Mission kept a staff of eight workers on the ground during the entire period of the Exposition. One of these was a missionary, who spoke several languages and devoted her time especially to work among foreign women; a trained nurse was in attendance most of the time, and many were tended, both in the women's building and their homes. Many were sent for medical attention to the Norfolk hospitals and their fees paid by the Mission. One of these cases was a poor freak called "Serpentina," or "The Snake Woman," who was in one of the side shows beyond the Exposition. This poor creature was sick and her sight was so affected that she could not do any sort of work. The people who had been exhibiting her withheld her wages, but one of the missionaries enlisted the support of a prominent lawyer and a prominent physician of Norfolk, and she secured the money which was justly due to her and she was treated in one of Norfolk's hospitals without cost.

A number of young women were tided over periods of financial stress; one was boarded for two months; many others were helped for shorter periods; girls who had become separated from their friends were lodged over night and efforts made the next morning to restore them to their parties; some young teachers who had come from the far West, better to fit themselves for their work, had barely enough to pay their traveling expenses, and were cared for at the Mission; situations were found for girls looking for employment; lodgings were secured for many; encouragement was offered to the dispirited; and in one instance a would-be suicide was nursed back to life. The Welfare and Protective Work was under the guidance of Miss Elizabeth Easton, a graduate of the School of Philanthropy of New York City, a woman of broad experience and well adapted for the work. The Rescue Work was faithfully done.

The financial means for carrying on the work was secured from voluntary contribution and was mostly in small amounts. The largest donors were Charles N. Crittenton, The President of the Mission, and John Huyler of New York. Both of these gentlemen not only gave liberally but bound themselves to make up the deficit, which was quite a large amount. The work was conducted at comparatively small expense for the operation, because no one received a salary of any kind. Those who devoted their entire time to the work received an allowance for living expenses, but all other work was done without compensation.

The **King's Daughters of Virginia** maintained two rooms on the second floor of the building. The State Secretary of this Order, Mrs. Clarence F. Burton of Richmond, appealed to the branches in the various States of the Union for voluntary subscriptions to support the undertaking. Miss Lennie Bonney of Norfolk was appointed Chairman of the Committee who directed the work of this Order, and Miss Julia Ridley was hostess of the room from its opening until October, when she was succeeded by Miss Julia Phillips, who remained until the end of the Exposition.

While the efforts of this Order are directed more towards spiritual uplift than material aid, the cozy sitting room which they had furnished afforded a pleasant resting place for many a tired girl during the Exposition. The attendants served tea and biscuits to visitors; and the medicine chest proved a desirable acquisition, for three hundred and twenty people secured



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THE WOMAN'S BUILDING



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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING

medicine. A list of boarding houses and comfortable homes was kept; and the register showed an attendance of forty-two hundred and forty-six. It is probable that the actual attendance was five times this number. Among those registered were visitors from thirty-nine States and eleven foreign countries.

The **National Council of Women** had for its headquarters a drawing room in the Woman's Building. This apartment was tastefully furnished in mission oak and wicker. Miss Maude Sinclair was placed in charge of the room as permanent hostess, and the Norfolk Council of Jewish Women appointed an additional hostess for each Thursday. Mrs. Barrett, Vice-President at Large of the Council, was Chairman of the Jamestown Committee. The National Council of Women is composed of the most important women's societies in this country and is affiliated with the International Council of Women, which consists of organizations in all the principal countries of the world.

Mrs. Lilian M. Hollister, Supreme Commander of the **Ladies of the Maccabees of the World**, maintained headquarters in the Woman's Building for the purpose of furnishing a rest room where the members of the Order might go with their friends. The headquarters were open from morning until the close of the Exposition each night and some one was always in attendance. The rooms were well decorated and furnished with easy chairs, a couch, desks, etc. In the event of a member or a friend of a member being taken ill, medical attention was furnished. The register showed that over one thousand members of the Order visited the headquarters.

The **Young Women's Christian Association** and the **Travelers' Aid Society** applied for permission to establish rest rooms on the Grounds; and a concession having been requested by a Mr. Moore, it was agreed to grant permission to him to erect his building at the northeast corner of the Parade Ground, provided that he would give over the second story, rent free, to Mr. Myers for the use of the Association and Society. This offer was accepted, and the restaurant was known as the Young Women's Christian Association Restaurant, and the building as the " Y. M. C. A. Building." But the Association and the Society had agents who met all incoming trains or boats, and for young women traveling alone, secured proper boarding houses or showed such visitors how to find places selected in advance. Over ten thousand people visited the rest rooms during the Exposition period; eight hundred of that number received medical attention; nearly two thousand were conducted to private lodgings; four hundred and fifty-eight girls were lodged in Norfolk at the Y. W. C. A. Home. Some of the girls who were the beneficiaries of this philanthropy were entirely alone and without money.

A distinctly " Social Economy " exhibit was



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MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S BUILDING



MRS. F. SCHOFF
President Nat'l Congress of Mothers

made by the **National Congress of Mothers** but the Mothers' and Children's Building, which occupied a water front position not far from the Inside Inn, was placed, by resolution of the Board, under the care of Mr. Myers, since he was directing all other matters relating to woman's philanthropic endeavor. In August, 1906, he invited the Congress to take charge of the building during the Exposition period. This offer was accepted by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, National President, and she decided to utilize the opportunity for promoting a wider interest in the better care of children. Under the direction of the Congress and at their expense, the building was furnished and a Day Nursery for children was provided. There was also a Kindergarten for children over three years of age, and a rest room and library for mothers and children. The National Secretary, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, of Philadelphia, was placed in charge of the building and the workers. When Mrs. Grice was not present, Mrs. A. R. Ramsey of Philadelphia directed. The Nursery was governed by an experienced trained nurse, and careful attention was given to a thousand children during the season. The kindergarten had some regular pupils and many transient ones, and exemplified finely the value of this style of training. Miss Sylvia Ziebach was in charge. The library was a favorite resort for mothers. There were a number of well selected books on the shelves, and the literature of the Congress of Mothers was there distributed. Pamphlets of the National Child Labor Committee, the Federation of Day Nurses, the Children's Aid Society, the Juvenile Court and Probational Association, the Playground Association of America, and other agencies working for the benefit of children were also on hand and given freely. Thousands of women registered in a book kept for the purpose, and several mothers' circles were formed as a result of the interest which was created. Several States not before allied with the organization's work for children were led by the endeavor at the Exposition to begin efforts along similar lines.



MRS. E. C. GRICE
Supt. M. & C. Bldg.

The Congress gave a large reception October 10, which was attended by women from many States and by all the officials of the Exposition. On the same day there was a conference in the Administration Building, in which plans were made to organize a Virginia Congress. The purpose of the exhibit was to arouse every one to a sense of duty to children, to give an impetus to child-saving work. The nursery, kindergarten and library were incidents to the broader work.

The Jamestown Exposition was the first to put this effort under the care of the National Congress of Mothers, whose work is solely directed toward developing the home and helping the child; it was the first exposition to recognize the broad scope of these endeavors and to give a fair opportunity for the exploitation of its phases.

Immediately behind the Mothers' and Children's Building there was a model playground, maintained by the **Playground Association of America**, the purpose of which was to demonstrate the nature of the work the association is pursuing, to illustrate their theory and to stimulate the interest of people throughout the country in an effort to give healthful and pleasant relaxation to the children. The tract for the playground was two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty in area. It was gratuitously equipped with model swings and athletic devices by A. G. Spalding & Brother and the Narragansett Machine Company; and W. S. Tothill of Chicago contributed a fine athletic slide. The apparatus consisted of an outdoor gymnasium frame sixty feet by thirty by sixteen and contained a forty-foot horizontal ladder, two inclined ladders, two pairs of inclined poles, two sliding poles, a climbing pole, six traveling rings, two flying rings, a merry-go-round, six large swings and three small ones, a see-saw, two giant strides, materials for basket ball, a teeter ladder, parallel ladder, parallel bars and a tether pole.

Supplementing this active exhibit, the Association furnished a booth in the Social Economy Building in which photographs and illustrative material were shown and from which literature was distributed. In the lecture hall of this building daily talks on the playground were



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CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND



EXHIBIT OF PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

given, and these were illustrated by lantern slides. The details of the exhibit were planned by Doctor Henry S. Curtis and Doctor Seth Thayer Stewart, who visited the Exposition Grounds during the early spring of 1907, selected their site, arranged for the exhibit space in the building and secured the lecture hall for an hour each day.

The central feature of the booth in the Social Economy Building was the model of a playground prepared by John H. Chase of Cleveland, Ohio. It stood on a table six feet square and illustrated in miniature the simple and inexpensive apparatus needed for the equipment of a school yard. It attracted much favorable attention. In cases were shown photographs of the work done in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boston, Madison, Montclair, Los Angeles, Newark, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Providence, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Johns, N. B., and Washington, and from New York City exhibits had been sent which illustrated the work done in the school, park and dock departments. In addition to the purely play feature, photographs showed the industrial work on the playgrounds in Brooklyn, St. Louis, Newark, Washington, Montclair and St. Johns.

A large assortment of printed matter relating to the general work, together with circulars and programmes of individual cities, might be had for the asking. Individual or organization exhibits or photographs were received from Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, from Jessie Tarbox Bealls, from the Newspaper Enterprise Association, from Spalding Brothers and the Public School Athletic League of New York City, and from W. S. Tothill of Chicago.

After the completion of the lecture hall of the Social Economy Building, lantern talks were given daily to good sized audiences, and these made a valuable contribution to the work. While, owing to the delays incident to the finishing of the Exposition, it was not possible to execute as completely as had been hoped, the original plans, there was no question as to the value of the exhibit to the cause of the Association. The Social Economy Building, particularly toward the last part of the season, became a center of attraction for thoughtful visitors, and interest in the playground exhibit was general.

The Association received a gold medal for its display. Howard Bradstreet of the Metropolitan Parks Association was in charge during August and September. He was assisted by John H. Chase of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Maria Erskine of Washington. During October, Miss Erskine was in charge, and during November Mrs. Giles Rafter of Washington, D. C., superintended the work.

The exhibit made by the **Seaboard Air Line Railway** of its free traveling library system was managed by Mrs. Eugene B. Heard of "Rose Hill," Middleton, Georgia. Ten years ago Mrs. Heard arranged a plan for providing reading matter for the small towns and outlying districts of the South. Starting in a small way, this enterprise grew, and in order to cover the field adequately, Mrs. Heard attempted to interest the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The Company was impressed with the good which might be done under the suggested plan, and to-day all along their line and even in the remote parts of the seven southern States traversed by the system, traveling libraries are sent and are eagerly received by the people.

At the Jamestown Exposition the Library was installed in a separate building in the Arts and Crafts Section, next to the exhibit of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Mrs. Heard, who had charge of the display, planned the system of its work. There have been many notable contributors to the undertaking, among whom were Mr. Carnegie, who gave several thousand dollars for books; a number of well known publishers and booksellers, who supplied volumes grouped as a memorial to the late President McKinley; Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who gave a series of books called "The Lyndhurst Library," and there have been other smaller contributors. The Libraries are arranged in two series, one called "The Community," which contains one hundred volumes especially selected for rural districts, and one called "The School," which contains forty or more books suitable for children's perusal.

In connection with the Community Libraries, a work of village improvement is pursued and books on the subject are placed in the collection, while the use of the library is the premium offered for local efforts in the way of beautifying villages or towns. It is claimed that a great deal has been accomplished through this medium. Similarly, the School Library is utilized in the effort to make conditions around buildings more attractive, and seeds and designs for school gardens are given gratuitously to all applicants who purpose beautifying school districts.

The system was explained by Mrs. Heard and the benefits derived from it showed that the eight thousand books belonging to the col-



Mrs. Eugene B. Heard
of Middleton, Ga.

lection are sent without cost to towns or schools. If lost, the books must be replaced, but otherwise there is no charge. In each catalogue the price of the book is given, and the library of one hundred volumes may be kept six months. Each library after being used is returned to Middleton, the central office, for inventory and examination before it goes to a new territory. In the year 1907, twenty-nine thousand children of the rural South received the benefits of this system and fifty-six school gardens were established. If a library is exhausted before the six months, it may sooner be returned and if another is available it will be sent to the community. Towns which have cotton mill operatives, it has been found, soon read through one library and send for another, and this is regarded correctly as a most hopeful sign, since most of the reading is instructive and none harmful. As one result of its efforts, the Seaboard Air Line received a gold medal, and, what was perhaps more important, the praise of every visitor who was interested in the general spread of education.

An exhibit, which illustrated the activities of the **Philadelphia Museums** in so far as they relate to commerce, was installed at the main entrance to the Social Economy Building. This exhibit comprised a series of statistical charts based on information especially compiled for the exhibit and showed in graphic form the commerce of the world by imports during 1906 and by exports for the same period. These were world figures. A third chart showed the exports from the United States to various countries for the year 1906 and imports from those countries, the total value of exports being one billion, seven hundred and ninety-eight million, two hundred and forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-three dollars, and of imports, one billion, three hundred and twenty million, six hundred and nine thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. A very interesting table showed the manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania according to the census of 1905, the total value of these being for that year, one billion, nine hundred and ninety-five million dollars; and the manufacturing industries of Philadelphia for the same year were shown to be five hundred and ninety-one million dollars.

In addition to these charts, there were others which had been prepared as aids to the teaching of commercial geography and the natural sciences. These latter tables are distributed by the Philadelphia Museums to the public schools of Pennsylvania. There were also one hundred and ten mounted photographs showing the production, transportation and distribution of the leading articles of commerce, and each photograph carried on its back a full printed story of the subject of the picture. Twenty-five colored maps showed the world's production and the world distribution of leading staples of commerce. Twelve plates showed the leading commercial timber trees and gave pictures of the tree and enlarged pictures of the bark and leaf. Three hundred and eleven specimens of staple products entering into the daily consumption of the American people, were shown, each with an explanatory label.

A show case containing a complete series of the publications of the Philadelphia Museums and a winged frame show case containing a series of one hundred and seventy mounted photographs with printed descriptions showing the grounds and buildings of the Philadelphia Museums, the interior of its exhibition halls and some of its most distinctive exhibits.

It is doubtful if any exhibit at the Exposition was more comprehensive, valuable, or generally instructive than this display, which received a gold medal.

An interesting exhibit, which received a gold medal in the Division of Social Economy, was made by the **Prudential Insurance Company of**



EXHIBIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS

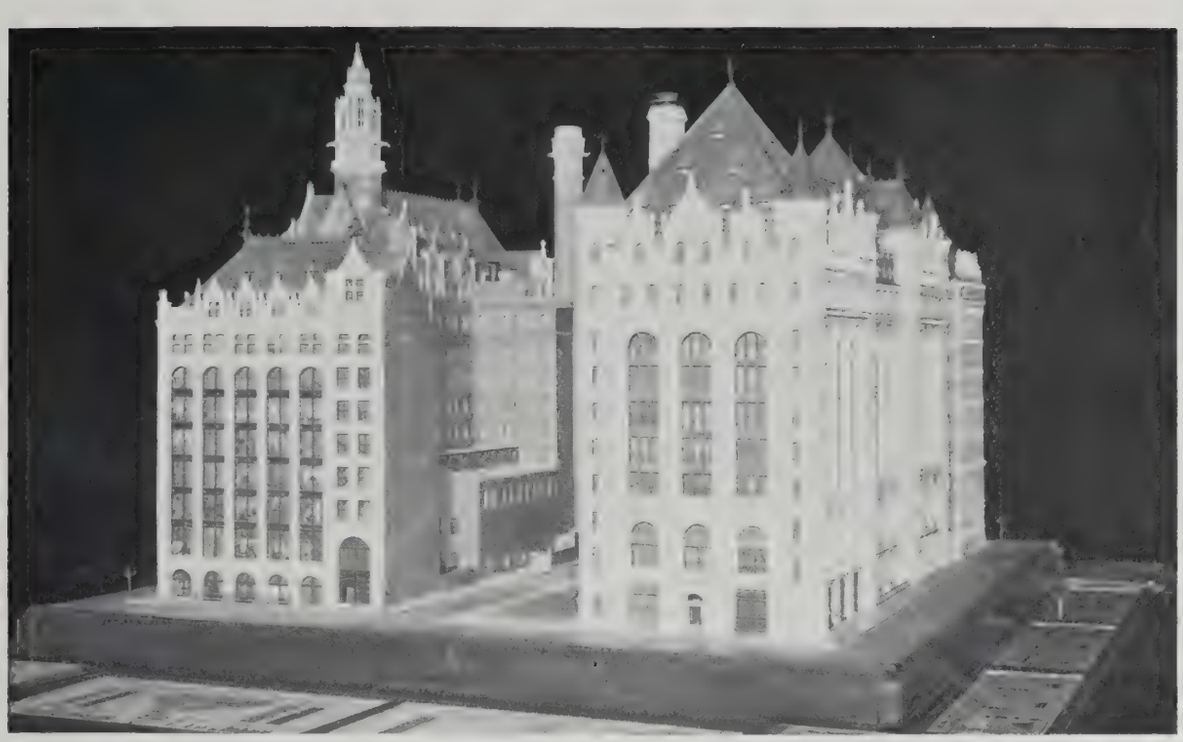


EXHIBIT OF THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

America. The limited space which could be allotted to the exhibitors in the Social Economy Building prevented the Prudential from contributing as largely to its display at this Exposition as it previously contributed to Paris, in 1900, and to St. Louis, in 1904; at each of which great fairs it received the highest award.

Of all commercial endeavors, insurance bears the closest relation to abstract Social Economy, and the display of this Company's extensive experience was most interesting. The most conspicuous features of the exhibit was a model of the office building of the Company reproduced on a scale of one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and included with the exhibit were models of the three former office buildings which were occupied by the Company in 1875, 1878 and 1883; the elaborations and enlargements illustrated the growth of the undertaking during thirty-two years. Exceptionally interesting, were the charts surrounding this model, these representing the different phases of the Company's ramification. There were twenty of these. Chart No. 1 exhibited the growth of the Company and the proportion of industrial to ordinary insurance carried; No. 2 gave the assets and liability during each of the years forming the period of 1876-1906, and showing the current assets of one hundred, twenty-seven million, three hundred, twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred and three dollars; No. 3 detailed the sixteen million, two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars paid in claims, matured endowments, annuities, dividends and surrender



EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

values during 1906; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 dealt with details of mortality in classes grouped according to important diseases and with details regarding the nativity, sex, age and occupation of the decedents; Nos. 9 and 10 showing interesting facts regarding the mortality in the Army and Navy, with statements as to the principal causes of death, and, in connection with the Navy, gave the ratio of death in the peace period, 1893 to 1897, as compared with the war period, 1898 to 1902; No. 11 contained statistics as to the mortality in the United States Life Saving Service during the period from 1882 to 1906, summarizing all disasters by months for the last ten years; No. 12 was the first of the series exhibiting facts in relation to the Company's extensive industrial mortality experience during the period 1897 to 1905; No. 12 gave the mortality details in the class of sea captains; No. 13, sailors; No. 14, fishermen; and in combination these diagrams constituted a very valuable contribution to the sum of knowledge regarding accident frequency among men employed in navigation; No. 15 dealt with railroad engineers; No. 16 with railroad brakemen, and No. 17 with railroad firemen. As in the case of seafarers, these three charts most interestingly set forth the dangers of railroading and the details in connection therewith; No. 18 related to street-car motormen; No. 19 to electric linemen, and No. 20, electricians; and in combination these three served to exemplify the proportionate risk involved in these pursuits. The exhibit as a whole was a very valuable demonstration of thoroughness and efficiency. Perhaps in no branch of commercial enterprise can past experience be such a safe guide as in life insurance; and the exceptionally fine exhibit of the Prudential was a distinct contribution to the science of insurance.



EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The **American Federation of Labor** occupied a space approximately five thousand feet in extent, and in this exhibited the products of Union labor and conducted a Union propaganda, distributing literature relating to their Order and explaining the benefits which had accrued to working men from their Federation.

The exhibit occupied the center of the building and was open on all sides. The entrance to the exhibit consisted of a dignified arrangement of arches and columns, and a light frame work served as an enclosing fence. On each side was a collection of labor mottoes. The office booth occupied the middle of the area. Its outer walls were covered with pictures of the Executive Councils of the Federation, officers of International Unions and of the principal headquarters. Cleverly displayed in cases were exhibits made by International Unions where workers co-operated with employers to show finished specimens of their skill for the exhibit. This evidence of mutual pride in good work and friendliness of feeling between labor and capital served as an object lesson to many who believe or affect to believe that the interests of these classes necessarily are clashing. In several instances the Unions directly exhibited specimens of their handicraft. Among such was a notable display made by the International Union of Horseshoers. All sorts and shapes of horseshoes and all tools of the trades were oddly mounted in curves and symbols of various kinds on a background of black velvet in a glass case four feet by six feet in area. The name of the organization was lettered in tools with an ornamental border of nails surrounding the title.

There was a splendid display of saws. A huge circular cutter about four feet in circumference served as a base on which were superimposed similar saws, gradually diminishing in size until the center of the small pyramid was formed by a tiny one less than four inches around. The various sizes were arranged so that the diminution was gradual.

A tall glass case filled with Union made band and orchestra instruments made a striking showing, and some excellent pianos were displayed. Handsome well made shoes attracted the attention of men as well as women. The exhibit in this line was very complete, the styles ranging from the heaviest quarry boots worn by men, to the dainty French and Spanish heeled, satin dancing slipper for a ball room belle.

The Upholsterers' Union contributed largely to the general interest by providing an artistic and inviting reception room or rest corner, which was furnished throughout with Union made fittings tastefully built and comfortably adjusted.

At one side of the Federation exhibit was a model Union store stocked entirely with goods made by affiliated organizations, the installation having been made by a Union clerk. There were several features about the model store which interested employers and the public.

A small but very distinctive showing of leather workers' skill was made by a Denver firm, who displayed a saddle, cream tan in color with elaborate carvings which darkened slightly in the deeper lines and was so finely executed that it seemed to be rather the prod-

uct of an artistic book binder than a commercial leather worker. In contrast to this saddle was one of twenty-five years ago, and the crudity of the former served to accentuate the delicacy as well as the sharpness of the modern example.

An admirable collection of charts showed the ground of the American Federation of Labor from the time of its organization and gave statistics dealing with the large number of trade unions affiliated with the parent organization. For the student of labor history there were bound volumes of the American Federationists and pamphlets containing the proceedings of the various conventions, as well as other books and papers issued by the organization from time to time. Many of the international unions showed the form of their charter, constitution, stationery and the devices which they use for informing purchasers that goods are Union made. The exhibit made by the Federation at Paris in 1900 and at St. Louis in 1904 in each case won a gold medal. The Jamestown exhibit was much larger and more complete than either of the former and well deserved the gold medal it received.

The American Tuberculosis Exhibition was located in the Social Economy Building. Before reaching the Jamestown Exposition the exhibit which attracted so much attention at the Fair had already been shown under three flags, and during its travels from Toronto to the City of Mexico had been viewed by more than four hundred thousand people. The **National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis,** as a feature of its aggressive campaign against this dire and insidious disease, shows by its traveling exhibition that consumption easily may be prevented.

The exhibit in the Social Economy Building showed graphically through charts, maps, models and photographs the practical universality of tuberculosis as well as the causes and conditions which help to develop the disease, and then the right methods of prevention or the treatment of the afflicted. A fearfully impressive object lesson was conveyed by the statistics, showing that over one hundred and fifty thousand people die annually in the United States from tuberculosis. More stunning and cruel these figures seem when conjoined with this fact there are given others which show that the deaths are needless, that the misery and loss may be avoided and that with organized action and the observation of proper hygiene tuberculosis can practically be eliminated. As the central feature of the exhibit, there was a single unit which represented the traveling exhibit of the Tuberculosis Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society. This example illustrated the way in which a single community has idealized the exhibit idea. As a whole, the showings were divided into two general groups—The Causes and Prevention of the Disease, and Home and Institutional Treatment and Cure. The Tuberculosis Exhibition received a gold medal.

E. G. Routzahn, the Director of the Exhibit, supplemented the fixed displays by lectures which he delivered daily in the large hall of the Social Economy Building. Well selected stereopticon slides helped the lecturer to rivet the facts he uttered, emphasizing the necessity of a world-wide campaign against "The Great White Plague." This exhibit illustrated with marked intelligence and rare attention to detail the practical methods which are being followed by the American campaigners. In Mr. Routzahn's addresses, and in many of the exhibits, there was shown to be a distinct correlation of various organized social forces in the work against consumption. This connection was clearly shown to exist with the American Federation of Labor, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the National Conference of Charities and Correction, The Consumers' League, the National Child Labor Committee and the Playgrounds Association of America.



AMERICAN TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION

THE DIVISION OF EXHIBITS

By T. S. SOUTHGATE, Governor

THE holding of a great exposition is usually planned to commemorate some special event or anniversary. With this as a basis there are several essentials that must be decided in the earliest stage of the undertaking.

First: The characteristics of the celebration which must in large measure be influenced by the character of the event.

Second: How far it may be practicable to be guided by the sentimental and ideal;

Third: How may the dominant spirit of the celebration be made to conform to the ideal and yet make the effort benefit the entire country.

The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition was no exception to this general rule. The men who originally assumed the obligation of holding the Ter-Centennial found it necessary to reach an immediate decision on these various points as soon as the charter was secured from the State and the organization of the Company was perfected.

This, however, was not difficult in the case of the Jamestown effort, because the event celebrated was wholly historic, full of patriotism, thoroughly suggestive of the progress of education and art; and because of the nautical features surrounding the original settlement, together with the magnificent site at which the Exposition was held, it was most natural to seek to add the features of the Army and Navy of the United States to the general plan of the celebration.

Thus the movement assumed this phase in the minds of all the people, and for several years in the press of the country as well. This seemed to the management not only eminently proper, but very desirable, because the country as a whole was preparing for the great commercial Exposition then in process of materialization at St. Louis, and it was thought impossible to interest the business people of the United States in a similar effort so few months or years afterwards.

At first this idea grew and really gave strength to the movement. Especially was this true in Congress, where the idea of another commercial Exposition was not well regarded. The same may be said to be true of a number of the early States which were visited. But as natural and desirable as this seemed, it was afterwards the consensus of opinion among men who were well versed in Exposition practice that it would be almost impossible to confine the movement and effort to the ideal alone, but that commercialism would have to be provided for to satisfy the masses of the people who form, as a rule, the majority of those who attend Expositions.

Thus in the fall of 1905 the Division of Exhibits was created, and while this act in itself was an admission that exhibits would be sought, yet it will be readily appreciated that in the minds of the Directors it was considered of secondary importance, for to the same Division and under the same man was assigned the very important department of Exploitation, under which head was grouped not only the entire Publicity and Advertising of the Exposition, but the Department of Congresses, Special Events, Ceremonies, etc. Under these conditions the Division began its labors immediately.

It became obvious, however, that with the great and natural handicap that had already been created in originally establishing in the minds of the people at large the fact that no commercialism was to be injected into the Jamestown Ter-Centennial, that it would take the strenuous and undivided effort of one Division to make this important branch of the Exposition work a success.

Shortly after this time, January 1, 1906, the separation of the interests was made, and it may be said that the labors of the Exhibit Division fairly began.

Strange as it may seem, after fifteen years of expositions it was found to be out of the question to expect commercial firms to either volunteer or participate with the hope of profit to themselves, on the one hand; or from patriotic reasons on the other. And before it was possible to intelligently forecast the feeling of the manufacturers and producers of the country toward participation in the Exposition, the Directors were confronted with the necessity for decision on the number, size and character of exhibit buildings necessary to take care of this Division. After weeks and months of thought, and the exercise of the best judgment that could be commanded, the Division was given floor plans of the following buildings:

Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, one hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty square feet;

Palace of Machinery and Transportation, one hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty square feet;

States Exhibit or Agricultural Building, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and thirty square feet;

Mines and Metallurgy Building, sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-eight square feet.

Food Products Building, sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-eight square feet.

Marine Appliances, twenty-six thousand, six hundred and ninety square feet.

This action was taken predicated upon the idea that the Division of Exhibits could return to the Company the sum of two hundred thousand dollars as a result of the sale of the space therein. With the knowledge of the task that confronted the Division, organization was next in order, and while not secured all at once, yet for the sake of brevity it is given herewith as later it actually existed:

DEPARTMENTS

First, that of **Manufactures and Liberal Arts**: A. M. Wheeler, Chief of Department; W. E. Crist, Superintendent of Department; D. G. Heidt, Chief Clerk.

Major Wheeler was the first officer to be appointed in the Division of Exhibits by the Governor of the Department, and came to the Company with large experience, serving his Depart-

ment faithfully and zealously from the beginning of the movement until the close of the Exposition.

W. E. Crist's labors were subsequently rewarded by being made Chief of Transportation, but he was finally compelled to resign from the service of the Company because of ill health.

The efficiency of Mr. Heidt was exemplified by the fact that he was subsequently made Chief of Agriculture, which included Forestry, Fish and Game, as also Foods.

The **Department of Machinery and Transportation**: Following the successful precedent set by St. Louis, the Division considered it desirable to have the services of a Government officer, in view of which fact it was fortunate in securing, through the courtesy and consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw, and Captain Ross, the appointment to this position of Captain J. E. Reinberg, U. S. R. C. S.; which appointment was subsequently followed by that of a superintendent for the Department in the person of Lieutenant E. P. Webber from the same division of the Government service. Both of these gentlemen, while strangers to the work at first, have fulfilled their positions with credit and distinction to themselves and the Company.

The Department of Agriculture, including **Forestry, Fish** and **Game,** and **Foods**: J. L. Farmer, Chief; R. Gordon Finney, Superintendent; subsequently followed by R. Gordon Finney, Chief; D. G. Heidt, Superintendent; Paul Porter, Chief Clerk; and later still by D. G. Heidt, Chief; Paul Porter, Assistant.

Mr. Farmer brought to the Company a rich experience of a number of years at former Expositions, which proved invaluable to the success of the Division. The changes made necessary in this Department were due to the fact that because of his knowledge and ability he was made by the Board of Governors Secretary of the Jury of Awards, thus placing in charge of this important branch of the work R. Gordon Finney, whose experience in Europe and in this country eminently fitted him in a most acceptable manner, not only to the public, with whom he was thrown, but to the Company as well, as a worthy successor to Mr. Farmer.

Six weeks prior to the close of the Exposition it became necessary for Mr. Finney to accept business opportunities that were offered him elsewhere, which made it possible for Mr. Heidt to succeed to this Department, and he creditably filled this position until the close of the Exposition.

Mines and Metallurgy: In this Department the only deviation from the regular plan of organization was made, and this was due to the distinguished services of Dr. David T. Day, Chief of the Department of the Geological Survey, who was made Honorary Director of Mines by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. This appointment was thought to be largely honorary, and yet no officer of the Division rendered more valuable and loyal service throughout the entire period from June, 1906, until the close of the Exposition than Dr. Day. His services were given without compensation, not only in the important Department with which he was most directly connected, but throughout the entire scope of the Exhibit Division. It is safe to say there are few men in the United States to-day who have a larger knowledge of general Exposition practice than Dr. Day, who has represented the Government in one form or another at every Exposition since the Centennial at Philadelphia.

The Chief of the Department was Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Geologist of the State of North Carolina, on whom fell the responsibility for the solicitation of the Exhibits, and the splendid development of the Mines Department. Dr. Pratt's wide range of experience at St. Louis and other Expositions made him well fitted for the position assigned him.

J. A. Dorsey, as Superintendent of this Division, served the Company with fidelity and distinction continuously until the close of the Exposition.

Thus an outline of the principal Departments as originally organized is set forth. It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the details of the work of the various Departments, or with the merits of individual exhibits. This information will be largely provided for in the direct reports of the various Departments themselves.

POWER

Following the beginning of active operations of the Division of Exhibits, developments of various kinds naturally occurred. Notable among them are the following:

First, through the good offices of Dr. Day, Director H. W. Wolcott and Professor Joseph A. Holmes, the consent of President Roosevelt was secured to remove from St. Louis and re-erect at the Jamestown Exposition the Fuel Testing Plant of the United States Government. A considerable sum of money was expended by the Government for this purpose and I cannot speak too highly of the value of this splendid contribution to the effectiveness of the educational work of the Exposition. Notwithstanding that as it was almost entirely of a scientific nature it failed to be appreciated properly by the public at large. The Exposition Company provided a commodious and complete building for the operation of the Government's work in this particular and it was known as the **Fuel Testing and Alcohol Building,** these two features being combined.

The Fuel Testing work, which is a new branch of development of the Geological Survey, is wholly under the supervision of Professor J. A. Holmes, whose scientific investigations have resulted in great progress being made in the determination of the effectiveness of fuels and structural materials, etc. Through his good offices the Government detailed E. W. Wilson as Chief Engineer in charge of the work, ably assisted by D. L. Roberts, Charles W. Malcolmson, Engineer, and E. T. Burrows, coal expert. In the same building the Exposition was fortunate in having the services of Mr. Middleton, whose valuable tests in the use of cements and structural materials gained an important development in this branch of the work.

In view of the varied interests supervised by Dr. Holmes at the suggestion of the Governor of Exhibits, the comprehensive title of Director of Power was given him and to Mr. Wilson was accorded that of Chief of the Department. The entire personnel of this Department was detailed by the Government and served without compensation from the Exposition Company.

In view of the legislation passed by the last Congress in relieving denatured alcohol of duty and making it an article of daily commercial use, one calculated to revolutionize in large measure the domestic use of fuels of a similar nature, it was thought desirable to create a department in an effort to adequately set this forth as an educational feature to the people, and

the services of Dr. Charles E. Munroe, of George Washington University, were secured by the Company. It was, however, found that the country, as a whole, was not quite ready to scientifically display these features as thoroughly as possible, owing to the fact that the legislation had been so recently passed. Notwithstanding this handicap, however, through the loyal service and great ability of Dr. Munroe this feature was an exceedingly important one, and served to interest thousands of those who were fortunate in seeking information on this subject.

LATIN AMERICA

Closely following this Department came the idea and desire for certain participation on the part of our Latin-American friends, and the Division of Exhibits was authorized to create a Bureau for these countries, and placed in charge of same the Honorable N. Veloz-Goiticoa, former Venezuelan Minister to the United States. The report of this Department appears elsewhere and shows the great ability and resourcefulness of this officer in the prosecution of the labors assigned to him. To his efforts was due largely the splendid exhibit of the Panama Canal erected by the Government; the erection of the building under the auspices of the Bureau of American Republics, in which were housed the splendid exhibits of Mexico and Puerto Rico; the participation of the great Mexican Band throughout the life of the Exposition, which was a source of universal pleasure to hundreds of thousands of people; the erection of the Dominican Building with its extremely creditable exhibits; as also the cordial and appreciated participation of the Republic of Haiti. Altogether this Department was considered one of the most profitable and satisfactory in the entire Division of Exhibits.

The relations of the three prominent Republics to the Exposition were ably represented—Mexico by Lieutenant-Colonel José Manterola, General Staff; First Captain of Artillery, Enrique Ruis-Fernandez; Captain of Artillery, Manuel Garcia Lugo; and Lieutenant Angel del Corzo. San Domingo by Dr. P. M. Garrido, Chairman, and J. Lopez. Haiti by Louis Laraque. To these gentlemen was largely due the success of the participation of their several countries.

EUROPEAN EXHIBITS

The broadening influence of the Exposition in foreign countries, and the necessity of certain detail work in connection with Governmental participation from a number of the European countries, together with the natural desire for as much exploitation abroad as the Company felt justified in providing for, when coupled with the possibility of securing a limited amount of choice foreign exhibits, led to the appointment on the part of the Exposition Company of the Honorable Charles W. Kohlsaat, as Commissioner-General, whose extended report will be found elsewhere.* It is only sought in this summary to mention the work of the Department as a whole.

Mr. Kohlsaat was not assigned to the Department of Exhibits, but served all the interests of the Company in a wide range of duties. His labors in connection with the securing of exhibits were badly handicapped, owing to the lack of the usual Government subsidy which had previously been made when the several countries would participate in an Exposition held in America; as also the necessity of the Exposition Company making a charge for space. But, notwithstanding this fact, he found the field sufficiently fruitful for the appointment of three Commissioners as follows:

Honorable Thomas W. Cridler, Honorary Commissioner for France and England; Honorable Charles Le Simple, Honorary Commissioner for Germany; Honorable John Hammar, Honorary Commissioner for Scandinavia. All of these three gentlemen were connected with the various foreign Consulates of the United States, and cheerfully gave their services without compensation, and too much praise cannot be given them for the measure of interested and loyal service which they rendered to the advancement of the general interests of the Exposition Company.

There were twenty-five or thirty creditable foreign exhibits secured, chief among them being that of the great armament house of Vickers-Maxim Co., of London, whose display was one of intense interest, and, as it happened, the only one of its kind represented at the Exposition. Mr. Kohlsaat's labors were prosecuted with the utmost care and precision, under the most trying circumstances possible.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

As the general work of the Division progressed, new ideas were constantly developing. One among them was that because of the nautical features of the Exposition it would be entirely fitting to provide a Marine Appliance Building, which was subsequently done, and placed under the Department of Machinery. This Building was not altogether filled, but the exhibits contained therein represented the highest achievement of marine art.

Time and experience also developed the fact that in view of the great agitation all over the country, for Pure Foods, it would be desirable to make an innovation here that had never been attempted before, viz: to give a separate and distinct building to the display of Foods and Food Products only. This proved an eminent success, under the able direction of the Department of Agriculture, and has been considered one of the greatest displays of its kind ever presented to the American people.

One of the last Bureaus or Departments to be established was that of **Inventions,** the idea being conceived by W. F. Wheeler, who was then in the employ of the Company as a traveling commissioner, soliciting exhibits; and while this work was not started until sixty days prior to the opening of the Exposition it was well managed and zealously prosecuted by Mr. Wheeler, who was placed in charge of same, to the extent that more than two hundred

* Mr. Kohlsaat made no report.—Ed.

and fifty of the latest patents and inventions were set forth in a space covering three thousand square feet, and it proved to be one of the most attractive features of the Manufactures Building.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

This brief history of the participation of others in the success of the Exposition would certainly not be complete without a clause specifically referring to a number of the outside and individual exhibits.

Previous expositions have found it necessary to assess rather a steep charge to exhibitors for the occupancy of outside space, owing to the limited acreage at their command. But in the case of the Jamestown Exposition not only had the Company sufficient land, but because of the ownership feature that was a part of the financial plan of this Exposition, it was deemed desirable to make a very low price to exhibitors of this nature, with the consequent result that quite a large number of them took advantage of it and erected their own structures. Some of these outside developments were among the most attractive on the Grounds.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE DIVISION

The life of the Division of Exhibits from its creation to the opening of the Exposition was sixteen months—rather a limited period of time for the proper handling of so large an undertaking. The filling of six hundred and fifty thousand square feet of floor space on a rental or paid basis proved to be an exigent and laborious task, and taxed the energies and endurance of every man connected with the Division. The handicaps were many. First, the fact of permeating the whole country with the idea that our celebration was to be entirely historic, educational, naval and marine, as before referred to. Second, its occurring at a time when the country was in the height or at the very zenith of prosperity in the matter of the great industrial development that existed from one end of the land to the other. In hundreds of cases exhibits could not be sent because of the actual lack of material to do it with.

Again, never in the history of the United States has such a congestion in transportation existed. It took an average of three to seven weeks to secure exhibits from the point of shipment to the Exposition Grounds. No Exposition has been able to have every convenience and facility at its command. The site of the Jamestown Exposition was considered by every one to be the most ideal and beautifully located of any of the previous expositions, and yet it was at a point distant from the city of Norfolk and without railroad facilities. Thus it became necessary to use the tracks of the Tidewater system, which was non-operative, and which afterwards proved a great damper on the successful handling and installation of exhibits in the early stages.

While last, but not least, may be mentioned the fact that because of insurmountable difficulties, the Exposition was not as complete as it should have been at its opening, and the fact that several buildings were not ready to receive their exhibits, universal complaint was occasioned and grew to a point where many contracts that had been made in good faith were subsequently cancelled and thus caused serious embarrassment at the last to the Division, and made the final result less satisfactory than it would otherwise have been.

Taken as a whole, with all the conditions above mentioned, and others that might be added, it was felt that the work of the Division spoke for itself, and was considered to fully represent the latest development in commercial art from its various standpoints in a measure that satisfied the most fastidious, especially when taken as a whole in connection with the magnificent exhibit display of the Government, which is treated exhaustively under its separate and proper heading.

JURY OF AWARDS

After the brief review given above, which is intended to cover the period of the Exposition practically, naturally one of the most important steps necessary to be next taken was that of providing for a Jury system that would insure to exhibitors an impartial criticism of materials of various kinds which they had assembled. Experience teaches that the organization of this Department has been a difficult and delicate matter to handle by all previous exposition efforts. It was sought to profit by the most of others just as far as possible, and the ambition of the Division of Exhibits was to secure a system that would be as nearly free from contamination, suspicion or anything that savored of unfairness as possible. To that end many investigations and consultations were had from all the sources in the country that might be expected to contribute information which would assist us on this line. Finally it was determined to depart from the plan used or adopted by others and create an independent Jury composed of the highest grade men that could be found in the land, put the responsibility upon them entirely, and thus approach the ideal as nearly as possible, viz: That merit alone should be the standard by which the awards should be arrived at.

The officers selected to perform this task were eminently qualified to do it. Their names were immediately acceptable to all interests—exhibitors, Exposition officials and others alike, and were a guarantee of absolute fairness and high-grade, intelligent service: Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York, President; Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice-President; Mr. James L. Farmer, of Washington, D. C., Secretary.

As soon as the organization was perfected, the officers addressed themselves to the securing from one end of the country to the other a list of jurors, who in their several professional callings would be best fitted to produce the results and maintain the standards which had been set for them in this work. The services of all these distinguished men were rendered without compensation, having only their mileage and expenses paid.*

The awards given were considered by many of the larger manufacturers, who are accustomed to exhibiting everywhere, as being the most valuable tokens of merit of their respective products that have ever been received by them at any exposition.

* Mr. Southgate has written a supplementary paper on the Exhibit Division. It appears in the Appendix.—Ed.



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PALACE OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS

CHAPTER XIV

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS

PALACE OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS—EXHIBITS IN OTHER BUILDINGS—U. S. CUSTOMS DIVISION, ORGANIZATION, CLASSIFICATIONS OF IMPORTS, DUTIES PAID—FOREIGN EXHIBITS—MANUFACTURING EXHIBITS—SPECIAL INSTALLATIONS—INTERIOR COURT—COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS—ORGANS IN AUDITORIUM AND CONVENTION HALL—INDIVIDUAL BUILDING OF LARKIN COMPANY—STATE AND RAILWAY EXHIBITS—AWARDS TO FOREIGN EXHIBITORS

FIFTY-EIGHT classifications were entered in the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. A splendid semi-permanent brick veneer and frame structure which covered an area of one hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty square feet on the western border of Raleigh Square, housed the exhibits. Major Algar M. Wheeler, Chief of the Department, had been originally selected by Mr. Southgate to act as Chief of Exhibits, and he began his work under a grave handicap due to the very wide exploitation of the Exposition as essentially an historical and educational celebration. Later his services were confined to the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, which made a showing that could not be considered other than gratifying to all concerned.



MAJOR ALGAR M. WHEELER
Chief

In the effort to fill exhibit space in the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, the Department encountered a serious difficulty by reason of space assignment in the States Exhibit Building to manufacturers who entered into collective exhibits. Every State which participated in the Exposition received free of charge an allotment of a certain number of square feet in the general States Building. It was intended that raw products should be shown in State collections, but where it became a hard matter to secure mineral or agricultural samples, State commissioners offered gratis or at moderate terms spaces to their home manufacturers. This policy diverted many exhibitors from the main building, some of whom had applied for and received definite allotments of space before the transfer was made. Another difficulty lay in the transportation problem, which grievously affected the Exposition and made the shipping of exhibits more difficult than had ever been the case at a previous large fair. Due to local congestion, the installation of exhibits was very late. This in itself was not a unique experience, for most expositions have suffered similarly, and to apply a satisfactory remedy seems difficult. The imposition of a penalty for late installation is always a part of a general exposition contract, but its provisions are rarely enforcible and practically never enforced. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, though incomplete, was ready for the reception of exhibits several months in advance of the opening day, and yet the Fair had progressed for two months before the last exhibits were in place.

With the exception of an armament exhibit, a mineral display from Nova Scotia and the Government exhibits of Mexico, Haiti and San Domingo, all foreign contributions to the display of the Exposition were in this Department. There were not many of these, for, in the strictest sense, the Ter-Centennial was not a world's fair, and a distinct line of cleavage between the International, Military and Naval Celebration on the one hand and the Exposition on the other was shown in the letter of the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State, who transmitted the President's Proclamation to the Diplomatic Officers of the United States. Mr. Root wrote:

"In communicating the invitation you will make known the great pleasure with which the President will learn of the intention of the Government to which you are accredited to participate in the celebration by the sending of its naval vessels and such representation of its military organizations as it may deem proper.

"Contemporaneously with this celebration authorized by the Government of the United States, there will be held an international exposition on the shores of the great harbor under the auspices of the Jamestown Exposition Company, the interests of which I shall be pleased to have you promote by lending your assistance in all proper ways to its duly accredited representatives who may present themselves to you."

The Act of Congress, which was transmitted with this letter, disavowed any intention on the part of the United States officially to invite any foreign government, state, principality, corporation, partnership or individual to import articles for the purpose of exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition, but decreed that all articles imported for exhibitory purposes should be admitted free of duty, upon certain regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The law permitted an exhibitor to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for display purposes and which actually had been placed on view during the Exposition period; but before such articles could be withdrawn for use in the United States, it was imperative that the regular duty should be paid, in accordance with the Customs Laws in force at the date of withdrawal. If articles should have suffered a diminution of value from deterioration, due to incidental handling and necessary exposure the assessed duty should accord with the appraised value at the time of withdrawal.

Early in the spring of 1907, General O. L. Spaulding, attached to the Treasury Department at Washington, was detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury to have general supervision over all matters relating to the customs of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. Special Employee, Arthur F. Maher, was



ARTHUR F. MAHER
Special Inspector



HONORABLE FLOYD HUGHES
Collector Port of Norfolk



CHARLES ST. JOHN HOWARD
Deputy Collector

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS

assigned by the Department to assist General Spaulding, and W. B. Zwinge, an expert from the New York Customs House, was sent to Norfolk for the purpose of organizing a Customs Division at the grounds.

While not extensive, the foreign displays were so diversified that experts in several lines were needed to take care of the interests of the United States. About the middle of April, 1907, a branch customs house was located in the Service Building of the Exposition and the Honorable Floyd Hughes, Collector of Customs for the Port of Norfolk, the official directly in charge of the branch, was authorized by the Treasury Department to appoint a number of inspectors properly to check the merchandise which was in transit to the Exposition. Mr. Hughes appointed Charles St. John Howard, Chief Inspector, and at various times detailed for his aid inspectors varying in number from four to eight. After the system of the office was perfected, Mr. Zwinge returned to his post in New York and Mr. Howard was placed actively in charge, performing practically the duties of deputy collector and appraiser during the open period of the Exposition. Every foreign article placed on exhibit at any booth bore a label which showed three facts—first, the serial number of the shipment; second, the box number corresponding to the package from which the article had been taken, and, third, an index number which noted the line on the invoice where the name of the specific article appeared. This minute identification tag enabled an inspector easily to check any article on display, and the system perhaps accounts for the fact that at the close of the Exposition it was discovered that no articles had been illegally removed.

If an exhibitor wanted to withdraw one or more cases, he applied to the Deputy Collector for a permit and one of the inspectors would accompany him to his exhibit, verify the invoice and permit the withdrawal. There were some exhibits on which the duty was paid before they were placed on view, since the sole reason for their display was to induce a purchase, but when goods were bonded it was a part of the Customs officer's duty to keep an accurate account of all articles exhibited and prevent any illegal delivery.

Withdrawals from bonds were made under the same regulations which obtain in all ports of entry. A sample or several samples had to be shown to the chief appraiser, who could approve the invoice, or if dissatisfied with the statement of values or uncertain as to the real worth of the goods, could at any time refer the articles to experts for appraisal. One of the most difficult subjects for a collector to decide is the question of classification, notwithstanding that there are innumerable rules of the Treasury Department to serve as a guide for an official decision. A great number of articles may easily be placed in either of two classes—this is especially true of exposition wares. A replica of a statue might be sufficiently excellent to warrant its classification as Art, and it would then be subject only to fifteen per cent duty; while a less finished carving could be called a manufacture of marble and would be assessed at fifty per cent. In the case of metal knickknacks, a tray for table use or a toilet accessory, designed to hold cards, pins, buttons or combs, is subject to a duty of forty-five per cent; but if the obvious use of the receptacle is as an adjunct to a smoker's outfit, it must pay fifteen per cent in addition. To arrive at a decision in such a matter, the difficulty lies in appreciating the difference between pin trays and ash trays, but if there is any distinctive mark on the goods which would clearly indicate its adaptability or design for a smoker's use—as, for instance, the picture of a cigar, a cigarette or matches—or should it have an indentation for cigar rests, it is dutiable at sixty per cent. These two examples are illustrative of many, but they are chosen since they form a large part of the exposition classification problem; while next in importance is the differentiation between manufactures of metal and jewelry—where, however, the appraiser has a more rigid determining rule, for if the gold or silver used in the article exceeds in value the cost of the base metal plus workmanship, the manufacture is regarded as jewelry; and, further, wherever the foundation metal is ornamented with enamel or gems of any value, the jewelry classification obtains.

There were, naturally, some disputes between exhibitors and the Customs Division, and in some instances the advice of experts from other places was utilized. This assistance, however, was rarely needed except in determining the value of art work or the classification of pieces under the heading of Art. The principle governing the classification was, broadly: When it was clear that a designer, carver or painter of an article was recognized in his own country, not as an artisan but as an artist, his wares were deemed works of art. In connection with this Division, it may unhesitatingly be affirmed that the Government work was maintained on the same high plane of excellence



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JAPANESE BAZAAR

that marked the conduct of all the Federal Departments.

The exhibits imported by the Governments of Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, and the great armament display of the Vickers Sons and Maxim Company were returned to the exhibitors, but the other importations made for the Jamestown Exposition remained in this country, were entered for consumption and the Customs tariff liquidated. Only a part of a single private exhibit was exported.

The foreign exhibits were not arranged in a section, but were scattered widely throughout the building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts. In comprehensiveness of display, the **Japanese** easily led all the foreign nations. Early in the spring of 1907 about sixty Japanese manufacturers formed an association for the purpose of exhibiting jointly at the Jamestown Exposition. This association, although it did not represent the Government, received official sanction and fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by Japan for the furtherance of its purposes. The officers representing the Japanese exhibitors were Yumeto Kushibiki, Commissioner-General, and Messrs. Hashamoto, Ymaji and Kuboto, Commissioners. The exhibits were collected in the principal towns and provinces of Nippon, namely: Tokio, Yokohama, Kioto, Nagoya, Kobe, Ishikawa and Satsuma. The exhibit of Cloissonné, porcelain, Satsuma ware, potteries, embroideries, textiles, brassware, ivory carvings, perfumeries, toilet articles, paintings, toys, kites, willows, baskets, carpets and rugs occupied a space of over forty-six hundred square feet in the Manufactures Building. The goods displayed in this section were not for sale, but the Association erected a building which they called the Japanese Bazaar, just to the west of the Palace of Manufactures, and this structure, which contained an area slightly in excess of six thousand square feet, was entirely devoted to the vending of Japanese goods. Even this area proved inadequate for selling purposes and the entire northeast wing of the Bazaar Building at the head of the War Path was taken by Japan.

The East Indian exhibits consisted of a collection shown by **F. P. Bhumgara** of New York and India. The most extraordinary item in the exhibit was the reproduction in teakwood of the Hindoo Jain temple at Palatana. Weird Arabesques, grotesque demons, curious gods, strange animals and plants, picturesque scenes from Hindoo mythology and oddly scrolled medallinos were carved into the wood. The temple was thirty-five feet high and twenty feet square and scarcely an inch of plain surface was visible. As a sample of artistic designing, it was most commendable, and as an evidence of persevering application it was most noteworthy. Arranged around this great centerpiece were numerous exhibits of Hindoo arts and crafts displayed advantageously. Wood carvings perhaps predominated, but there were exquisite samples of gold and silver work, inimitable rugs and carpets and priceless cloths, canopies and curtains. Attractive embroideries and fabrics of cotton, wool, silk and satin were shown, and there were some really extraordinary fans and hand screens.



YOSHITSUGU HASHAMOTO
Japanese Commissioner

Three Italian firms received gold medals. They were: **O. Graziosi and Son** of Florence, who made an attractive display of small mosaics and cut silver jewelry. **Poggioni and Spinelli** of Voltara and **Romanelli Brothers** of Florence who exhibited artistic originals and duplicates of famous statues. Small, but, in several instances, beautiful exhibits were made by firms from Austria, Russia and France.

It was the ambition of the Department to secure as many working exhibits as could be



JAPANESE EXHIBIT

obtained. To show first the raw product and then its conversion through the machinery processes up to the finished output possesses more educational interest than a mere display of goods, and a general effort was made to secure these " live " shows, especially such as represented the industries of the southern States. Apart from the educational feature, such exhibits are extremely attractive and interesting, even to the casual visitor who is rarely devoid of curiosity.

To establish manufacturing exhibits, however, requires considerable outlay and exceedingly more attention than a display of products. The wonderful prosperity of the United States during the major part of 1906, when most manufacturers were much behind in orders, acted as a deterrent from the preparation of large special exhibits and no section showed up especially well, while Virginia and North Carolina factories fell far behind expectations.

Perhaps the most notable operating plant in the Department of Manufactures was the comprehensive demonstration of shoe making, conducted by the enterprising Richmond and Lynchburg firms of Wingo, Ellett & Crump, the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company and the George D. Witt Shoe Company. Each of these firms received a gold medal, and the **United Shoe Machinery Company** of Boston, who installed the machinery used in the manufacture of these shoes, was likewise a gold medal recipient. The machines were adapted to every process of shoe manufacture and converted the raw material into slippers, shoes and boots in full view of the public. Each phase of the operation was explained to visitors and the exhibit was one of the most popular at the Exposition.

The **George D. Witt Shoe Company** presented a singularly attractive showing of manufactured shoes for men's, women's and children's wear. They emphasized the fact that their high class product was not the result of imported or specially trained labor, but that local people without previous experience did all the work, and the samples which they offered as evidence showed that the work was well done.



EXHIBIT OF THE CRADDOCK-TERRY SHOE CO., Lynchburg, Va.

Their booth contained four large glass cases, one in each corner, and sample stands in the center, on which rested paintings of their two Lynchburg factories. At the Witt booth attractive souvenirs were given to visiting merchants—watch fobs, postals and buttons.

The **Craddock-Terry Shoe Company** showed an exceedingly attractive collection of old and foreign footwear, including samples of shoes, boots, slippers and sandals from every part of the world. The hides of cows, horses, sheep, goats and bears, the skin of the turtle, the alligator and the lizard were all utilized in this display. The firm also exhibited a full line of its own products and showed an exact model of its " West End Shoe Factory " made to a scale of one-twenty-fifth actual size. This reproduction was always brilliantly illuminated and compelled attention. The small structure exemplified what the Company was doing with a purpose of preserving the health of its employees and presented in miniature the blower system used in keeping the factory free from leather dust. A distinctly " live " exhibit in connection with the Craddock-Terry display



EXHIBIT UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., BOSTON, AND GEO. D. WITT SHOE CO., LYNCHBURG, VA.



"THE OLD SHOE SHOP"
Exhibit Craddock-Terry Shoe Co.

was " The Old Shoe Shop," directly across the aisle from the big shoe machines. This shop was a log cabin, in which sat a venerable darkey who for fifty years had been a shoe maker and who in his earlier days cobbled for the senior member of the firm. Illustrating the wonders of modern manufacturing, it may be noted that the Company which this old man advertised at the Exposition now makes more pairs of shoes in a single day than he has made in all the fifty years of his arduous labor.

An exceedingly interesting exhibit was made by the **Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company,** manufacturers of " White Rolls " cigarettes. This Company occupied a lengthy aisle space which afforded an excellent opportunity for showing just how " White Rolls " are made. The machinery utilized in the process attended to all the details of manufacture, and, during the various stages of manufacture—wrapping, tin foiling and packing—the cigarette did not come into contact with the human hand. The Ware-Kramer Company did not control the process which they used, but they were the first to adopt the method, and they received a gold medal for their product and a second medal was awarded to the machines.

While it was not a completely "live" exhibit, since it failed to show all the items of construction, the **Waltham Watch Company** installed in a handsome pavilion surmounted by the trade-mark of their Company—showing a mammoth watch carried over the world by the American Eagle—an exhibit which well illustrated many of the different elements of manufacture. The pavilion was thirty-six feet square with an " L " twelve by twenty-four feet. On one side there stood a line of the most delicate machines for making sundry parts of a watch. These consisted of a jewel-setting machine, a pinion cutter, several automatic screw machines and a Damascene ornamenter. There was also a wheel cutter and a pinion polisher. The Company showed a large watch, fac-simile of their Number Sixteen movement, and a miniature timekeeper the size of a nickel. Prior to the manufacture of this tiny specimen, the best result of the Company's efforts to reduce the size of a lady's watch had been the making of one approximately the size of a twenty-five cent piece, but the Jamestown Exposition product proved to be a perfect time recorder. The Company exhibited samples of the cut jewels used in watches and the precious stones from which they are made. There were complete watch movements in various sizes and grades, samples in cases, and a fine display of antique watches, together with a collection of timekeepers that had been through the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Devices to demonstrate the effect of magnetism on watches were exhibited, and in boxes there were countless mainsprings. The Company displayed a number of gold medals received by the Waltham Watch at former expositions, to which it may at the next exposition add the Jamestown gold medal.

In the center of the building there was an exceedingly attractive interior court. This section measured one hundred and twenty feet in each direction and was reserved exclusively for artistic displays. It was surrounded by a beautiful frame work in white staff and decorated in *l'art nouveau.* There were a number of exceptionally fine displays in this en-



EXHIBIT OF WARE-KRAMER TOBACCO COMPANY, NORFOLK, VA.



EXHIBIT OF THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, WALTHAM, MASS.

closure and the plans for the different booths were rigidly scrutinized by the Exposition Board of Design before installation permits were awarded. As a result the collection was extremely harmonious and evoked general admiration. Among the exhibits in this court which received awards for artistic installation were the Enfield Pottery Company of Laverock, Penn., the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, the Singer Sewing Machine Company of New York, the Stieff Piano Company of Baltimore, the Underwood Typewriter Company and L. E. Waterman Company, both of New York.

The exhibit of the **Singer Sewing Machine Company** was located in the northeast corner of this interior court and was the only two-story booth in the building. On the first floor the various styles of family machines, both Singer and Wheeler & Wilson types, were displayed. These patterns were: Vibrating, Oscillating, Rotary and Automatic Chain-stitch movements. An expert operator with several attendants demonstrated the peculiar merits of each machine and illustrated the utilizing of hand, foot and electric power. The object of this exhibit was to exemplify the supremacy of the "Singer" products as machines for family use. It was entirely an educational display and no attempt was made to sell. Two stairways led to a platform or mezzanine floor, whose porches were flanked with large plate glass mirrors equipped with flashlights showing alternately "Singer" and "Wheeler & Wilson." Leading from this platform to the second floor was a single broad stairway. On



EXHIBIT OF SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
New York City

one side of this was hung a tapestry showing a tiger reclining in a cage and on the other a rural scene. Both of these pictures were products of Singer embroidery. To the right of the stairway was a general reception room attractively furnished and equipped with electric fans. On this upper floor a fine and varied lot of machine needle work was exhibited. It is unlikely that the equal of this collection had ever been shown before. Among the articles were five large tapestries reproducing historical scenes. These represented The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, The Discovery of Lake Itasca by Marquette, Hennepin at Fort Saint Anthony, and two pictures of La Salle, one at the mouth of the Mississippi and the other when leaving Fort St. Louis in Texas. To the left of the top of the stairway was a ladies' retiring room, where hardwood floors were covered with Oriental rugs and which was furnished with grass and wicker chairs and a couch and stand. In this room there was a fine collection of lingerie and a varied assortment of hemstitched tablecloths, napkins, doilies and other articles for tableware—a practical demonstration of the adaptability of the Singer machines. In addition to the award for installation, the Company received another gold medal for the excellence of their machines.

The **National Cash Register Company** occupied a very handsome booth at the north end of the interior court. The booth was a miniature theatre equipped with opera chairs, a stereopticon and a white curtain. Every hour from 11:00 A. M. until four in the afternoon, a lecturer described a trip through this Company's great factory at Dayton, Ohio. The various processes of manufacture employed by the Company and the means which they had adopted to preserve the health of their operatives and to increase their comfort were related by the speaker, and the pictures illustrated the argument. They showed the factory to be a marvel of cleanliness and sanitary arrangements. In one large room were shown five inventors and one hundred and thirty-four mechanics designing and perfecting new models for cash registers, and the audience was told that visitors were never permitted to enter this department, that only officers of the Company were allowed to inspect the work. In this room the tools for making registers are designed and photographs showed gauges that measured one ten-thousandth of an inch. An enlarged picture of a set of tools which the Company claims cost sixty thousand dollars was among the pictures that flashed on the



EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
Dayton, Ohio

curtain. On the outside of the booth a surrounding platform carried samples of all the latest makes of cash registers and cabinets and a number of earlier types. The Company received a gold medal for installation, another for their machines and a third in the Social Economy Division for their humane work. In connection with this latter subject, the pictures, aside from emphasizing the cleanliness of the factory and the prophylactic devices, showed also a model laundry and various sections of the woman's department, among which were the rest room and bath, the dining room and the gymnasium, where a number of girls were pictured practicing calisthenics as they do daily under the direction of a competent athletic instructor.

An exhibit which inevitably attracted attention from all classes of visitors was made by the **National Casket Company**. Ordinarily, the sight of a burying receptacle repels rather than attracts, but in the case of this exhibit, which won a gold medal, so much care and thoughtfulness had been exercised in the selection of articles to be shown that the booth was favored with a good attendance at almost all hours. Some of the caskets exhibited were made of the finest imported as well as domestic hardwoods. Among the more valuable varieties were white mahogany, teakwood, Circassian walnut, silver gray maple and redwood. Some coffins were simply designed while others were elaborate, and most of them were finished like a high grade cabinet or piano; many were hand carved and all were trimmed inside with exquisite fabrics. The National Casket Company's display represented a choice selection from their eleven large factories, which are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of caskets, handles, name plates, etc., and to the product of burial garments. In this latter class there were some splendid showings made, the costumes being extremely rich.



EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY
Oneida, N. Y.

The **Stieff Pianos** were installed in a soundproof plate glass booth in the interior court. The housing of this exhibit was superb and all styles of pianos made by the Stieff Company were on view. The Shaw piano, controlled by the Stieff Company, was also shown. To both of these makes and for varied styles of each—Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Baby Grand, Upright and Self-playing pianos—a gold medal was awarded. The Stieff Piano was the official instrument of the Exposition. At most previous large fairs it had been the custom to allow each artist to select the piano which he wished to use in the concert hall of the exposition. Such an arrangement has at times proven unsatisfactory, and the Governors of the Jamestown Exposition decided to make one



EXHIBIT OF CHARLES M. STIEFF, BALTIMORE, MD.



EXHIBIT OF ROTH & ENGLEHART
New York City

piano the official instrument. They deputized the Music Committee, together with the Chief of the Department of Congresses and Special Events to visit the great factories and select a suitable piano, taking duly into consideration the atmospheric conditions obtaining in the Hampton Roads district. This Committee recommended the Stieff piano, which received the official appointment, and its adoption gave general satisfaction. The special sub-Jury of Awards, consisting of S. J. Kübel of the United States Geological Survey and a prominent organist of Washington; William Bruce King, President of the Washington Choral Society, and William Mylius of New York, passed on the merits of the musical instruments on behalf of the general Jury of Awards, and their bestowal of a gold medal upon the Stieff Company confirmed the judgment of the Music Committee.

The firm of **Roth & Englehart** who, shortly after the Exposition were succeeded by **F. Englehart & Sons,** of New York, occupied a prominent booth to the left of the main south entrance of the building. They displayed a varied line of their products, the principal feature being the "Peerless" piano player. The exhibit not only showed finished pianos and automatic piano players but a display of all the various parts and actions of each of these. It was a tastefully arranged collection and received a gold medal. A feature which was attractive was an electric "Peerless" operated by a coin system. This instrument was utilized to render popular selections and compositions from the great masters.

Occupying an adjacent space was the **F. G. Smith Piano Company.** This firm of manufacturers from Washington had a most attractive and tasteful booth carpeted in dark green and draped becomingly in white and gold. The gold medal awarded to the Smith Company included a recognition of their entire display, which consisted of the Bradbury Ideal Grand Piano, the Bradbury Upright, the Webster Upright and the Webster Player Piano. These instruments were each regarded as worthy of recognition for their high grade construction. The Webster Player Piano, being a new product, was especially emphasized by the firm and every advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the Exposition to familiarize visitors with the workings of this mechanical device. To effect this end, several concerts were given daily.

The most elaborate installation at the Exposition was made by the **Underwood Typewriter Company.** An artistically beautiful booth built of heavy iron, decorated with opalescent glass of various tones, and lit by innumerable electric lights, served as the home of this typewriter. At the four corners of a platform were elevated standards each topped with a huge, opal tinted, translucent glass globe which was illuminated from within. The booth was raised above the general floor level and was reached by two steps. It was surmounted by an opal dome and around the cornices were a large number of lights. The floor was covered with a heavy red carpet, and the furniture of mahogany gave a richly decorative effect. Scattered around the booth were desks holding Underwood typewriters. Operators were always present to illustrate the good points of the machine, and at one desk during the greater part of the Fair sat Miss Fritz, the champion speed typewriter of the world. This young lady gave daily remarkable demonstrations in rapid writing. The Underwood received a gold medal.

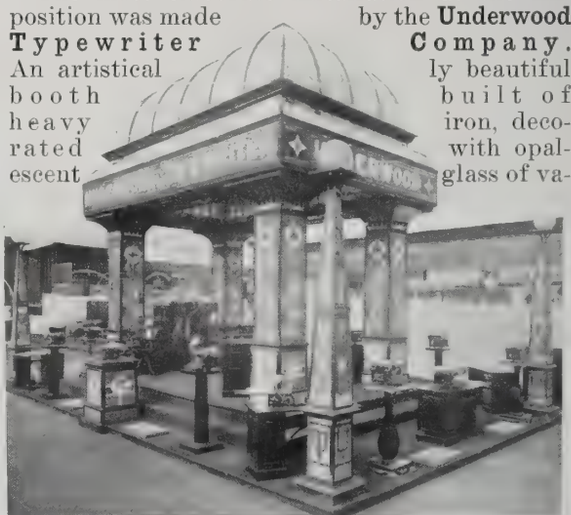


EXHIBIT OF UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.
New York City



EXHBIT OF F. G. SMITH PIANO CO.
Washington, D. C.

The exhibit of **Belding Brothers & Company,** silk manufacturers, was situated on the aisle which led from the Army and Navy Building through to the Pure Foods Building. Their

booth was about fourteen feet square. In one case there were embroidery silks of every description and in the other sewing silks and machine twists on spools and in skeins. The company exhibited a fine collection of yard wide satin. There were a number of beautifully embroidered pieces shown by the firm, among which was a copy of Thomas Blink's famous picture "Unity," representing a field trial of setters—English, Irish and Gordon. This picture was distinctly meritorious and was perhaps as fine a piece of needle work as was ever shown in this country, containing over five hundred shades of silk. The Jamestown Seal and the Jamestown Poster were the subjects of two other embroideries, and the Beck design of Buffalo and "The Spirit of Niagara" attracted much attention. Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire" in an embroidered reproduction ornamented one wall and on another a large silk picture of President McKinley occupied a prominent place. The Belding booth was in many ways the most artistic at the Exposition and went far toward proving that what may be done with a brush can be copied with a needle, provided that the needle worker possesses the right artistic spirit. It was shown that the material for colored work was certainly procurable. Belding Brothers & Company received gold medals for sewing silks and for surgical silks and a bronze medal in the social economy department. This latter award was given in recognition of the efforts which the firm has been making to supply its young women with good home facilities. It was shown that at Belding, Michigan, the Company keeps excellent boarding houses for its young women employees and maintains two hotels where for two dollars and forty cents a week a young woman can get a room, board and general accommodations.



EXHIBIT OF BELDING BROTHERS & CO.
New York City



EXHIBIT OF BROWN SHOE CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Among the notable exhibits was one made by the **Brown Shoe Company,** a leading American firm of shoe manufacturers, whose main plant is located in St. Louis. The booth was built on a slightly raised platform consisting of ten upright columns of highly polished brass connected with each other by overhead grill work, backed by silk drapery and the whole roofed with silk. This pseudo booth, "L" shaped and with a frontage on three aisles, was heavily carpeted and all the woodwork was in cherry. In large plate glass cases the firm exhibited their leading styles of high grade shoes for men and women and the "Buster Brown" shoe for boys and girls. "Buster" himself was in attendance and gave exhibitions now and then with "Tige." A gold medal was awarded to this firm for their "White House" shoes, their "Buster Brown Blue Ribbon" shoes and their other makes, grouped generically as "Five Star Shoe Specialties."



"BUSTER AND TIGE"
Brown Shoe Co. Exhibit
St. Louis, Mo.

The **Smith-Briscoe Company** of Lynchburg Virginia, received a gold medal for shoes. Their exhibit was not a large one, but it proved interesting and effectively exemplified the style, quality and workmanship of their product. A handsome revolving show case contained samples of the output of this Company, who make a specialty of producing only what is known as a strictly high grade line, since they do not cater to the cheaper trade.



EXHIBIT OF CLAUSS SHEAR CO.
Fremont, O.

The **Clauss Shear Company** received a gold medal for their excellent cutlery. Shears, scissors, razors of all kinds, tinner's snips and pruners constituted the main display, which was housed in an exhibit booth made of beautifully arranged plate glass cases containing the various manufactures of the firm. A great central upright case surmounted by an immense ball of colored electric lights compelled attention. Decorating the background of the booth were illuminated signs similar to those which the Clauss Shear Company give to their customers. The metal used by this Company is a composition faced with American steel made especially hard for cutlery purposes. For razors, the firm uses English steel, acknowledging the claim which has never been successfully disputed, that in manufacturing razor steel the



EXHIBIT OF CROWN CORK AND SEAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

English surpass all other nations in securing absolute uniformity. Between five and six hundred hands are employed in manufacturing the Clauss Company's goods, and their factory floor space, according to their pamphlet, covers one hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet. In addition to the gold medal for their goods, the Company also received a similar award for the artistic installation of their display.

A most elaborate and novel exhibit, especially interesting to brewers and bottlers, was an illustration of the working plant and the patent machines and devices of the **Crown Cork and Seal Company** of Baltimore, the originators of the designs for Crown corks, aluminum stoppers and loop seals. These devices are now used very generally by high class bottlers throughout the world, and the Company received a gold medal for their bottling machinery and other devices exhibited.

At the northeast corner of the Manufactures Building the **Columbia Phonograph Company** displayed their wares in an extremely handsome building. It was a most artistic installation, fitly crowned by a masterpiece of Gherardi, whose figure of "Columbia," surmounting the dome, was one of the most attractive pieces of sculpture at the Exposition. The exhibit of this Company illustrated the evolution of the splendid graphophone from the original faulty phonograph. Models were shown of the various stages in development from the treadle graphophones of 1886 to the most modern machine. Elaborate concerts were given daily and visitors were shown how records could be made at home. Each guest was permitted to make a record of his own voice and take away the cylinder as a souvenir. Stick pins bearing miniature Columbia records were also given away. In addition to the entertainment feature of the exhibit, there was an instructive display of commercial graphophones occupying the northern half of the booth, and these instruments were utilized to show how the graphophone may be employed in business. The illustration of the advantages of the graphophone as a recorder for commercial purposes attracted great attention. The points claimed for this device included accuracy, speed, independence, privacy, economy, ease and saving of time. Another instructive possibility of the machine was its employment for language teaching, and records were given which showed the voices of experts brought to the ear without any defect, thus enabling people to avoid mistakes in pronunciation as well as provincialisms. The Company received a gold medal for phonographs and phonograph accessories.

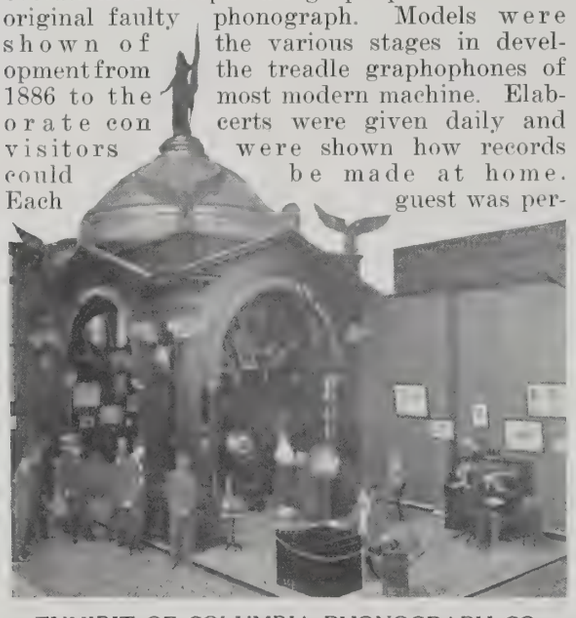


EXHIBIT OF COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.
Bridgeport, Conn.

Jacob Reed's Sons, a celebrated Philadelphia firm of clothing manufacturers, received a gold medal for the exhibit which was made by their uniform department, the especial points of merit in their display being the graceful lines and proportions of the garments, the military effects and the evidently high development of cutting art exemplified by the style and general workmanship of their garments, which were reproduced with absolute fidelity to the prescribed military regulations. In connection with the military and naval celebration, this exhibit was most timely, and the method of illustration employed offered opportunities for comparison between this private exhibit and the display in the Army and Navy exhibits of the Government. Lay figures showed a rear-admiral and a captain of the United States Navy, a colonel and a captain of the United States Marine Corps in full dress and a second of the last named officer in blue service uniform, a Cavalry officer of the 1st Troop of Philadelphia, a captain of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and officers of the Culver Military and Naval Academy were shown in cases. Another group illustrated the uniforms of policemen and firemen in various cities.

The **American Woolen Company** utilized nine hundred square feet of floor space to exhibit in a most admirably arranged hollow square a series of cases showing the various cloths and fabrics which they manufactured. A great variety of styles and colorings were effectively

placed and a special feature was made of uniform cloths which they manufactured. In a prominent plate glass case were grouped five figures clothed in uniforms which represented different branches of the Government Service, and placed closely by the figures were rolls of the cloths from which the uniforms had been made. Particular attention was directed to the beautiful olive drab uniform cloths and the fabric from which the new Forest Service clothes are cut, both of these having been lately adopted as a standard in the Government Service. Among other attractive pieces were some Washington Navy serges and olive auto cloths. The displays of kerseys and other overcoatings, cloak and suit materials were very pleasing, and the fancy worsteds, mixtures, solid piece and manipulated effects, were shown in a great variety of patterns and in many weights and weaves. In the center space was a case containing wools, tops and yarns showing different stages of manufacture. The exhibit was kept in splendid order and indicated great care and skill in its arrangement. Some literature distributed by the Company at this booth called attention to the fact that the display represented the output of thirty-two plants located in various places throughout New England and New York. Four of the fac-



EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.
Boston, Mass.

tories—the Washington Mills, the Wood Worsted Mills, the Assabet Mills and the National and Providence Worsted Mills—are among the largest of their kind in the world. In the way of figures, the Company stated that their production was not far from one million yards a week. The American Woolen Company received a gold medal for its collective display.

The **Tiffany Studios** of Madison Avenue, New York, received a gold medal for their glass work, lamps and leaded glass shades, candlesticks and Favrile glass. This exhibit was one of the most tasteful and artistic at the Fair and, while small, it fully sustained the reputation of the Studios as producers of the best effects in glass and kindred wares. A distinguishing feature of the exhibit was a collection of shades for candles. The product of the tallow chandler has long since ceased to occupy a position of any note as a light medium, except in emergency cases, but as a means of decoration the candle has assumed proportions which compel the attention of the designer of handsome rooms, who needs this accessory to make his work perfect. The Tiffany shades, with their dainty filigreed jackets of etched metal and their satin finished glass linings, as exhibited at the Exposition, attracted from the art amateur equally as much attention as their more splendid and ornate fixtures for lamps and chandeliers.

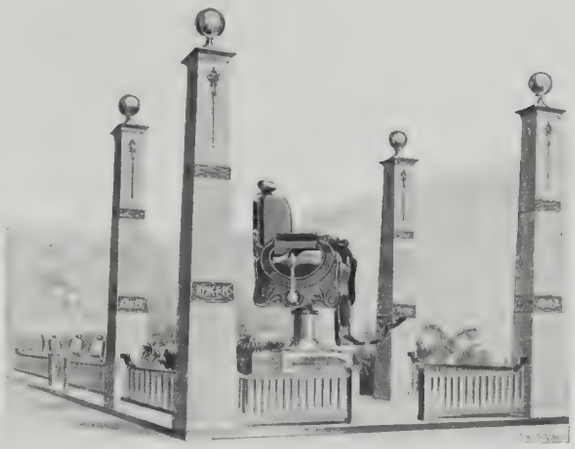


EXHIBIT OF THE KOKEN BARBER SUPPLY CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

Occupying a prominent place on the south aisle was an enormous chair twelve feet high, so perfectly proportioned that it looked as if it were a part of the normal equipment of a barber shop for giants. Four massive pillars of quartered oak trimmed with brass and connected by brazen rails formed the enclosure within which this chair stood, and grouped around the great centerpiece were the chairs which barbers use. The display was arranged artistically and was extremely comprehensive. The fabrics used in the upholstery were velvets and plushes of many shades and some of the woodwork was finely carved and filagreed. Everywhere was the name "Koken," the exhibit having been made by the **Koken Barber Supply Company** of St. Louis, who received two gold medals—one for installation and the other for goods.

The **Norfolk & Western Railway** occupied a prominent space which it utilized for a general collective exhibit of products manufactured in Petersburg, Virginia, and in other of the principal cities along the line of the railroad. That it was a unique and worthy showing is evidenced by the fact that every exhibitor received a medal in some class while the exhibit as a whole received a gold medal. Most of Petersburg's prominent manufacturing interests were represented in the display.

Wakelee's Camelline received a gold medal. The booth in which this product was displayed was a miniature one built of the famous California redwood and had been used many times



EXHIBIT OF WAKELEE'S CAMELLINE
San Francisco, Cal.

before. Its first service was at the San Francisco Mid-winter Fair, in 1894 and since then it has traveled to various fairs and expositions. It was rescued from the devastation following the San Francisco earthquake and fire and transported over debris for six miles in order to place it on a car for Jamestown. W. M. Willett, the proprietor of this complexion preparation, sent his representative to the Exposition purely for advertising purposes and not to sell. Over one hundred thousand samples of the face powder were distributed gratuitously at the Exposition.

The **C. G. Conn Company** of Elkhart, Indiana, who had received the grand prize in St. Louis in 1904, obtained at the Jamestown Exposition a gold medal for the excellent instruments which they manufacture. It was the only collection of band and orchestra instruments which received this high award at the Exposition, and the Jury who made the decision were noted musical authorities. The instruments consisted of all varieties of drums, brasses and woods. The Conn indestructible clarionets and flutes were the principal features. The display made



EXHIBIT OF THE C. G. CONN COMPANY
Elkhart, Ind.

by this firm elicited much favorable comment from visiting musicians.

The **J. Stevens Arms and Tools Company** of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, exhibited their regular line of rifles, shot guns, pistols and fire-arm accessories. In addition to the usual commercial stock carried by this Company, a number of high grade target rifles were featured. These latter guns were made with engraved silver or gold plate framed. Two of the Stevens rifles were nickel throughout. The company showed their popular priced rifles, special " Ideal " target models, and a full line of single and double barrel, hammer and hammerless shot guns in various styles. The exhibit included the entire line of Stevens fire-arms. There were all of the regular styles which are manufactured and sold generally and, for illustrative purposes, the more fancy features were added.

The **Ellis-Chalmers Company,** manufacturing chemists of New York, received a gold medal

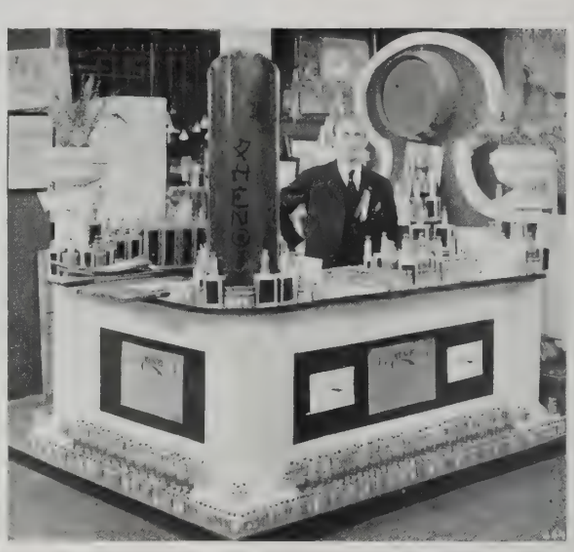


EXHIBIT OF THE ELLIS-CHALMERS CO.
New York City

for their " Phenoid " paint and varnish remover, for " Coppersote," a modern wood preservative, and for " Plant Blood," a modern fertilizer. The firm maintained a very attractive booth for the display of these products. The claims made by the Ellis-Chalmers Company and recognized by the Jury of Awards, were that: " Phenoid " was a perfect agent for obliterating paint or varnish; that " Coppersote " which was made of creosote holding in solution copper salts prevented alike the action and growth of germs and fungi and formed a combination that was both bacteriacidal and fungicidal; that " Plant Blood " obviated the defects inherent in commercial or mixed fertilizers by stimulating to action and automatically strengthening soil to which it had been applied. The facts in connection with this last claim seem to have been well attested by demonstrations both in Government and commercial green houses.

The **Anderson Box and Basket Company** of Henderson, Kentucky, received a gold medal for their shipping crate, a package adapted for the storage and transportation of various kinds of merchandise. The crate is durable and easily ventilated and to a degree elastic, with a view of making it easy to handle rapidly without damaging the contents. It is especially designed for the transportation of fruits, berries and garden truck. The built-up unit idea is utilized and several parts of its structure are combined in such a way as to preclude the possibility of individual release, so the box, while made in independent sections, presents as a whole a receptacle with a massive, unobstructed interior, whose rigid frame bars are so disposed as to permit any side of the box to lie upon a supporting surface.

The **DeFord Company** of Baltimore exhibited a splendid assortment of leather. The tanneries of this Company, which are located at

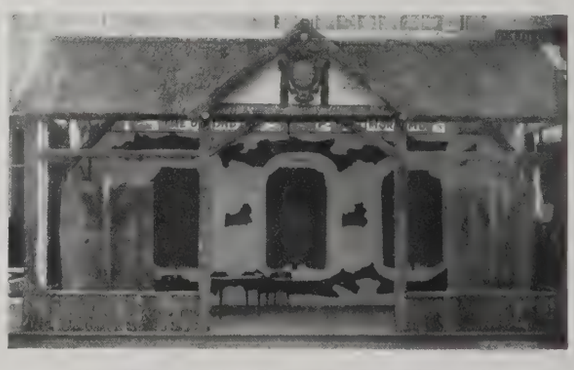


EXHIBIT OF THE DEFORD COMPANY
Baltimore, Md.

Luray and Covington, Virginia, both regions famous for the purity of their water and the abundance of their chestnut oaks, produce a quality of leather unsurpassed in America. The DeFord leathers have received numerous medals and awards from every exposition held in this country, commencing with the Philadelphia Centennial, and they added to this list the Jamestown gold medal. The exhibit was housed most picturesquely in a reproduction of an old cabin, decorated and surmounted with oak bark.



EXHIBIT OF THE ACME LEATHER CO.
New York City

The **Acme Leather Company** of New York received a gold medal for their entire exhibit of pocketbooks, handbags, small cases and satchels. A remarkably handsome booth ornamented with numerous hides, one of the hangings being the largest sheep skin that was ever tanned, housed this exhibit. There were displayed many alligator hides and several varieties of lizard skins and snake skins, and there was an operator always at the booth, engaged in making pocketbooks and card cases out of leather. The Acme Company produces only the highest grade of leather goods and its claim for an award was based entirely upon the excellence of its products.

The **Wells and Richardson Company** of Burlington, Vermont, exhibited their Diamond Package Dyes and also a variety of textiles which had been treated with these colors. The Jury awarded a gold medal to the firm on their substantiated claims that the dyes gave a permanent fixed color to the different fabrics treated. Very severe tests were applied to the dyed goods and the colors successfully withstood the assaults.

The **Expanded Metal and Corrugated Bar Company** of St. Louis received a gold medal for their devices for reinforced concrete. The theory that a continuous mechanical bond independent of adhesion is necessary to insure permanence of concrete construction seems to have been generally accepted, and the bar manufactured by this Company was adjudged by the Jury to be the one which tended to give the maximum of safety, strength and permanence. The inter-locking formation of the bar seemed to promise the best method of retaining the concrete material in position without reliance upon any adhesive connection between the concrete and steel—a coalition which may easily be destroyed by jars or the application of heavy loads.



EXHIBIT OF THE EXPANDED METAL AND CORRUGATED BAR CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

The **Lanston Monotype Machine Company** exhibited at the Exposition its casting machines and key boards and received a gold medal for both. These devices were operated throughout the Exposition, the operator demonstrating to visitors the advantages of the monotype as a composing machine and sorts caster. Actual composing and the casting of individual types of various sizes from five to fourteen point were done before the eyes of the visitor and these casts were made in justified lines measuring up to sixty ems pica. The exemplification was used not only to show the composition of straight matter, but the possibilities of utilizing the device for intricate tables. As a caster of various sizes, the machine was shown in the process of making types, borders, spaces and quads, none of which showed any appreciable difference from the product of the best type foundries. An interesting part of the exhibit was a collection of books, including a number of de luxe editions, which had been printed from type made by these machines. In connection with the display was a catalogue of

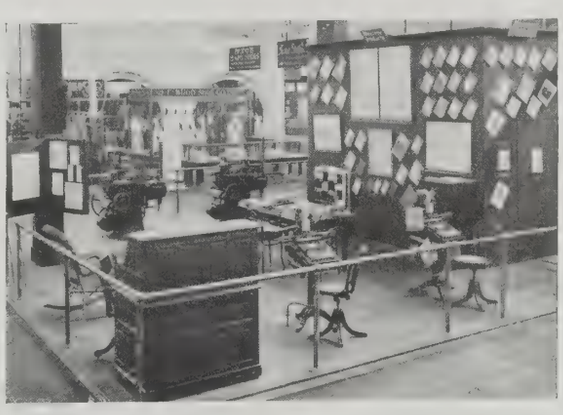


EXHIBIT OF THE LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

monotype users, among whom were some of the leading book and job printers of the United States as well as the United States Government Printing Office, which employs one hundred and twenty-four monotypes and is said to be the largest plant of composing machines in the world.

The **McCaskey Register Company** of Alliance, Ohio, exhibited an account book which is designed to handle the bookkeeping of a retail merchant with a single writing and yet give the proprietor complete information in regard to the details of accounts and show the totals posted, ready for settlement at any time. The system does away with day books, ledgers and pass books and eliminates all copying and posting. A gold medal was awarded to the register for its accuracy and simplicity.

The **Richmond Cedar Works** received a gold medal for its magnificent exhibit of household and cooperage articles. Their large booth was crowded with cedar utensils—ice cream freezers, washing machines, chairs, tubs, pails,

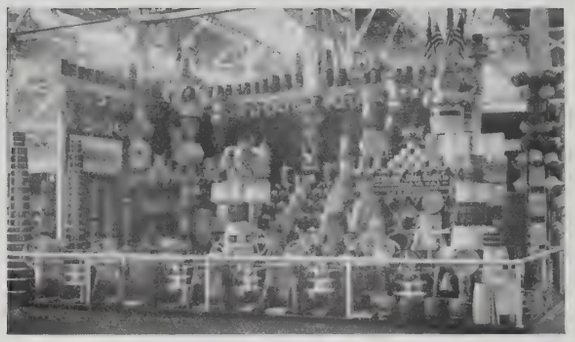


EXHIBIT OF THE RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS
Richmond, Va.

buckets of every description, washboards, clothespins, brushes and other devices used in a house or on the farm. There was a large variety of firkins for butter manufacturers and barrels for distillers and brewers. This Company is one of the largest manufacturers of wooden ware in the world and the line exhibited by it at the Exposition proved that it could claim a high rank for the quality of its output as well as for the quantity.

The **United States Tobacco Company** of Richmond, Virginia, received a gold medal for their smoking and chewing tobaccos. The major portion of this exhibit was devoted to a display of "Central Union Cut Plug," "Idle Hour Sliced Plug," "Hunt Club Cube Cut Plug" and "Epicure Shredded Plug." The "Central Union" and "Epicure" were exhibited in boxes containing one and two-thirds ounces, three and one-third ounces, eight ounces and sixteen ounces respectively, while the "Idle Hour," also put up in four packages, substituted four ounces for three and one-third, and the "Hunt Club" came only in one and two-thirds ounce packages. These various forms of packages, pouches and boxes were very artistically arranged, and the show cases contained samples of chewing tobacco called "Natural Leaf" and "Rum Punch" and smoking plugs designated "Worker." These latter were both light and dark. There were also various sizes of "Central Union Plug" and "New Tax," a brand which is not yet packed in small divisions. The decorations were confined exclusively to tobacco, large slugs and various colored leaves. The booth as a whole had the appearance of an extremely ornate little tobacco shop.



EXHIBIT OF THE UNITED STATES TOBACCO CO.
Richmond, Va.

The **Charles E. Sholes Company** of New York, representing the Naugatuck Chemical Company, the Georgetown Chemical Works, the J. T. Baker Chemical Company and the Rectified Chemical Company, made a comprehensive collective exhibit of the articles which they sell and received a gold medal for the display. They exhibited an extended line of acids, salts, fertilizer chemicals, glycerines, soda compounds, metal color bases, nitrates, turpentine and alcohol, the latter one hundred and eighty-eight per cent proof denatured.

The **York Safe and Lock Company** of York, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors, safety deposit boxes and safety devices generally, which have for their purpose insurance against fire or burglary. The Company made a very comprehensive exhibit, showing in effect everything which they manufacture. There were safes of all designs and shapes and locks of all the best modern patterns. There were safes as large as bank vaults and miniature bank vaults as small as office safes. To the right of the exhibit was a large replica of an actual vault equipped with a combination time and number lock and showing in sections the massive interior construction. The safes were enameled in various shades, principally black and white, and were very attractive in appearance. The Company maintained permanently a representative who explained the merits of their product.

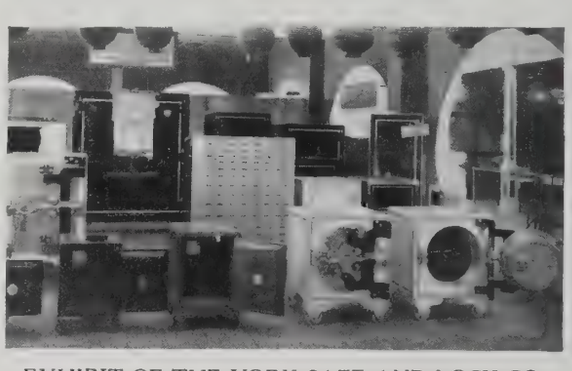


EXHIBIT OF THE YORK SAFE AND LOCK CO.
York, Pa.

A. A. Marks & Company of New York made an exhibit of artificial legs, feet, parts of feet, arms, hands and parts of hands, also appliances for injured, paralyzed and impaired upper or lower extremities. The cases containing the exhibit showed some fifty specimens of appliances for the remedying of deficiencies and for the helping of ailments. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company received a gold medal for "Snowdrift" soaps, washing powder, cotton bats and linters. The exhibit of this Company was made in the Food Products Building, where they displayed their oil and "hogless" lard. A rest room equipped with desks, letter paper, easy chairs and other accessories served as an exhibit place for the Company's bi-products, and they displayed mattresses, pillows and cushions stuffed with cotton, and soaps and washing powders which have cotton oil for the fat basis.

G. & C. Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass., received a gold medal for their standard publications, the "Webster" dictionaries. Their collection of philologic lore contained specimens not only of the various editions of the complete dictionary, but all the smaller "Webster" books as well. The most important



EXHIBIT OF G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Massachusetts

editions of the full, standard book are the "1847," the "Unabridged" of 1864, the "International" of 1890 and the enlarged and revised editions issued in 1900 and 1902. The chief among the abridgments exhibited was the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, but all of the other School and College lexicons were shown. There are no books so frequently consulted as the dictionaries, and it was curious at the Exposition to observe the proportion of visitors whose attention was arrested by the wide open book that stood at the right of the entrance to the booth and who then stopped and looked for a word or words. The exhibit was most artistically arranged.

A gold medal was awarded to **The Scientific American** and its allied publications, including the **Scientific American Supplement** and **American Homes and Gardens.** The parent journal is the oldest scientific and technical periodical in existence. For more than sixty years every important item of news concerning scientific and technical inventions or development has been faithfully chronicled in its pages. Files of the paper copiously indexed were on exhibition. The Scientific American recently offered a twenty-five hundred dollar trophy for a heavier-than-air flying machine and annually it gives a gold medal for devices which best safeguard life or limb. It had previously taken ten gold medals, and at the Jamestown Exposition repeated this success. The Scientific American Supplement is a separate publication. It differs from the older journal in its more distinctively forum character and from the fact that it carries no advertisements. In this paper articles too long or too rigidly technical for The Scientific American are printed at length. American Homes and Gardens is a practical magazine devoted to the construction and decoration of the home and its surroundings and also to country life in general. Each number contains an illustrated account of some personal visit to a noted mansion. Munn & Company of New York, the proprietors of these journals, made a very attractive display in the Liberal Arts section, and with their magazines they included an exhibit of the **Encyclopædia Americana,** the latest of the great encyclopædias on the market and in many ways the most compendious and comprehensive. An additional gold medal was awarded to this publication for its superlative excellence.

The **Kny-Scherer Company** of New York, makers of surgical instruments and hospital supplies, received a gold medal for their working exhibit, which formed the equipment of the Pocahontas Hospital. The firm supplied all the materials used there. The operating room was furnished with glass topped furniture and included a lavatory connected with the sterilizers. Within the lavatory was an enameled iron stand with plate glass top and a glass bowl. Every device was utilized to make the room antiseptic.

In a room adjoining the lavatory was an apparatus for sterilizing dressing materials, such as bandages and lints, and another for sterilizing water, instruments, basins, trays and general utensils. The wards had the latest form of three piece beds, the head and foot ends being easily detachable from the mattress. The tables had plate glass tops. In addition to the general equipment, there was an electro-therapeutic and X-Ray outfit, and an incubator for the care of children born prematurely. This incubator differed only in scale from the one furnished to the concessionaires who had



EXHIBIT OF SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS, ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA, MUNN & CO., NEW YORK

a general incubator exhibit. In the construction of the furniture the prime object evidenced was a provision for prompt and easy manipulation of parts and the arrangements of joints in such a manner that sharp crevices were avoided. The surgical instruments embraced a complete set of modern types constructed dissectively, so that cleaning was possible without the use of screw drivers or other tools.

The Denison University of Granville, Ohio, exhibited seven extremely delicate instruments designed for making accurate physical measurements. The University shared with Johns Hopkins University the honors of receiving the highest awards in this class—each institution of learning received a silver medal. The instruments were known as the Chamberlain Compound Interferometer, by which measurements could be made within one twenty-millionth of an inch—three of this style were shown with ways straight and parallel to an accuracy of one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch; the Torsion Interferometer, which was so sensitive that it measured the lightest touch of the finger when placed upon the sustaining heavy steel post; the Parallel Path Interferometer, many times more powerful than the compound microscope and capable of marking distances of one two-hundred-thousandth of an inch, and the Universal Interferometer, which could be arranged to form five different instruments of precision for laboratory purposes—the specific device exhibited at the Exposition had been used in the Denison laboratory for measuring an important physical magnitude: "The distance over which molecules act."

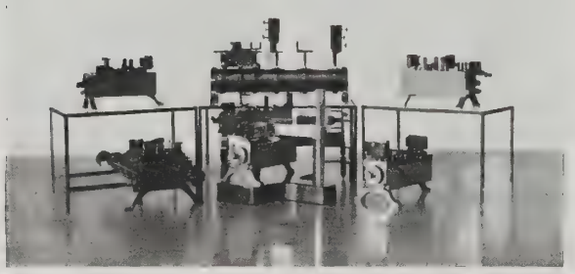


EXHIBIT OF THE DENISON UNIVERSITY
Granville, Ohio

The exhibit, as a whole, was extremely interesting to the scientific visitor, and completely bewildering to the average person whose conception of minute measurement is at the best vague.



EXHIBIT OF THE LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

The **Lambert Pharmacal Company** of St. Louis, Missouri, received a gold medal for their Listerine and Listerine preparations. Under the appellation "Liquor Antisepticus," this formula has been incorporated in the United States Pharmacopœia. Joseph Lister, now Lord Lister, who had proved the value of antiseptics generally in surgical operations but whose investigations were largely based on the use of carbolic acid, which has dangers as well as advantages, suggested as long ago as 1881 that some other agent be substituted, and the Lambert Pharmacal Company, moved by this suggestion, instituted a series of experiments the result of which they called "Listerine" in honor of the man whose discoveries had caused a revolution in the science of surgery. The Company exhibited not only their antiseptic fluid but their Listerine Dermatic Soap and Listerine Tooth Powder, into each of which the four Listerine elements enter—thyme, eucalyptus, mentha and gaultheria.

The exhibit of the **Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company** consisted of two "Optimus" two revolution flat bed cylinder presses. The sizes exhibited were a Number 43 and a Number 6. These are two of the most popular sizes of the "Optimus" make. A quantity of fine half-tone work and color printing was done on these machines, which were kept in operation during the Exposition. The exhibit was in charge of Milo E. Hayes, one of the Company's experts, who has been with them for a great many years. The work done on the "Optimus" was extremely creditable and a gold medal was awarded to the firm.



EXHIBIT OF THE BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO., NEW LONDON, CONN.

The Corno Mills received a gold medal for their balanced rations, known as hen feed and chick feed. The Corno Company exhibited a full line of its goods put up in various sized packages, and a full carload of their products were used at the Jamestown Poultry Show. One of the prize winners at this show, Mrs. Florence Forbes of New Decatur, Alabama, who raises brown and white leghorns, displayed her poultry as a Corno exhibit, having raised them entirely on Corno feeds.

High Point, North Carolina, made a collective exhibit of furniture and occupied a space one hundred and sixty-nine feet in length by thirteen feet deep. The exhibit as a whole received a gold medal, and several other medals were awarded to individual exhibitors. The exhibit showed practically every variety of household furniture, and in addition some few other specialties. There were cheap chairs and rockers, finely upholstered chairs and couches, metal beds and hardwood beds, dressers and chiffoniers in great variety, handsome bed room furniture exhibited by single firms, hatracks, dining tables, sideboards, kitchen cabinets and tables, bed springs, parlor organs, center tables and decorative stands. Among the specialties were a display of house building materials in yellow pine and oak, some post-office routing tables, factory trucks, office chairs, show cases, embossed mouldings, buggy wheels and roll top desks.

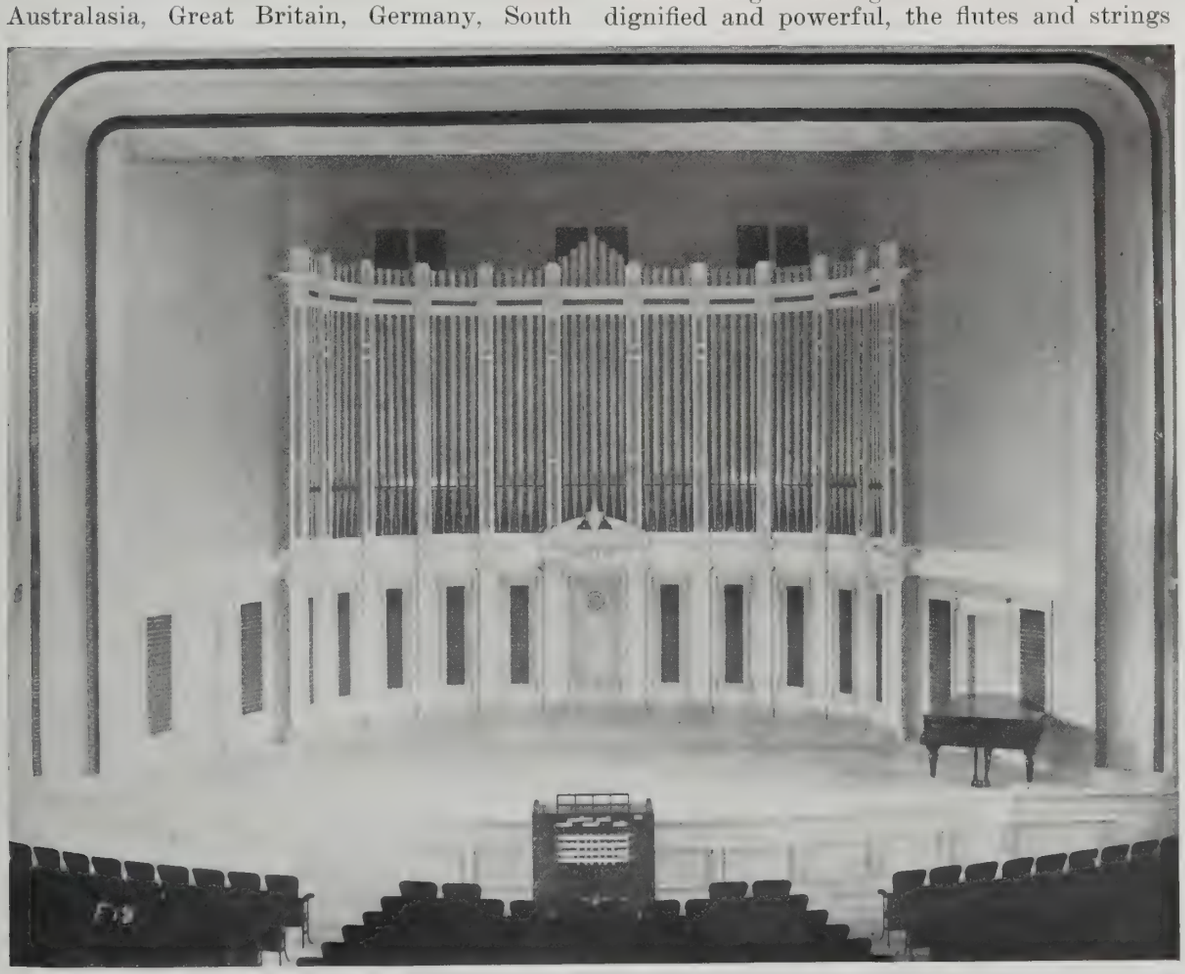
Flour and meal were shown by a milling company, and a gasoline engine and combination saw made at High Point were also exhibited, as was some concrete building material made at the same place. Two silver medals and thirty bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors.

The **Turner, Day and Woolworth Company** of Louisville, Kentucky, exhibited a large hexagon cylinder eight feet high, composed entirely of handles. On five of the sides were makes used in different markets of the world—Australasia, Great Britain, Germany, South America and the United States—and on the other side was a group of special handles. The cylinder was about five feet in diameter, and arranged to revolve automatically. The samples attached to the board represented the leading varieties of handles made by the firm, and their catalogue shows that they make more than three thousand different kinds. Those exhibited were all manufactured from hickory wood obtained in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and West Virginia.

A gold medal was awarded to the **Austin Organ Company** of Hartford, Connecticut. Their exhibit consisted of the great organ which formed the back of the stage of the Auditorium. This remarkable instrument represented the highest achievements known in the art of organ building and for voicing, tonal requirements and simplicity of action the organ could not be surpassed.

The console was placed directly in front of the stage at a distance of forty feet from the base of the organ, and was a type that had recently been perfected and was used exclusively by the Austin Organ Company. The old-fashioned draw knobs were replaced by stop keys arranged in a double row above the upper manual. The key boards were close together and sloped to bring each manual at the same relative angle to the organist's hands. The key action was electric, having gold and platinum contacts to insure absolute certainty of operation, and the stop action was tubular pneumatic.

The current for this key action was furnished by sixteen Edison primary batteries connected into two sets of eight, having each a current of six volts. From the tone standpoint the organ contained several new and exquisite features, such as the solid and imposing foundation of the thirty-two foot magnaton and as a contrast the brilliant and delicate small scaled strings. The ground tone stops were dignified and powerful, the flutes and strings



THE AUSTIN ORGAN IN THE AUDITORIUM



CONSOLE OF THE AUSTIN ORGAN

tuneful, an excellent representative of orchestral instruments, while the heavy reeds, voiced on extra wind pressure, gave tremendous power combined with smoothness. The organ chimes were peculiarly exquisite.

The great organ had two air chests each as large as a good sized living room. Either of these could be entered by means of an air tight door while the organ was being played. A visitor to the air chest could see all parts of the action in motion and observe the advantages of the effective system that was employed. Each air chest contained air at different pressure and every pipe had its individual valve opening from the large bodies of confined air.

The air was delivered to the organ by a ten horse power motor directly connected to a multiple fan blower running at the slow speed of eight hundred revolutions. The **Organ Power Company** of Hartford received a gold medal for this blower which they call the "Orgoblo." It is a machine of a multi-stage type capable of supplying both high and low wind pressures and putting the wind in each section of the organ only up to the pressure necessary, a development which obviates the immense loss by the old method of placing all the wind up at highest pressure. The volume of air admitted to the wind chests of the organ was controlled independently in each chamber, permitting the use of more or less wind as the playing on the organ was loud or soft. The case of the "Orgoblo" was made of steel with double walls stuffed with fireproof and sound insulating material and the simplicity of the device in view of the work performed was quite remarkable.

The organ in the Convention Hall was built by **M. P. Möller** of Hagerstown, Maryland. It was not a large instrument but it contained all the improvements and accessories known to the modern organ builder and produced a great volume of sound and a remarkable number of tone combinations. Although the Convention Hall was an enormous building, the organ was able entirely to fill it.

A feature patented by Mr. Möller and used only on the Möller organs is a system of adjustable combinations for movement of knobs and makes it possible for the organist to change the stops instantly on any combination without leaving the bench or interfering with the playing. This device secures musical effects otherwise unattainable with less than three manuals. The organ had but two manuals and contained seventeen speaking stops, ten couplers, six combinations, three pedal movements and nine hundred and forty-four pipes. The action was the kind known as Möller's Patent Tubular Pneumatic. This included the wind chests, couplers, stop action, adjustable combinations, and crescendo pedal. This system of action is very favorably regarded by expert organists because it contains practically all the desirable points of other systems and has the additional advantage of durability, since it contains fewer parts than are needed in most of the other systems. The touch of the organ was exceptionally light and the response almost as prompt as could be obtained from a piano, and this was true even when playing with all the couplers drawn. This instrument received a silver medal.



THE MÖLLER ORGAN IN CONVENTION HALL



"ORGOBLO" OF THE ORGAN POWER CO.
Hartford, Conn.

The **Larkin Company** of Buffalo, New York, made a most interesting exhibit in a building designed especially for this concern by Frank Lloyd Wright of Chicago. It was an original and unique specimen of architecture and was admirably adapted for display purposes. The building contained a trifle over fifteen hundred square feet of floor space, an area almost equal to that utilized by the Company when it began business at Buffalo in 1875. The Larkin factories now use over fifty acres of floor space.

Had an exhibit of their goods been made during the first years of their business life, Larkin & Company could have shown only a few soaps. At the Jamestown Exposition, however, they showed a complete line of high grade products, consisting of laundry and toilet soaps, perfumes, toilet and pharmacal preparations, pure food specialties and various sundries—in all over one hundred and sixty-five useful household articles. In addition to the extensive line of their vendible products, the Company displayed over twelve hundred Larkin Premiums. These are given gratis to the purchasers of Larkin goods. Among the premiums were furniture, home furnishings, silverware, watches, jewelry and wearing apparel; in fact, such a complete array and va-



EXHIBIT BUILDING OF THE LARKIN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

riety that homes may be completely furnished and people clothed from the premium list. The Larkin Company demonstrated the intrinsic value of their premiums as contra-distinguished from articles merely made to give away. The furniture was substantial, of modern design and workmanship; and the silverware bore the imprint of "1847, Roger Brothers," or "The Wm. Rogers Manufacturing Company." The clocks and watches were the product of Seth Thomas Clock Company, and among the manufacturers of floor coverings represented in the collection were Alexander Smith & Sons, John Brownley & Sons and W. & J. Sloane. John S. Brown's Sons furnished the linens. The premiums were artistically displayed in rooms sectioned from the main show room. These divisions showed a parlor, dining room, bedroom and kitchen, and there were courteous attendants ready to impart information concerning the Larkin idea of factory-to-family dealing; and to show how this plan rendered possible the distribution of presents representing such intrinsic values.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibit of this company was a moving picture display given hourly in the little auditorium which was a part of the building. Moving pictures and stereopticon views of Niagara Falls, places of interest in and around Buffalo, together with the working departments of the Larkin factories, were shown. The Larkin exhibit was carefully prepared and attractively arranged. It was so complete in detail and so well housed that a gold medal was awarded for its installation, while the products received also a gold medal for excellence.

For collective exhibits, not mentioned in the preceding pages, gold medals were awarded to: the **Ohio Geological Survey** and to the **Seaboard Air Line Railway;** the former exhibited pottery and glass, and the latter, Florida sponges and coral.

Several of the other collective exhibits contained display units which were adjudged worthy of the highest award. **South Carolina** had ten of these, including the joint exhibit of the **South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. North Carolina** led with eighteen gold medal winners; **Louisiana** had five; **Ohio** had three, and **Connecticut, Los Angeles County, Cal.,** and the **Southern Railway,** one each.

Among the foreign collective exhibits, **Japan** held the numerical record with five gold medalists; **Mexico** was second with four, and **Porto Rico** third with three. **Haiti** and the **Dominican Republic** had each two winners of a gold medal.



INTERIOR OF THE LARKIN BUILDING



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MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

CHAPTER XV

MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION; MARINE APPLIANCES; POWER—FUEL AND ALCOHOL

UNITED STATES OFFICER IN CHARGE—MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION—RAMIFICATIONS OF DEPARTMENT—LOCATION OF EXHIBITS—ABSENCE OF POWER PLANT—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS — ELECTRICAL APPARATUS — METERS — MACHINES AND TOOLS — BELTINGS — ORDNANCE—RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS—VEHICLES—POWER, FUEL AND ALCOHOL—EXPERIMENTS IN FUEL ECONOMY—GAS, GASOLINE AND ALCOHOL ENGINES—COAL BRIQUETTING —SMOKE CONSUMERS—CONCRETE TESTING—SPECIAL ALCOHOL EXHIBIT—MARINE APPLIANCES — SHIPBUILDING — SIGNALS — MOTOR BOATS — MOTORS — DREDGES — DIVING APPARATUS — ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

CAPTAIN J. E. REINBERG of the United States Revenue Cutter Service was detailed by Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, to serve in an executive capacity at the Jamestown Exposition. He was appointed Chief of Machinery and Transportation, a position which it was known that he would occupy when Mr. Shaw permitted his detail.

The principal reason for having a United States officer in charge of this exhibit branch was the intention of the Governor of Exhibits to install at the Exposition, in connection with Transportation, a comprehensive display of marine appliances generally, but especially those which related to the Government service; while with Machinery, an ordnance display was purposed. After Captain Reinberg had been appointed Chief, Electricity was added to the Machinery and Transportation classification, and the subsequently created Department of Marine Appliances was placed under his direction. At Captain Reinberg's request, Lieutenant E. P. Webber, U. S. R. C. S., was detailed to the Exposition, and served as Assistant Chief.

Most of the Machinery was installed in the Palace of Machinery and Transportation, a large building which lay to the east of Raleigh Square and corresponded exactly in size and detail with the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, which stood on the western boundary. Some notable exceptions there were, however. Many of the States incorporated in their displays in the States' Exhibit Palace, machines and mechanical devices. Several of the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements located their exhibits in the same building. The largest exhibition of farming devices controlled by a single firm was placed in a building erected by the exhibitor. Besides these desultory but important secessions from the main building, there was an entire group of machines placed elsewhere. In fact, so many of the exhibits in the Power, Fuel and Alcohol building obtained gold medals in the Department of Machinery that it has seemed proper to place the account of that separate classification in this chapter—a course that has been pursued.



CAPT. J. E. REINBERG, U.S.R.C.S.
Chief



LIEUT. E. P. WEBBER
Assistant Chief

In the main Palace were also a large majority of the Transportation exhibits; but some of these were also in State collections. The most important firms or companies making locomotives in America maintained individual buildings, and the Exposition erected a separate building for Marine Appliances. Electrical exhibits were widely scattered. The largest plants were in the Palace of Machinery and Transportation; there were some excellent displays in the Marine Appliances Building; there were a few electric exhibits in the States' Exhibit Palace, and others were placed with Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

Owing to various conditions, all of which have been related elsewhere, the management was unable to secure an adequate electric or steam power plant. This inability proved to be a handicap to the Department of Machinery in its campaign for exhibits, and undoubtedly militated seriously against the success of the collection.

Manufacturers of power devices are decidedly averse to making dead exhibits—that is, machinery which is not operating. They argue, and undoubtedly with reason, that an impressive object lesson may not be given unless the machine is actually performing the work which it was built to perform. As a consequence, therefore, manufacturers of steam engines, boilers and electric motors, three classes which generally form a substantial majority of machinery exhibits at an exposition, participated in much less numbers than had been anticipated.

Despite obstacles, the machinery collection was not paltry. Though not numerous, the exhibits were distinctly choice; and, as a whole, measurably well represented the advances which recently have been made in the development of devices for utilizing power. Some of the transportation exhibits were unquestionably excellent. The display of marine appliances fell below expectations but included many worthy units.



BUILDING OF THE DEERE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.

In number of exhibits, agricultural machinery led and the display of farm implements was representative. The largest display was made by the **Deere Plow Company*** of Moline, Illinois, which occupied a building of its own one hundred feet square, located at the northwestern end of Lee's Parade. This Company represented a number of leading agricultural machinery manufacturers, among them being: **John Deere & Company, Deere & Mansur Company, Moline Wagon Company, Celie Carriage Company, Root & Vandervoort Engineering Company, Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, Stover Manufacturing Company, Chattanooga Wagon Company, McDonald Brothers (Pitless Scale Company), D. H. Burrell & Company** and the **John Deere Plow Company** of St. Louis. Their exhibit was very complete and included some of the most valuable modern agricultural implements. It received a gold medal for its collective showing and several gold medals were awarded to individual exhibitors whose machines were displayed in the collection.

The **Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co.**, East Moline, Ill., one of the exhibitors in the Deere Building, received a gold medal for their horizontal and vertical engines—the R. & V. gasoline, gas, naphtha and alcohol varieties. The strictly high-grade output of this company attracted general attention. The motors exhibited were made to cover practically all general power purposes. There were two horse-power verticals for the agriculturist and dairyman, and there were verticals of three times that energy that would run laundries, presses or smithies. Of this type special attention was directed toward an R. & V. vertical with skids and standard cooling tank, requiring neither pipe connections nor special foundations. Several horizontal types were in the exhibit and there was also a portable engine equipped with this improved cooling system.

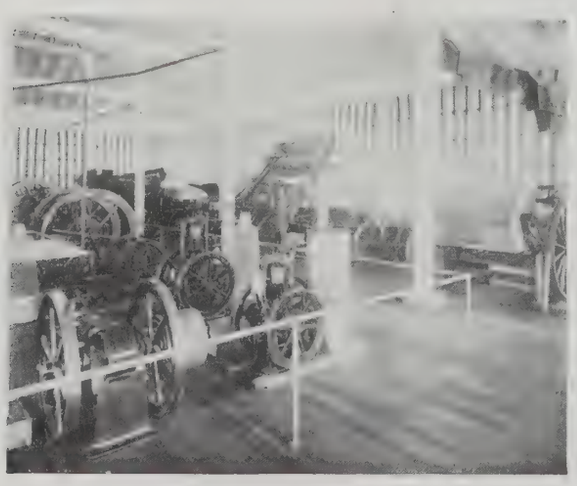


EXHIBIT OF ROOT & VAN DERVOORT ENGINEERING CO.
East Moline, Illinois

The **International Harvester Company,** which was the next largest exhibitor, occupied a space forty by sixty feet in the States Exhibit Building. The various kinds of sisal standard flax twine made by this Company were attractively displayed in the construction of a facsimile of an old time log cabin made out of sisal balls. The interior of the cabin was fitted with old furniture and rag carpets. The Company received gold medals for various machines which they exhibited, among which were one two-horse cut-out engine with sparker complete, one three-horse vertical engine complete, one four-horse horizontal engine complete and one ten-horse horizontal engine. These machines were placed in a row on one side of the exhibit. The ten-horse power machine ran a dynamo which was used to light the exhibit. The other engines were connected with a countershaft in the center of the exhibit and served to work a hay tedder, corn sheller, feed grinder and manure spreader. Apart from these "live" exhibits, the Company showed their disc harrow, the Pettendorf farm truck, a Bluebell cream harvester and other farm devices. All of these were shown in the States Building, but in the Fuel, Power and Alcohol Building the Harvester Company had a two-horse power and a fifteen-horse power engine utilizing denatured alcohol for fuel. The former drove a Keystone hay loader and the latter a McCormick shredder. They maintained a single exhibit in the Machinery-Transportation Building —a five-horse power engine running a Meadows feed mill.

The **Peoria Drill and Seeder Company** of Peoria, Illinois, received a gold medal for drills with solid angle frames, reinforced corners trussed like a bridge. These drills were equipped with wide tired wood or steel wheels and much longer hubs than are usually employed. The drills had a self-aligning journal

* On account of the importance of this exhibit special efforts were made to obtain a detailed account of the display and photographs for illustrations, but no information could be secured from the Deere Plow Company, notwithstanding that it was repeatedly explained to them that the Publishers of the Blue Book did not desire and would not accept any monetary compensation for the publication of the article or pictures.—ED.

box, hanger and support. The hanger was bolted rigidly to the steel frame and the steel tube crosspiece. The journal box was loosely inserted in the hanger, in order to conform to the axle and prevent excessive wear. There was a very simple feed run to this machine and without bunching the seed, they could sow accurately oats, rye, corn, beans, wheat and flax. The driving mechanism of the feed gear is rigidly attached, preventing a twisting of the feed shaft, and there were devices to regulate quickly the quantity of grain to be sown so that removal of parts was unnecessary. The samples exhibited at the Exposition all had eight-inch discs, but the machines manufactured by the Company range from the six-disc machine up to the twelve.

The exhibit of the **Wolfe Company** of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, contained the two principal machines that are used in a model roller flour mill. One was a double nine by twenty-four improved rigid grinding roller and the other a five-twenty sieve four reduction gyrator. Both of these machines were in operation and running at the same speeds as are maintained in actual use. The exhibit attracted more than usual attention for the reason that it was practically noiseless while in operation. Generally, rollers produce a deafening sound, while these could hardly be heard. Their Westinghouse mill is the only rigid grinding mill at present manufactured in this country. It is provided with patent cast steel yokes which hold the adjustable rolls in grinding contact. While these are kept rigid, they may open instantly in the event of any foreign refractory matter passing between them. After the hard substance has passed, the rolls return to their proper position automatically. The exhibit was installed in the Machinery-Transportation Building and a gold medal was awarded to the roller and to the gyrator. One of the strongest features of the latter is the ease with which any or all the sieves may be removed while the machine is in operation. This is a unique feature, for in other machines of this pattern when a sieve has to be replaced on account of cloth breaking, atmospheric conditions or changing wheat, the stoppage of a mill is necessary and the machine must be dismantled. The roller represented the size generally used in mills of one hundred and fifty barrels minimum daily capacity. The gyrator was large enough to do the bolting in a two stand four reduction mill of thirty barrels daily capacity.

W. G. Meadows & Son, Millwrights, of Poors Knob, North Carolina, received a gold medal for their portable grist mill, which was demonstrated at the Exposition to show that it could grind ten bushels of corn per hour with five-horse power, that it was easy to operate and

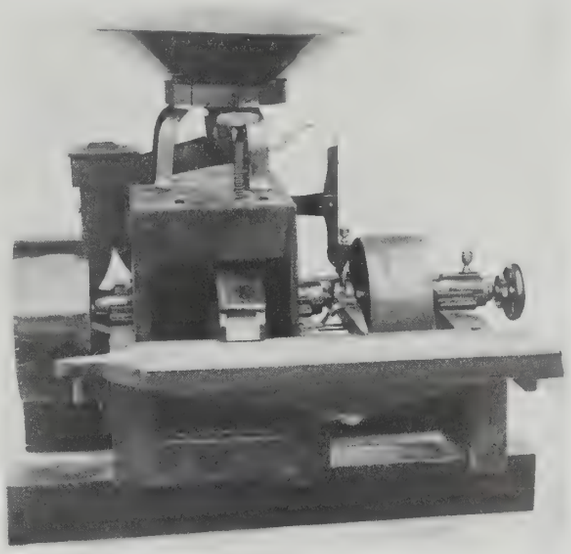


EXHIBIT OF W. G. MEADOWS & SON
of Poors Knob, N. C.

keep in order, and that it would clean, grind, sift and sack corn meal and make fine Graham or buckwheat flour. The mill contained a suction fan which cleans the corn and draws away all silks, husks and dust, expelling these through orifices away from the flour exit. The corn passes through stones made of white flint, which are hard, open and sharp. Between these the material is ground, then sifted and finally sacked. By this process the corn is prepared hygienically for the market.

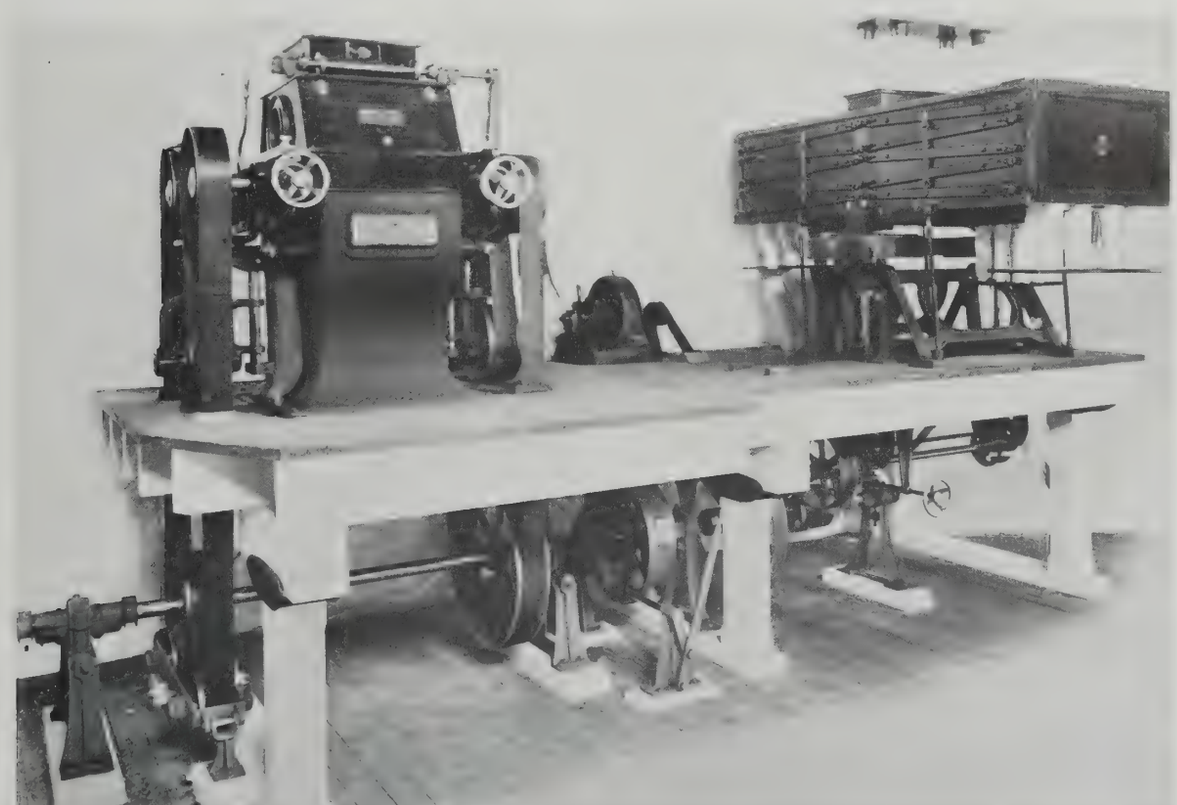


EXHIBIT OF WOLFE CO., CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

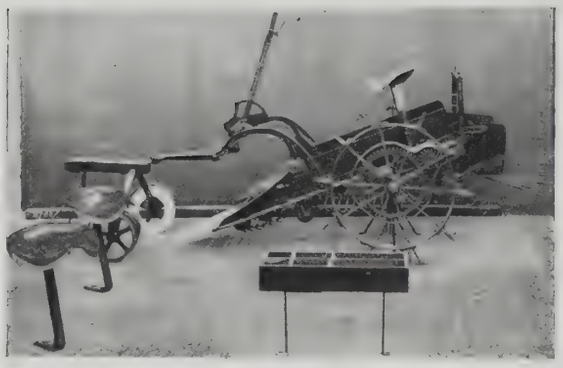


EXHIBIT OF CHAMPION POTATO MACHINERY CO.
of Hammond, Ind.

The **Champion Potato Machinery Company** of Hammond, Indiana, exhibited a two-horse elevator potato digger which received a gold medal for its simplicity, lightness of draught, strength and durability. In the building of this machine the inventor attempted to make an instrument which would fully subserve the purpose for which it was designed, yet at the same time have as few parts as possible. The elimination of useless sections naturally resulted in lightness, and the digger was built with only four gear wheels which drove the entire mechanism. No chains were used, and all the bearing parts were constructed so as to eliminate excessive friction.

The increasing scarcity of lumber, and the consequent necessity of producing in the most economical manner and with the least possible waste of material such articles as must be made from wood, has largely influenced many of the developments in woodworking machinery, and at the Exposition some of the latest ideas and inventions of machines in this class were demonstrated. The exhibit of the **S. A. Woods Machinery Company** of Boston, which made a specialty of planers, matchers, moulders and knife grinders, was one instance and another was the display of the **Peter Gerlack Company** of Cleveland, Ohio, who showed an interesting line of machinery used in the manufacture of barrels and kegs. Each of these companies received a gold medal.

The **Geiser Manufacturing Company** of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for their threshers and engines. Among these were a "Peerless" Traction Engine, a "New Peerless" Grain Thresher, a "Peerless" Portable Engine, a "Geiser" Grain Thresher and a "Geiser" Gasoline Engine. The principal of these exhibits were the traction engine and grain thresher. The former burned either wood or coal. Its principal weight was on the great driving wheels; the parts were especially big and strong and equipped with anti-friction bearings. All of the engine's weight was carried on springs in such a manner as to permit its oscillation in any direction without disturbing the relative positions of the bearings and gear wheels. The " Peerless " Grain Thresher had an automatic blast regulator, making the discharge of air from the chaffer uniform whether the speed was diminished or increased, and the capacity of the thresher was limited only by the amount that could be fed into the cylinder. The cleaning devices consisted of a series of combs and grooved rollers so arranged that the wheat and the residuum passed from the grain plates over the rollers, where a sharp blast carried the latter away and allowed the clean, threshed wheat to fall through the battery of combs.

The **Richardson Scale Company** received a gold medal for their automatic weighing machinery. The diploma was awarded for the entire exhibit. Their automatic grain scale for weighing wheat, corn and oats was one of their "E" machines, capable of weighing a half bushel at a charge, or one hundred bushels an hour. The largest machine of this design is capable of weighing one hundred barrels at a tip or twenty thousand barrels an hour. Style " E " is, with a single exception, the smallest machine of the type made. The automatic flour scale and packer shown by the Company is used for weighing and packing flour by means of an auger. It will weigh and pack any sized bag from six to twenty-four pounds capacity, at the speed of seven bags a minute and enables a mill to dispense with the packer who is usually employed and also with the weighman, as both of these operations are performed automatically. The scale was fed by means of a little cup elevator driven by a motor and formed a " live " exhibit. The automatic liquid scale accurately and automatically weighed all liquids which passed through it. It could be used for weighing sugar juices, oil, water, molasses, or in fact any kind of fluid. The scales shown at the Exposition handled two gallons at a discharge, or about one hundred gallons an hour. The maximum capacity of the largest scale of this type is four hundred gallons per tip. The Company also exhibited a portable grain bagging scale similar in many ways to the automatic grain scale and embodying the same primary principles of construction.

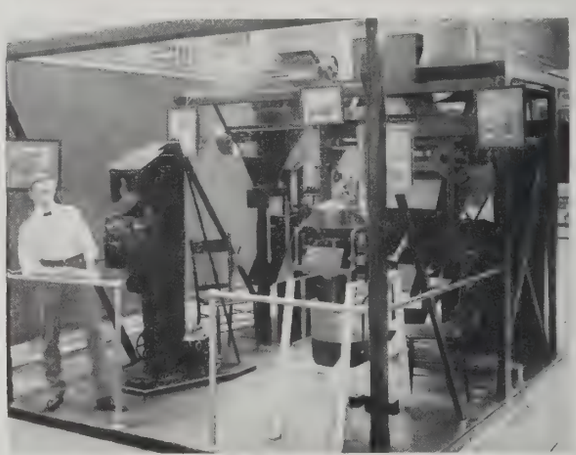
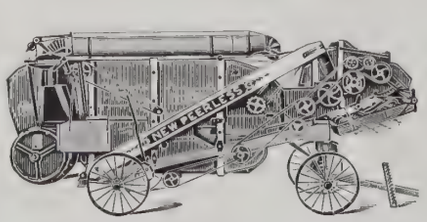
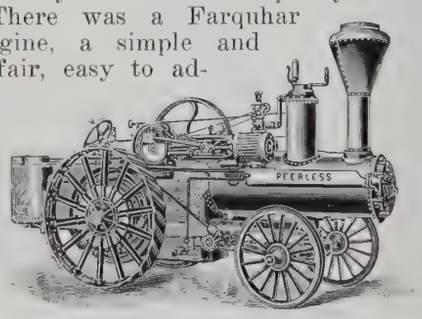


EXHIBIT OF RICHARDSON SCALE CO.
of New York City

The **A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited,** of York, Pennsylvania, made an excellent exhibit of machinery for saw mill use, for road purposes and for various agricultural designs. Among these was a large saw mill equipped with a fifty-inch Diston inserted tooth saw, a ten-foot carriage and log turner with the necessary accessories. With the mill was a sawdust blower driven by a belt from a pulley on a mandril. There was a Farquhar traction engine, a simple and practical affair, easy to ad-



" NEW PEERLESS " GRAIN THRESHER



" PEERLESS " TRACTION ENGINE

EXHIBITED BY THE GEISER MANUFACTURING CO. (Waynesboro, Pa.)

just and operate and designed for a great variety of work. A ten-horse power engine and locomotive boiler and a portable power producer especially adapted for threshing, sawing, ginning or rock crushing were shown. The boiler was the open bottom waterfront type and the engine was set down low upon it, reducing the tendency to over-turn. Among the agricultural devices were a pea-vine thresher and a pea huller, both so strongly built as to be practically indestructible, and a rake separator of simple construction with few plates and little gear, a solid and compact machine especially adapted to the use of farmers who wish to do their own threshing either by horse power or light steam power. Four other farm devices which attracted attention in this display were two eight-inch eight disc fertilizer drills, one fertilizer corn planter with double concave wheel and the Hallock "O. K." potato digger, a device which renders unnecessary the scratching of potatoes from the ground by hand. The exhibit as a whole received a gold medal.

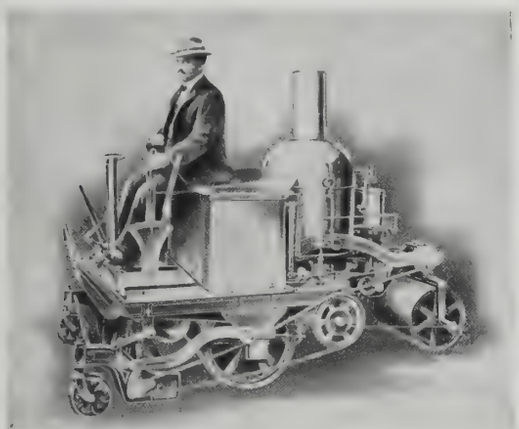


EXHIBIT OF COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.
of Newburgh, N. Y.

The **Coldwell Lawn Mower Company** of Newburgh, New York, exhibited lawn mowers of every style and size, running from the small eight-inch device up to the large forty-inch mower propelled by horse or motor power. The steam motor shown in the illustration was operated on the lawns of the Exposition. It was a double cylinder engine about eight feet long and four and a half feet wide, and weighed approximately three thousand pounds. The gasoline motor exhibited, making approximately the same cut and with about the same measurement, weighed just half as much. In each case the motive force developed was eight-horse power. The amount of gasoline required to operate the steam engine was exactly one and a half gallons an hour. The Coldwell Company received a gold medal for its entire exhibit.

One of the finest exhibits at the Exposition was made by the **Allis-Chalmers Company,** who occupied an entire section in the Machinery-Transportation Building. Their exhibits were not collected for the purpose of exploiting any unusual or special apparatus nor did they include a great multitude of specimens. Instead of a bewildering display of the extremely large and widely dissimilar line of products manufactured by the Allis-Chalmers Company, only a few of the standard machines, whose designs have been accepted, were installed. Three large machines in the rear of the exhibit illustrated each an engine used in an important branch of industry. The first was a Number Five " K " Gates breaker identical with those now being employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the construction of its famous tunnel under the East River. This is one of the most useful rock and ore crushing devices employed, as its size lies midway between the larger primary and the smaller secondary crushers that are operated in most of the important quarries of the country. The second, a bandmill, was an exact duplicate of the one which recently broke the timber sawing record of the South; and the saw-mill carriage—the third machine—was a duplicate of their device which is generally used in large timber operations.

The electrical machinery included a belted alternator and an Allis-Chalmers engine. This Company, if not the sole concern manufacturing both steam and electric ends for a power plant, is certainly one of the few engaged in this dual business. Their standard induction motors and direct current motors were also displayed and they exhibited driving drills, pneumatic riveters and hammers, cleaners, clipping and corking tools and a portable air compressor outfit mounted on a truck—the Christensen air compressor, built by the Company and driven by an Allis-Chalmers motor. A model, which attracted the serious attention of all machinery experts who visited the Exposition, illustrated the Allis-Chalmers steam turbine, and with this model were shown the component parts. The special features of this device were the channel shaped shrouds which protect the ends of the blading from injury, the machine cut slots in the foundation rings which give an accurate spacing to the blades and a most ingenious arrangement of balance pistons, which reduce the diameter of the cylinder, preventing distortion under varying temperatures. A gold medal was awarded to the Allis-Chalmers Company for electric generators and motors and for their general display.

The exhibit in the Machinery-Transportation Building which attracted most attention was made by the **General Electric Company** of Schenectady, New York. The main feature of this display was a sub-station for supplying current to the Exposition Grounds and buildings. Three fourteen-kilowatt air-blast transformers and a large switchboard formed part of the equipment, which also included the latest type of remote-control electrically-operated oil switches. The power for the Exposition was generated in Norfolk at a pressure of eleven thousand volts and was transmitted at this potentiality a distance of eight miles to

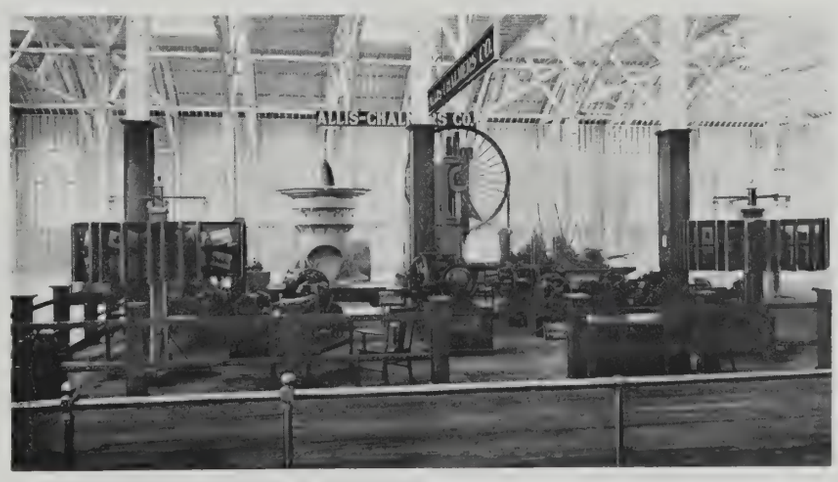


EXHIBIT OF ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.
of Milwaukee, Wis.

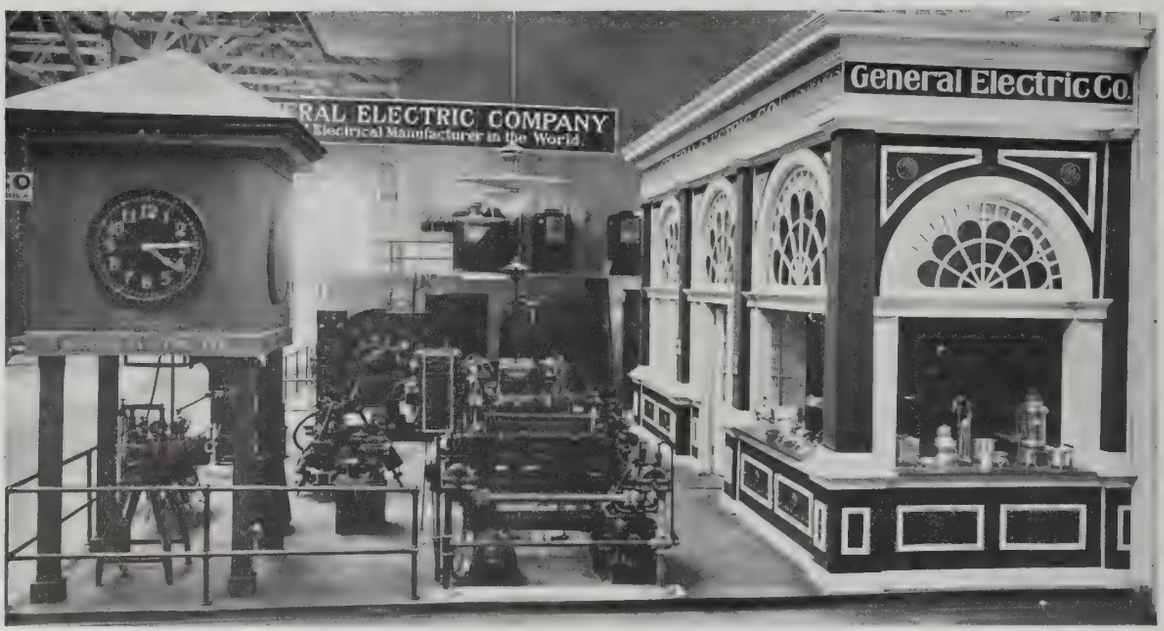


EXHIBIT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

the Exposition sub-station, where it was stepped down and distributed over the Grounds. The station formed only a part of the General Electric's great display. In addition to the award for this class of machinery, the Company received a second gold medal for motors, arc and incandescent lamps and electric cooking appliances. The large booth, which the Company had established for illustrating the adaptability of electricity for household uses, was finished in Mission style and the interior walls were covered with green burlap. At one end was a kitchen with a complete cooking and baking outfit. This consisted of a hardwood cabinet completely wired with three heat indicating switches, by which any degree of temperature might be controlled. In conjunction with the cabinet were an oven, a boiler, a coffee percolator, a gridiron and other utensils, each of which was a separate cooking device. There were an automatic refrigerating plant, electric coffee grinder, dough mixer and meat chopper shown in this collection. Part of the booth was used as a reception room for entertaining visitors. Set in the ceiling of this apartment were rows of the General Electric Company's incandescent lights with holophane reflectors. These lamps were arranged with tungsten and other high efficiency filaments, which showed the contrast between high candle power lamps and those in general use. A set of motors was also exhibited.

The **Bristol Company** of Waterbury, Connecticut, showed at the Exposition its instruments under the same conditions that prevail in the ordinary power house. No extra care or attention was bestowed upon them, and their voltmeters, which were loaned to the Exposition Company, were used in recording voltage of the electricity employed in lighting the various buildings within the Exposition Grounds, and their recording pressure gauges were loaned to the Department of Gas and were in constant use. The records made by these instruments enabled the superintendents to balance perfectly their accounts, and the exhibit, which was practical rather than ornamental, demonstrated the actual value of the instruments. A gold medal was awarded to them on account of their simplicity, accuracy and reliability.



EXHIBIT OF BRISTOL CO.
of Waterbury, Conn.

The principal feature of these measurers was their freedom from links, levers or moving parts, which perhaps accounts for their durability. It is a fact that at the close of the Exposition all of the instruments exhibited and used during the seven months of the Fair were sold, after expert examination, to two gas companies without any discount or allowance from the regular price. The same Company received highest awards at Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900, and St. Louis, 1904.

The **Dayton Electrical Manufacturing Company** of Dayton, Ohio, exhibited their devices in working order. The principal product of this Company is the ignition dynamo, which can be used as a direct sparker for igniting gas engines without batteries and for charging storage batteries on board automobiles or motor boats. To illustrate the system when dynamos are employed, the Company showed its dynamo storage battery outfit, which provides ample current for igniting an engine or for running a small number of electric lights. In addition to the dynamos, the Company exhibited a line of storage batteries and switches. At the Exposition, a dynamo was driven by the fly wheel of a motor charging a storage battery, and the current from the storage battery was used for sparking plugs and running lights. All of these operations could be seen by spectators, and an attendant was present to explain the system to the unitiated. The Company received a gold medal.

The **Lackawanna Manufacturing Company** of Newburgh, New York, exhibited their valveless motors, which operate on the improved two-cycle three-port principle. The numerous impulses at every revolution of the shaft gave

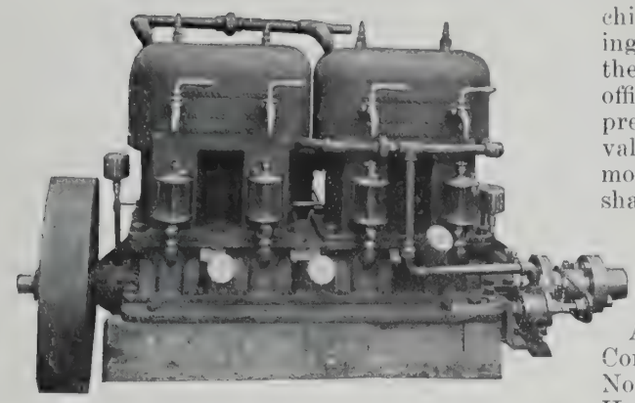


EXHIBIT OF THE LACKAWANNA MFG. CO.
of Newburgh, N. Y.

great flexibility of speed with a limit of from one to two thousand revolutions per minute. This speed is regulated by the manipulation of the spark or throttle, as desired. The gold medal awarded to the Lackawanna motors was for the development of such a large percentage of power in proportion to weight. The absence of springs, gears, cams, levers, valves, eccentrics and push rods makes the motors very simple and durable. The jump spark system of ignition was employed exclusively.

An exhibit that attracted the attention of housekeepers, to a degree unequalled by any except the one made by the General Electric Company, was the device of the **General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Company** of St. Louis, Missouri. In the exact center of the building this Company maintained a booth in which was shown machinery utilizable for all kinds of fabric cleaning. The system consisted in the main of an air compressor which created a vacuum and drew through tubes the dirt from any article to be cleansed, depositing the residuum in a handy receptacle. The different styles for cleaning carpets, upholstery work and rugs in dwellings, cars and offices were shown. This Company received a gold medal.

The **United Cement Machinery Company** of Columbus, Ohio, made a very comprehensive exhibit of its concrete block devices. The display which occupied a prominent place on the south aisle of the Machinery Building was enclosed by heavy iron chains attached to concrete columns. The plant included all the machines necessary for making cement and building blocks and was kept in operation during the full period of the Exposition. A concrete office building whose blocks were made on the premises offered a good object lesson as to the value of this style of building material. The moulds utilized by the Company were of many shapes and in combination produced a wonderful variety of forms. A gold medal was awarded to this exhibit, and the recognition included mixers, tampers, block machines, moulds and designs.

Adjacent was the display of the Southern Concrete Machinery Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, where various styles of the Herring double block machines were shown manufacturing two blocks at a time. This North Carolina Company also exhibited a shingle-making machine.

The **Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company** of Worcester, Massachusetts, received a gold medal for their superb showing of leather belting. They maintained a leather belt running continuously in water. Their "Neptune" brand, the variety displayed, is the oldest waterproof belting on the market. It had previously received a gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In addition to this sample, there were also five pyramids of leather belting, one at each corner of the booth and one in the center, and a cabinet of shoe counters and insoles—the product of the Worcester



EXHIBIT OF GENERAL COMPRESSED AIR AND VACUUM MACHINERY CO., OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

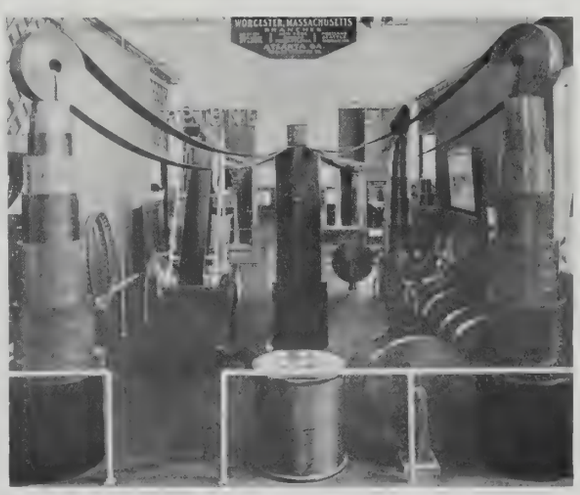


EXHIBIT OF GRATON & KNIGHT
of Worcester, Mass.

Counter Company, a department of Graton & Knight. This was the most expensive exhibit of belting at the Exposition and ranked high among the generally attractive displays.

The **Simonds Manufacturing Company** of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, made a distinctively educational exhibit. Their booth was attractively built, nineteen feet deep and thirty-two feet long, and in addition to the gold medal for the excellence of their product, the Company received a second gold medal for installation. The display was located on the center aisle of the Machinery Building and its distinctive points were saws and woodworking knives of all descriptions. Illustrating the production of the material which enters into the cutting tools, there were a series of crucibles containing melted steel at different stages. After the crucibles came steel ingots, cog plates, steel plates and sheared plates, giving all the steps taken to produce plate from muck iron. There were band saws with solid teeth and inserted teeth and circular, crescent, crosscut, ground and hand saws. An electrically operated motion display enclosed in a plate glass case took up the entire back corner of the booth and was so conducted that the saws seemed to be moving in space without apparent support. A section of the eighteen-inch Simonds band saw

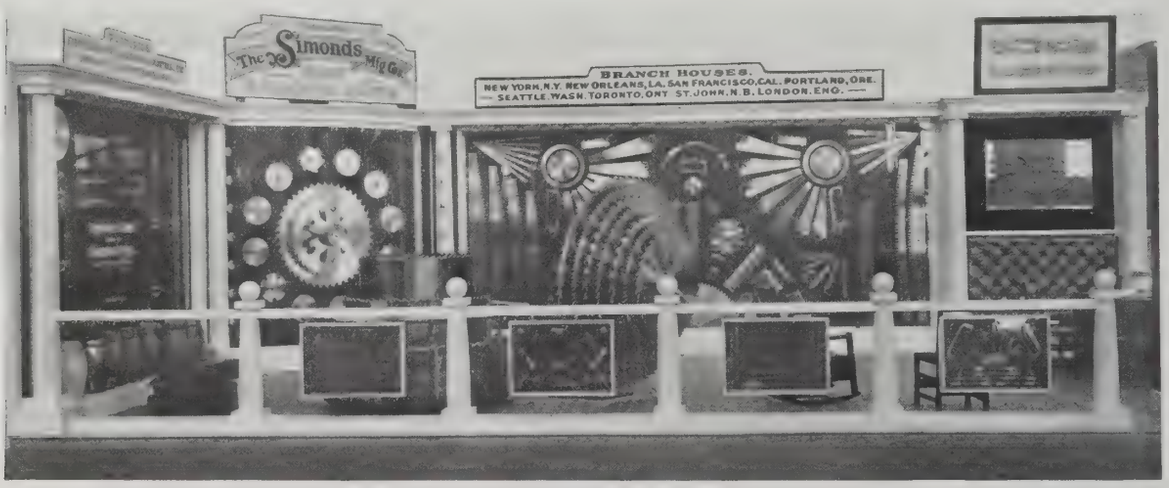


EXHIBIT OF SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO., OF FITCHBURG, MASS.

was shown, the largest of its kind in practical use, and decorating the outer railing of the booth were files and hack saws. A gold medal was given to the entire exhibit.

The **Pittsburgh Automatic Vise and Tool Company** exhibited a full line of their celebrated double and single swivel vises. Two of the largest instruments of this kind ever constructed were on exhibition. One of these stood guard at an intersection of one of the aisles and attracted the attention of every passer. Another, of slightly larger size, was included in the exhibit. The first of these weighed six hundred and fifty pounds and the latter six hundred and ninety pounds. Each had a jaw opening of fifteen inches. The Company now is making these as a regular stock size. In fact, before the close of the Exposition one had to be removed in order to fill an urgent order from the Navy Yard. Up to the time these tools were introduced, large heavy work was done on the floor and at great disadvantage. With these instruments, materials can be held in such a position, either on the floor or on a bench, as to permit the most economical handling. One of the vises had a solid back jaw while the rear of the other was adjustable. The vises displayed by the Company were generally of special designs, termed "high speed," "double swivel" or "two-way vises" capable of having their jaws revolve in the direction of two complete circles and thus permitting the work to be held in the most convenient position. Unlike older devices of this character, the tool moves instead of the operator; both swivels can be locked automatically in tightening the work; the locking medium is friction.

The tools shown were capable of instant removal from one base to another, an arrangement which obviates the necessity for expensive chucks where work of several different kinds has to be performed. Illustrating the tenuity of the grip, a demonstrator would from time to time place a crow-bar between the jaws of one of the small vises and sit upon the farther end of the iron. Among the different types exhibited were the "Ysiad," a two-way woodworkers' vise; a portable pipe vise designed to screw a tube from one-eighth of an inch to six inches in diameter; a combination machinists' and pipe fitters' vise with the pipe jaws on the rear of the draw-bar, attached to a glove fitting casting. These were a few specialties, but the Company's exhibit was very comprehensive and received a gold medal for its general display, which included devices for practically every possible use to which vises may be put.

The **Shelby Steel Tube Company** received a gold medal for their seamless tubing. The exhibit at the Exposition showed two methods of making these tubes, one from the pierced billet and the other by the cupping process from a plate. Seamless tubes up to five and a half inches in size are made by the former process and from five inches as a minimum by the latter. Tubing without seams is, of course, homogeneous, and this style is claimed to be superior to others because all points are built to withstand the same strain. Typical representations of automobile parts, front and rear axles, steering and radius rods, feed and exhaust pipes, flashes and flue and water tube boiler tubing



EXHIBIT OF SHELBY STEEL TUBE CO.
of Pittsburgh, Pa.

were shown. There was a fine exhibit of standard boiler flues for the Navy. These were in various sizes, made by the hot rolled and cold drawn processes. The tubing ranged in size from one-eighth of an inch to twenty-two inches exterior diameter and was made in many wall thicknesses, making the application available for every class of manufacture, the lighter devices being used for bicycles, structural furniture, umbrella handles, fixtures, etc., and the heavier, with walls up to one inch in thickness, were suitable for work which otherwise would have to be drilled or bored. By utilizing the different grades of anneal, the devices are made soft for coiling processes or hard enough for the stiffest and most rigid service. Some of the tubing was made with carbon mixture and a three-and-a-half per cent nickel steel.

The **Glamorgan Pipe and Foundry Company** of Lynchburg, Virginia, occupied a space twenty-four by eighteen feet in the Machinery Building. They showed an extensive line of cast iron bell, spigot and flange pipe; gate, compression, and underwriters' fire hydrants, and various types of gate valves ranging in size from four to thirty inches. In the foreground was an arch made of cast iron flange specials and flange valves with hand wheels, while a foot valve formed the top center of the arch. The sides and bases were made of odd castings such as reducers, bends, tees and offsets. The background of the exhibit was of green burlap covered with various photographs showing special castings and the mechanism of various valves and hydrants. In the center of the exhibit was a thirty-inch beveled geared, by-passed iron body, brass mounted, gate valve, around which were placed quick acting, indicator post, flange and foot valves, which gave to a visitor a comprehensive idea of the various types of valves on the market. There were erected in the foreground specimens of each type of hydrants, such as the roller gate, the compression and the underwriter, comprising the three types of hydrants in general use. In each corner of the exhibit was a length of twelve inch cast iron bell and spigot pipe. In addition, various pieces of small castings were exhibited.

The lubricating oils, greases and compounds made by the **William C. Robinson & Sons Company** of Baltimore were shown in a unique booth, the four corner posts of which were



EXHIBIT OF WM. C. ROBINSON & CO. SONS
of Baltimore, Md.

formed of oil barrels which supported sign boards bearing the Company's name. Six barrels of various kinds of oil were placed on an elevated platform and from spigots partly opened in each of these the contents trickled slowly down an inclined glass plane into the bung holes of six other barrels placed on the floor—a visible and easily appreciable exemplification of the quality of the oils, showing their color and consistency. All of the oils exhibited by this Company came directly from their works at Coraopolis, in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil fields. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The **Detrick & Harvey Machine Company** of Baltimore, Maryland, received a gold medal for their machine tools which they exhibited in great variety. Among the most important of these was a thirty-six inch by eight foot open side planer of the motor driven type. The design was invented by J. S. Detrick.

S. F. Bowser & Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana, exhibited one of their oil storage equipments. The style shown was designed for storing and dispensing heavy non-lubricants such as linseed oil, varnishes, shellacs, etc., in retail stores or for storing and handling these oils in shops and mills. The exhibit consisted



EXHIBIT OF GLAMORGAN PIPE AND FOUNDRY CO., OF LYNCHBURG, VA.

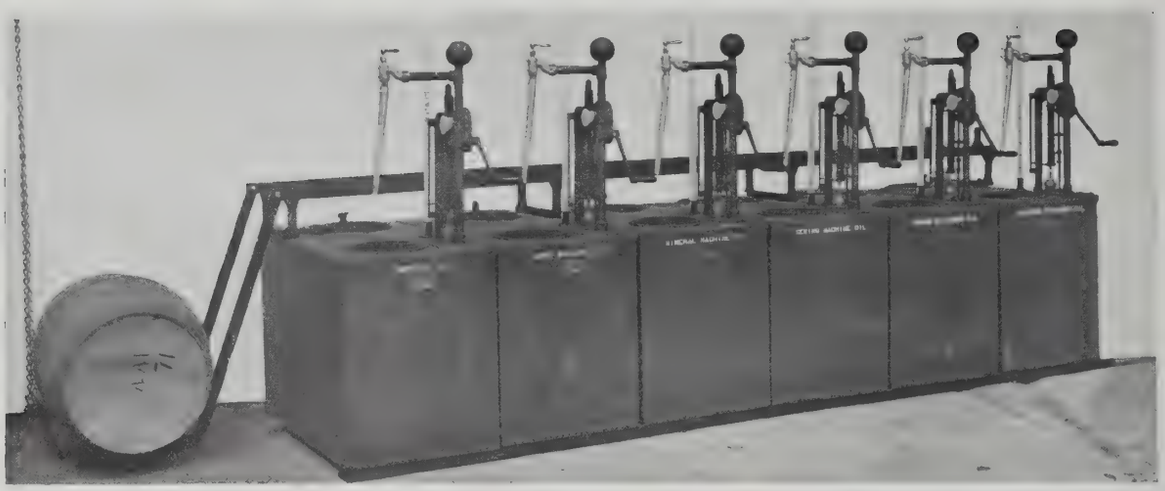


EXHIBIT OF S. F. BOWSER & CO., OF FORT WAYNE, IND.

of a battery of steel tanks, each one of which was equipped with a self-measuring pump which automatically and accurately measured a gallon, half gallon, quart or pint at a stroke, discharging the desired quantity directly into a receptacle. The tanks were made of galvanized sheet steel and had each a capacity of two barrels. The pumps were built of heavy metal, iron and brass; and the working parts—valves and cylinder—were at all times sub-

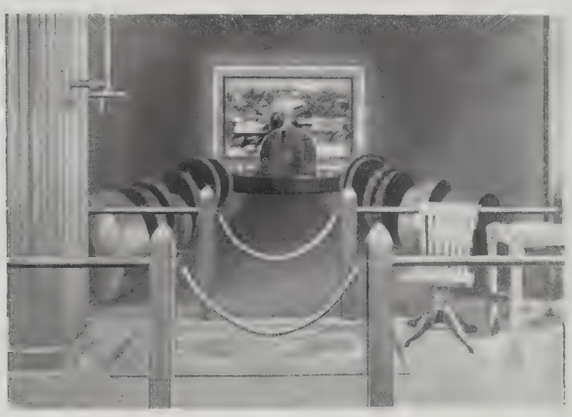


EXHIBIT OF CHAS. A. SCHEIREN & CO.
of New York, N. Y.

merged in the liquid. Varnish, therefore, can be measured as easily as kerosene. In addition to the device for gauging the quantity delivered at each stroke of the pump, there was an automatic register which gave the sum of the liquid drawn from a barrel. A gold medal was awarded to the Company for the utility of their exhibit, which was plainly economical and cleanly. No liquid could be lost by leakage nor was there a possibility of over measuring or slopping when this system is used.

The exhibit of **C. A. Scheiren & Company** was installed in a booth built on the lines of a camera, the walls and sides merging and the rear forming the frame of a picture which represented a lake from which water fell, drenching a row of " Duxbak " belting. The camera arrangement was effected by draping black cloth artistically on the walls of the booth, and the dense shade threw the brilliantly lighted picture into bold relief. The roll which appears in the background of the picture was forty-two inches high. This will give an idea of the size of the display. Behind the plate glass on which the lake was painted were one hundred and forty-eight electric lights. The demonstration of the waterproof character of the belting was conclusive. Not only was the belt wet in transit, but to the depth of eight inches the lower part of the coil rested continuously in the water every day. At night the leather proved flexible. Illustrating not only the waterproof characteristics of the leather but also the binder, water was allowed to play on the unrolled coil at the end of a lap, and the belt stood this test with no apparent loss of strength. The gold medal awarded by the Jury was in recognition of superior waterproofing and general strength.

The fine exhibit of **Vickers Sons and Maxim Company,** manufacturers of ordnance and equipment, received a gold medal. Their exhibit included a six-pounder semi-automatic gun on a naval mounting, a seventy-five millimeter automatic mountain equipment with pack saddles, a thirty-seven millimeter automatic gun with a naval mounting, a rifle caliber Maxim automatic gun and pack saddles, a Vickers light automatic gun mounted on a tripod, a great variety of cartridges and shells and a museum of small models showing breech



EXHIBIT OF VICKERS SONS & MAXIM, LONDON, ENGLAND

and other mechanisms for field guns. The largest single piece was a six-pounder semi-automatic gun which weighed slightly more than a ton.

The **Hyatt Roller Bearing Company** of Newark, N. J., received a gold medal for their self-oiling bearers and friction minimizers. They exhibited a full line of roller bearing and anti-friction devices invented by John W. Hyatt, who also invented celluloid and a number of other useful articles. This Company's bearing is applicable to any kind of device where reduction of friction is an important factor, whether the highest speed is the chief desideratum or it is most necessary to care for the heaviest load. The bearings are extensively used on automobiles and on large trucks.

An odd and extremely artistic exhibit was made by the Moran Flexible Steam Joint Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and their various steam fitting devices were so arranged that they represented an armored cruiser, which they called "Louisville." Other steam and machine accessories were shown by the American Boiler Economy Company of Philadelphia; and there were several styles of interchangeable boiler grates exhibited by the Gibson Iron Works of Jersey City.

The Jamestown Exposition did not attract as many transportation exhibits as had been shown at some of the other great fairs, nor were the individual displays so large—yet an interesting group was gathered under this generic heading, and if to Transportation—which at the Exposition included principally if not entirely devices for land locomotion—the Department of Marine Appliances were added, the whole would have made a most dignified and worthy congeries.

In transportation the trends of invention lead toward the attainment of greater speed, additional comfort and more safety. No better illustration of the money value that is placed on time could be given than the **Pennsylvania Railroad System** afforded by the use of their space, wherein practically all that was shown related to the great work which this road was accomplishing by the extension of its lines into New York and through to Long Island by tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers. This monumental engineering feat consists of a line commencing at Harrison, New Jersey, crossing a viaduct and earth embankment, piercing Bergen Hill through rock tunnels, burrowing under the Hudson River by means of shield driven devices, wending its way through rock and earth in New York, duplicating under the East River the sub-construction of the Hudson and ending with a surface line on Long Island, where it connects with existing railroads and continues across to Ward's Island, then to Randall's Island and the mainland—all of this work being done mainly for the purpose of saving a few minutes.

A huge section of the river tunnel occupied the center of the exhibit and was a sight of the Exposition. This sample showed how each track was separated, how it was enclosed in a trough, how sidewalks were provided and electric light and power furnished. In addition to the full sized section, there was a topographical model with a white line on its face showing the path of the railroad from the entrance to the tube in New Jersey through to the exit on Long Island. Other models showed a longitudinal section illustrating the construction of the shield driven device through the twin burrows under Bergen Hill, and there was a map of the terminal passenger yard and specimens of Milford granite and Roman travertin, which are used in the station construction. A series of artistic colored drawings gave general views of the New York station, and there were photographs of the various stages of the work and of the electrical equipment of the Long Island Railway. The tunnel section was made from material taken out of stock and consisted of three complete rings of cast metal. The shell was lined with concrete and finished so that it inclosed snugly the outline of a train. On either side were foot paths for use in emergency cases. The exterior diameter of these rings was twenty-three feet; in each ring thirty inches wide there were eleven segments weighing each two thousand and sixty pounds, with a smaller or key segment at the top, weighing five hundred pounds. One and a half of the rings were lined with concrete, the other one and a half were left unlined to show the manner of bolting the metal together and the provisions for making water tight the surface where the segments of plates are joined. The topographical model was thirty-two feet long and scaled eighty-three-and-one-third feet to the inch. The character of the material through which the tunnel had to pass was indicated in an easily distinguishable manner, the details of streets and larger buildings were faithfully reproduced so that any one familiar with New York City could readily identify them.



EXHIBIT OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM

The longitudinal section of the model, made to the scale of one foot to the inch, illustrated the construction of the tunnel. The shield model, made of brass, was a reproduction of the shield used in the actual operation. The tunnels, being driven under air pressure, have a heavy concrete bulkhead with the necessary air locks through which men and material pass to the compressed air chamber between the shield and bulkhead. All material is taken to the surface through vertical shafts. Through the bulkheads were shown pipes passing. These furnished compressed air and power for the pneumatic tools, power for driving the shield and air for blowing out water which might accumulate. The model was equipped with miniature gauges to indicate air pressure, plat-

forms, gangways, gantrys and tracks. Devices illustrating how the shield was propelled and guided were exhibited.

The model of the tunnels under Bergen Hill was made to the scale of two feet to the inch and showed that at every four hundred feet the twin devices are connected by cross passages which are closed with iron doors so as to preserve the integrity of each tunnel and not impair ventilation. In the tunnel are steps from the track up to the sidewalk and at frequent intervals ditches for the refuge of workmen, should a train approach while they are engaged. The map of the great terminal passenger yard on Long Island was worthy of careful study. It was drawn to a scale of two hundred feet to the inch and among its unique features was a provision for running all trains around a loop, pulling them into the coach cleaning yard at one end and allowing them to depart from the other, thus turning an entire train and avoiding the necessity of switching baggage cars and sleepers to the opposite ends of trains or the turning of cars separately. For the arrangement of tracks on different levels, there were provisions for cross-over movements without grade crossings, eliminating interference with high speed traffic by reason of switching movements. The Pennsylvania System received a gold medal for the admirable, effective and artistic installation of their exhibit and another for their wonderful display of devices dealing with present railroad development.

The largest exhibit in the Palace of Transportation was an entire train installed by the **Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.** This was a reproduction of their famous " Fast Flying Virginian," with its graceful and powerful engines and its orange colored palace cars. Its immense size and distinctive color attracted the attention of all visitors to the building. The cars were of the Pullman type and the interiors differed in no respect from the usual parlor, dining, buffet and sleeper coaches made by that Company. As a whole, the train illustrated a very high development of luxurious traveling equipment and received a gold medal.

A large area in the Transportation Section was occupied by the **Norfolk & Western Railway,** which utilized the space to exhibit the various transportation appliances manufactured along the line of its road. These consisted principally of heavy wagons for logging or trucking purposes and lumber carriages. Some lighter wagons were displayed and the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company exhibited a number of photographs illustrating contracts executed by that concern.



EXHIBIT OF THE CAMBRIA STEEL CO.
of Johnstown, Pa.

The **Cambria Steel Company** of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for steel cars. Three of these were exhibited. The first was a standard Pennsylvania "G. L. A." hopper car, the general dimensions of which were thirty feet five inches inside length and an inside width of nine feet six inches. The car had a capacity of one hundred thousand pounds and its light weight was thirty-eight thousand, four hundred pounds. The second, a slightly heavier car, was the standard Pennsylvania "G. S. D.," having an inside length of thirty-eight feet, two and a half inches with a length over sills of forty feet. The inside width was nine feet, three and a half inches and the width



EXHIBIT OF THE CAMBRIA STEEL CO.
of Johnstown, Pa.

over sides was nine feet, ten inches. The capacity of this car was the same as the former, but its light weight was sixteen hundred pounds greater. The other was a Cambria Steel Company billet car, having an inside length of thirty-three feet, one and a quarter inches and a length over end sills of thirty-five feet six inches. There were no doors to this car and its floor was flush. Its bearing capacity was one hundred thousand pounds. For the hauling of coal and heavy metals, these cars represented the very latest development in railroad architecture. A gold medal was awarded to them.

The **J. G. Brill Company** of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for their convertible and semi-convertible cars and for their city and inter-urban trucks. A car exhib-



TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT OF NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY



EXHIBIT OF THE J. G. BRILL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ited by this Company was one of a lot of forty-six Brill groveless post, semi-convertibles, which had recently been purchased by the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company. A full sized section of a Brill convertible was also shown, consisting of a pair of posts with sliding sashes and planers on each side, spanned by a roof. There were the usual kind of upholstered seats that are employed in this type of car. The car section received as much attention from the average visitor as did the complete car, which clearly indicated the interest of the public in a type which can be converted from an open to a closed conveyance. A complete set of trucks of the Brill patented types for city and inter-urban service was shown near the booth of the Company, which served as a reception room. These trucks covered a large amount of floor space and illustrated a number of types, including a huge high speed model capable of holding the track no matter what velocity was attained and at the same time powerful enough to carry with its mate the heaviest steam coach. This form of truck, which is used on many of the large inter-urban systems, has a record of never having been derailed except in collisions. The solid forged side frames used on all of the trucks were shown separately. This frame is a peculiarity of the Brill type. The side bar, yokes and extensions are forged in a single piece. Elliptical and helical springs of all forms and sizes had an important place in the exhibit, as also had seats and seating materials and patented specialties, including a noiseless brake hanger, platform gong, sand box and other devices.

Considerable interest was manifested in the attractively arranged commercial car exhibit made by the **Rapid Motor Vehicle Company** of Pontiac, Michigan. These gold medal winners displayed four models of sight-seeing cars and a chassis. The sight-seeing cars included a twelve-passenger Pullman with green running

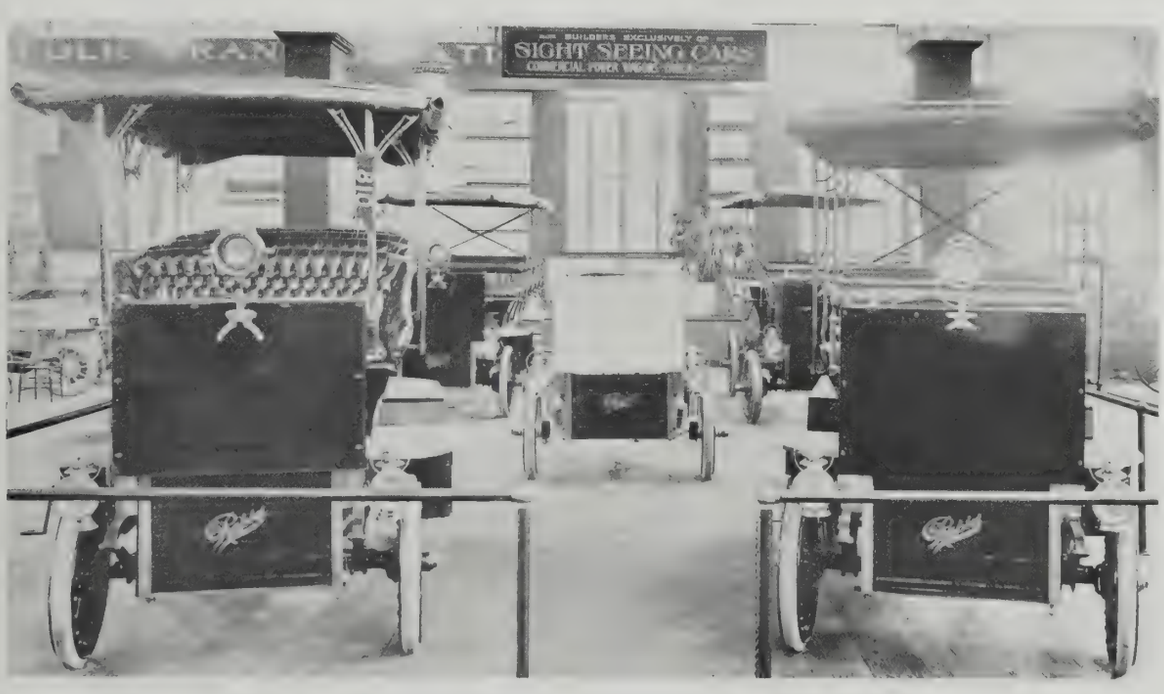


EXHIBIT OF THE RAPID MOTOR VEHICLE CO., OF PONTIAC, MICH.

gear and a deep red body, surmounted with a canopy top supported by artistically arranged brass standards and upholstered with highly finished tan leather; a hotel wagonette accommodating sixteen passengers, and two completely equipped cars of the sort employed in the regular sight-seeing service. Each of these vehicles had an acetylene searchlight. The chassis was a fine sample of the modern automobile. Its construction was remarkably simple. Its heavy frame was notably different from that of the other car vehicles. The tires were solid endless rubber and the springs of the full platform type reenforced to take care of any unusual strain that might occur. The expert in charge of this Company's display reported more inquiries concerning this freight carrier than for information concerning pleasure cars, and the intelligent interest so generally displayed tended to verify the prophecy made a few years ago, that in cities the old delivery wagons would soon be replaced by the commercial power vehicle. The Rapid Motor Vehicle Company manufactures only commercial carriages, sight-seeing cars, trucks, busses, delivery wagons, ambulances and police patrols. It, consequently, exhibited no pleasure vehicles.

The **Reo Motor Car Company** of Lansing, Michigan, exhibited a line of autos which proved to be a strong attraction. These were in charge of R. M. Owen & Company. The cars of this Company were all designed by R. E. Oods, one of the pioneer automobile inventors of the United States, and built under his personal supervision. The design of the inventor had been to produce an automobile for all kinds of use and at the same time one which could be built at a moderate cost. The machines displayed by this Company were all of the pleasure variety: an 18-20 horse power five-passenger touring car; an 18-20 gentleman's roadster, and an 8-10 horse power runabout for either two or three passengers constituted the advance models for 1908. Simplicity of construction and durability, ease of control and exceptional hill climbing and road ability were the features which the Reo exhibit aimed to demonstrate. Perhaps the most interesting features of the exhibit were the "Baby Reo," a miniature machine exactly reproducing the larger 18-20 horse power touring car, and the "Reo Number 33," the stock car which finished the 1907 Glidden Tour with a perfect score. Readers of auto news will remember that out of a field of over eighty starters this was the only two cylinder car which finished with a perfect score in a run held under adverse road conditions. It was also the lowest priced machine in the contest. Immediately after the completion of this tour, Number 33 was started on a continuous run from New York to the Jamestown Exposition, where it arrived in good condition and was placed on exhibition. It attracted considerable attention while there, and the accompanying view shows how it looked on the day of its arrival at the Exposition. A gold medal was awarded to the exhibit.



"REO CAR NO. 33" WHICH FINISHED 1907 GLIDDEN TOUR WITH A PERFECT SCORE

Studebaker Brothers Company of South Bend, Indiana, received a gold medal for their working exhibit. The various vehicles in the Studebaker exhibit were used, almost without intermission, for general service during the Exposition period; and several of the displays



AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION OF STUDEBAKER BROTHERS CO.



President Abraham Lincoln's Carriage Coach used by the Marquis de la Fayette

EXHIBIT OF STUDEBAKER BROS. CO., OF SOUTH BEND, IND.

were utilized months in advance of Opening Day. In a booth in the Transportation Building this Company exhibited the famous Lincoln and La Fayette carriages, historic vehicles which are owned by the Company. The former carriage conveyed the martyred President from the White House to the theatre where he was assassinated; the latter was used by the Marquis de la Fayette when he toured this country years after the Revolutionary War. In this booth was also displayed a Studebaker thirty horse power four cylinder gasoline automobile. A similar car was used on the Grounds by the Exposition officials. Wherever a visitor went, he was apt to be confronted by some specimen of the many Studebaker vehicles, and could see them performing the work for which they had been designed.

A "Studebaker Junior," a tiny, miniature farm wagon drawn by two goats, was used by a little news man for the delivery of papers. Studebaker dumping wagons and contractors' wagons had been used during pre-Exposition days in laying out the Grounds; and later to move and place the exhibits, Studebaker drays were employed. Their Concord side spring road wagons served as pleasure vehicles, and Studebaker sprinklers, one of which had been the first vehicle bought by the Exposition, were exclusively utilized to lay the dust.

A. Wrenn & Sons of Norfolk were the largest local exhibitors. They occupied a prominent space in the Transportation Building and displayed their buggies, runabouts, traps and surreys, together with a fine collection of harnesses. This concern which was established in 1852 by A. Wrenn for the purpose of supplying a local demand, has grown, during its half a century and more of existence, until now it manufactures annually over six thousand vehicles besides many accessories. Although the carriages exhibited at the Exposition were not numerous, the comparison for award was made not only with those present but with the best American output. Nevertheless the Norfolk firm received a gold medal.

The **Walborn & Riker Company** of Saint Paris, Ohio, attractively displayed their very comprehensive line of pleasure vehicles, proportioned to suit a wide range of requirement and shaped to please a variety of tastes. There were miniature, medium and full sized vehicles in the form of carts, traps, wicker carts, spiders, wicker phaetons, surreys, morning wagons, stanhopes, large English ralli carts and an English governess cart. Some of these, designed especially for children, might be drawn by ponies. The Jury awarded a gold medal to this Company, who had previously received at the Columbian, the Cotton States International, the



EXHIBIT OF A. WRENN & SONS, OF NORFOLK, VA.



EXHIBIT OF THE WALBORN & RIKER CO., OF ST. PARIS, O.

Pan-American and the Louisiana Purchase Expositions a similar gold medal or highest award.

The **Clyde Iron Works** received a gold medal for a working exhibit showing the McGiffert steam log loader and skidder in operation. This machine, which conveys logs from the ground into position on flat cars, is an independent portable device. Its engine being geared and connected to the transporting wheels makes it a locomotive as well as a lifting machine. The Exposition exhibit weighed about twenty-four tons. It was built of steel throughout, except the cab, the floor and the boom. The device was so constructed that the wheels might be raised and give opportunity for empty cars to be pulled under the machine into a loading position beneath the boom. The particular advantages claimed for the McGiffert loader were the locomotive attachments and the combination of skidding and loading devices together with the general simplicity of operation. The independent movement of the loader saves the expense of a locomotive which may be calculated to represent an item of from eight to fifteen dollars a day. Not being limited to side action, this loader does not require the construction or use of a second track. As exemplified at the Exposition, the operation of loading logs was very simple and inexpensive. The operating crew varied in number from three to six men, depending on the character of the material handled, while the loading capacity was in every instance large.

Its adaptability to widely varying conditions is claimed to be one of the chief points in its favor. It was shown that logs of any length or width could be handled and it was obvious that the machine could be used on any grade upon which a locomotive may travel. The loader is now being operated in the forests of Nova Scotia, the swamps of Florida, the yellow pine district of the Atlantic Coast, the hardwood forests of the Appalachian mountains, the white pine district of the Great Lakes States and among the giant trees of the far West. The experts who passed upon its merits awarded a gold medal to the Clyde Iron Works for a thoroughly practical Steam Loader and Skidder.



McGIFFERT LOG LOADER, EXHIBITED BY CLYDE IRON WORKS, DULUTH, MINN.



EXHIBIT OF NATIONAL METER CO.

At the Exposition Pump House there were four fifty-horse-power Nash Gasoline engines, direct-connected to the Goulds triplex pumps. The arrangement of the pump plant made it an attractive exhibit. The engines were the vertical three-cylinder type with cranks and main bearings operated in oil. The cranks were accessible through large doors held in place by hand screws and the valve operating mechanism was directly under the eye of the attendant. These engines were exhibited by the **National Meter Company** of New York, who received a gold medal for their gas engines and their water meters. They maintained an extremely attractive exhibit in the Machinery and Transportation Building and lighted it electrically with a dynamo operated by a Nash engine. It was the only exhibit in that building which was lighted independently. The booth was a perfect blaze of light, eighteen thousand candle power being used. Four flaming arc lights and one hundred and twenty-five frosted incandescent lamps were distributed over the exhibit in the shape of signs and arches. An attractive pink Tennessee marble switchboard indicated the amount of current supplied by the engine, and the steady flow of electricity was attested by the absence of flicker or variation of the lights. Water meters displayed by the Company were of various patterns, each of which was designed to suit a different condition. The Crown and Empire are better adapted for general service conditions, and serve as correct gauges, whether the pressure is high or low or the water muddy or clear. The Nash is a disc type, which is used extensively on account of its low cost. It is a simple and accurate measurer, and where a disc meter can be used it has many advantages. The Gem meter is utilized where large flows are required, such as in locomotive stand pipes or for fire service in buildings, and for elevators, water columns or water carts. The Premier is adapted for still larger measurement, and is utilized to measure the entire water supply of a city.

In the exhibit were meters with glass tops, worked under ordinary water pressure, showing clearly the operation of the different devices. An Empire meter was also used to indicate the measurement of very fine streams. At the fountain there was one of these meters with a large dial which indicated clearly the measurement of a stream that was as small as the finest cambric needle. In a show case were the numerous parts of the various meters, affording the visitor a comprehensive idea of the parts that enter into the construction of these high grade instruments. To the side and at the rear of the exhibit were meters of various makes arranged in columns from one and a half inches to twelve inches in size—and in the center of the exhibit was a fountain into which was jetted streams of water, the streams being measured by the meters.



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EXPOSITION PUMP HOUSE AND RESERVOIR

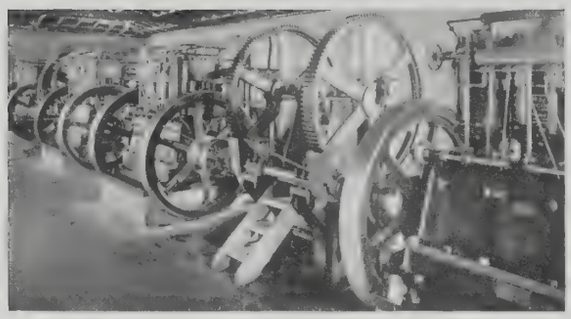


EXHIBIT OF GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO.
of New York City.

The splendid exhibit of the **Goulds Manufacturing Company,** to which a gold medal was awarded, consisted of the pumps used at the Jamestown Exposition water works. This Company—which built the first power pump ever made in the United States, the one that is still running at the water works at San Antonio, Texas—was organized in 1842 and has been making pumps continuously ever since. The pumps in use were the Goulds Figure 1348 eleven by fourteen double acting triplex piston pumps, driven by four gas engines. The guaranteed delivery was two thousand, five hundred and sixty gallons per minute against a

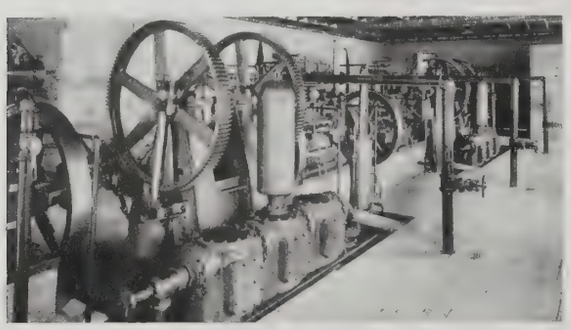
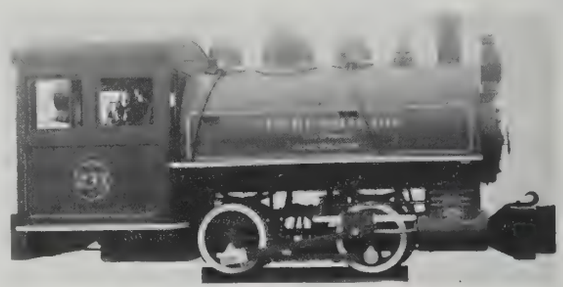


EXHIBIT OF GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO.

pressure of one hundred pounds, and at the far mains the pressure was warranted to be one hundred pounds to the inch. Frequent tests during the Exposition period disclosed the constancy of this force. The pump house was one of the sights of the Exposition and was visited by practically every municipal committee that attended the Fair. The success of the Fire Department could not have been so great had this thoroughly equipped pump station been lacking in any important particular.

The American Locomotive Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works exhibited locomotives of the very latest designs, incorporating the special ideas developed by each concern. Neither of these displays was in the Transportation Building. At the southeastern border of Lee's Parade, to the right of the Main Entrance to the Exposition, a building was occupied by each of these Companies, and each utilized a large outside space.

The exhibit of the **American Locomotive Company** covered a site measuring one hundred and fifty by two hundred and fifty feet. In the center was located the main building, two stories in height and flanked on either side with long open sheds in which several splendid locomotives were exhibited. This space had



"DINKEY" LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBITED BY AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

the appearance of an artistic railroad station, having fine grass lawns dotted with flowers, trees and shrubbery. The Company's office was located on the ground floor of the main building, and was decorated with photographs of locomotives built for different roads. A gold medal was awarded to the Company for its locomotives and a similar award for the artistic installation of the exhibit. One of the giants on exhibition was a consolidation type freight engine, built for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which had a total weight on driving wheels of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred pounds and a total weight of engine and tender amounting to three hun-



LOCOMOTIVE EXHIBITED BY AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

dred and thirty-two thousand and sixty pounds. A locomotive made for the Southern Railway



EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO., OF NEW YORK



EXHIBIT OF ATLANTIC EQUIPMENT CO.
of New York

was still larger, having a weight on drivers of one hundred and eighty thousand, six hundred pounds and a total weight of engine and tender, in working order, of three hundred and forty-four thousand, four hundred pounds. Both of these mammoths were equipped with the Walschaert valve gear. In addition the Company showed a dinkey of the four wheel connected saddle type. This locomotive, weighing only thirty-six thousand pounds, was, owing to its form of construction, a very practical engine for the use of contractors, logging roads and industrial plants, and for all purposes where sharp curves, light rails and uneven road-beds might be encountered.

In connection with the exhibits of the American Locomotive Company, the **Atlantic Equipment Company** of New York displayed their latest improved steam shovel, and received a gold medal for it. This shovel showed a number of radical departures from older methods of construction. The hoisting was done by a direct wire rope and a single shaft, instead of by chain with from five to seven shafts. The hoisting machinery was mounted directly upon the boom, so that no guide sheaves were necessary, and the power was applied simply and in the most direct manner, with the least possible loss. The main engines were of the locomotive type with outside cylinders. The shovel was demonstrated in connection with a car elevated on a trestle representing a bank, an arrangement which gave a good idea of the lift of the bucket, which was sixteen feet two and a half inches.

The **Baldwin Locomotive Works,** which received a gold medal for locomotives, also received a like award for the admirable, effective and artistic installation of their exhibit. The building which this Company occupied was a graceful type of Spanish Mission architecture with parked surroundings. The stucco and tile building attracted the attention of the most casual visitor. An engine built for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway occupied the first track to the rear of the house. This was a balanced compound prairie type and showed the latest developments in that class of engine. Of the four cylinders, the two high pressure ones were located between the frames, and the two low pressure outside. The four pistons were connected to a second pair of driving wheels, which had cranked axles. The weight on the driving wheels was one hundred and seventy-four thousand, seven hundred pounds, and the total of engine and tender, four hundred and eighteen thousand pounds. A ten wheel locomotive, built for the Atlantic Coast



BUILDING OF THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS



BALDWIN ELECTRIC INTER-URBAN CAR

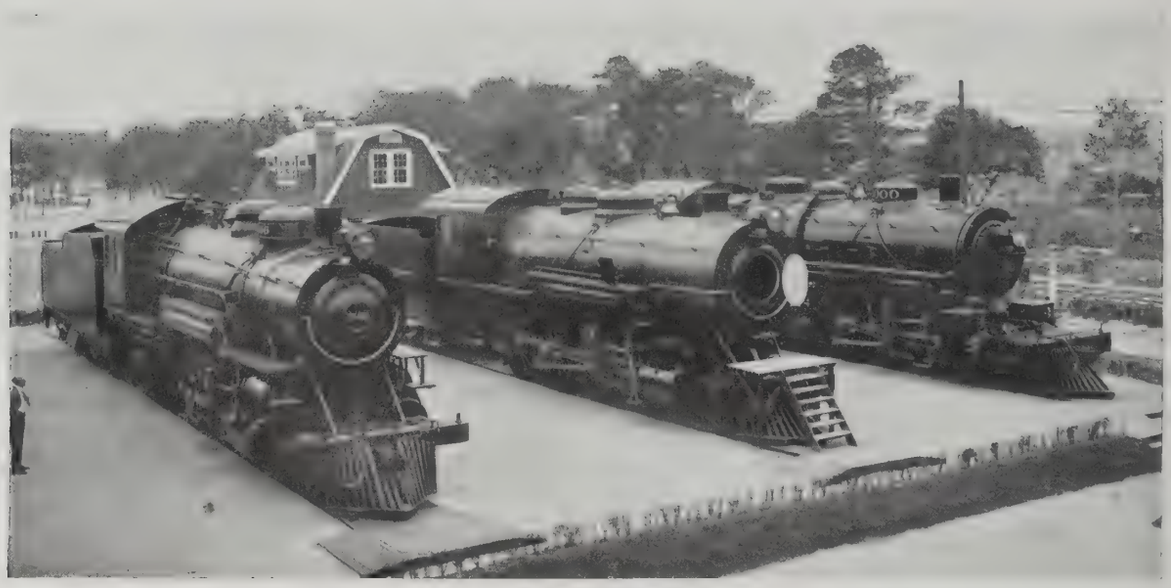


EXHIBIT OF BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

Line, represented a type which is doing excellent work in the freight and passenger service. This engine was equipped with single expansion cylinders and balanced slide valves. It weighed on its driving wheels one hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred pounds and showed a total weight for engine and tender of two hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred pounds. The largest locomotive shown at the Exposition was the huge Mallet articulated compound locomotive built for the Northern Pacific Railway. It is a type that has been used extensively in Europe and recently has been introduced into America. The driving wheels were divided into two groups, the rear being driven by high pressure and the front by low pressure cylinders. The weight of the engine reached the enormous total of three hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds, and together the engine and tender weighed five hundred and three thousand pounds. The Company showed an engine of the Pacific type built for the Southern Railway, a class of locomotive which is extensively used for heavy passenger service. This engine, which carries on its three pairs of driving wheels one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, four hundred and sixty pounds, has a four wheeled leading truck and a two wheeled trailing truck, an arrangement which gives a flexible wheel base with ample weight on the driving wheels and a boiler with a large amount of grate area and heating surface. A huge consolidation type of locomotive with smoke box super heater was shown. This latter device attracted much studious investigation. The super heater, which is installed entirely within the smoke box, utilized only waste gases for super heating purposes. With this arrangement the full heating surface of the boiler is retained. Practically no change in the boiler construction is required in order to accommodate the device, which consists of two upper drums connected by a steam pipe cone and two lower drums which communicate with the " live " steam passage in the cylinder saddle. Each upper drum is connected with a corresponding lower drum by curved tubes. The drums are so partitioned

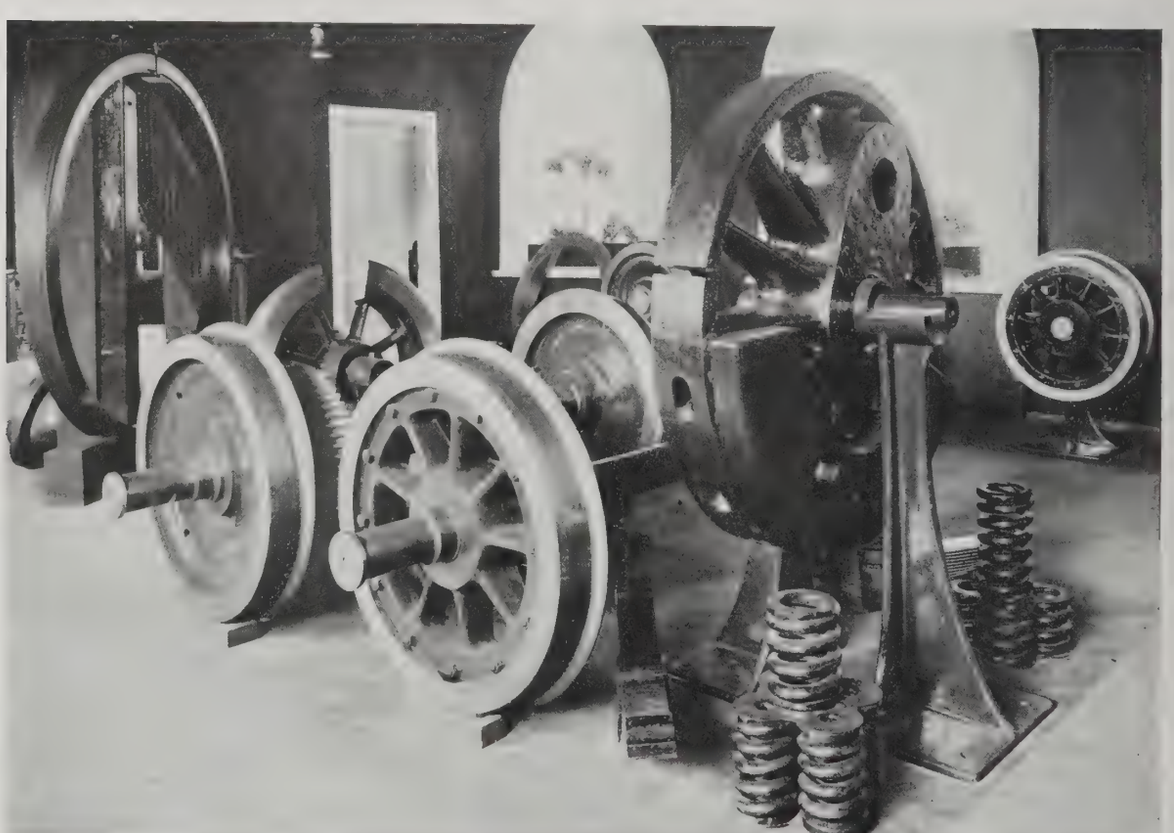


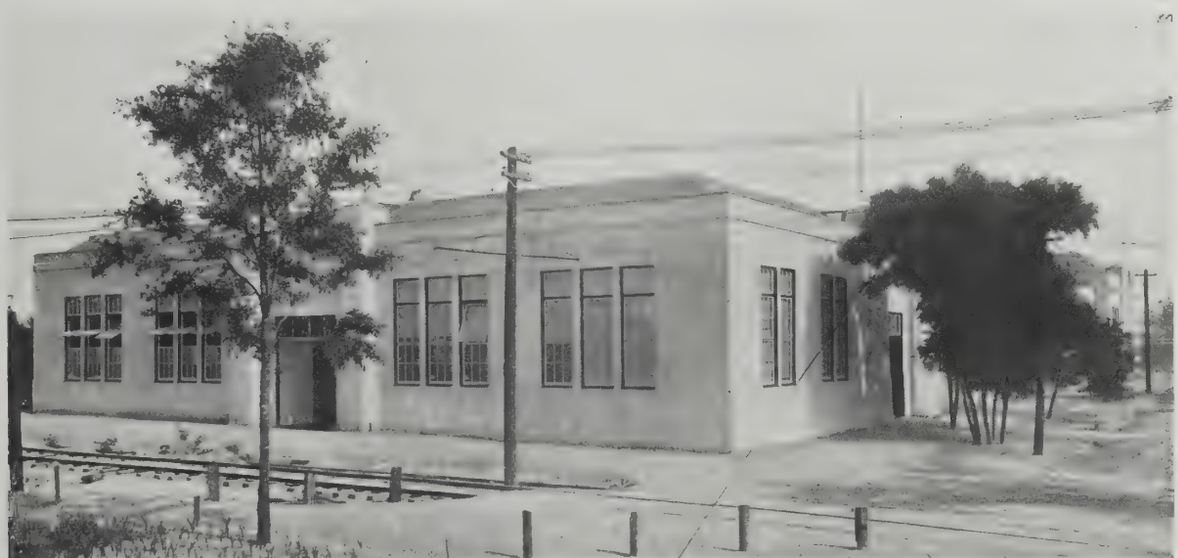
EXHIBIT OF STANDARD STEEL WORKS

that the steam passes successively through different groups of tubes from the dry pipe to the cylinders, and the heat stored in the waste gases is thus utilized for super heating. This was the heaviest consolidation type locomotive that had ever been built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Several mine locomotives of the electric type were included in the exhibit, and a large electric locomotive for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad proved an interesting feature of the display. Suburban conditions in metropolitan districts are making it more and more desirable that railroads change their motive power from steam to electricity; and this locomotive was especially designed for heavy passenger service near New York. Other elements of this exhibit were motor trucks, special colliery engines and electric trailer trucks.

The **Standard Steel Works** received a gold medal for their comprehensive exhibit of steel wheels, tires, rings, pipes, flanges, forgings, castings and springs. They exhibited one seventy-two inch driving tire three and a quarter inches thick, curved for double lipped and retaining rings; one three-quarter inch wheel tire of the bolted type and one thirty-three inch wheel tire of the double lip type. The process by which these tires are made is the same which won for this Company the gold medal at the Columbian Exposition. They showed one thirty-four inch iron spoke center steel tire, another thirty-six inch of the same pattern and one thirty-six inch iron plate center steel tire. These wheels were simple in design and construction and the tires could be changed readily at any railway machine shop. They also showed some solid rolled steel wheel of a new design especially adapted for service in which the chilled cast iron wheel with steel tire has been used. There were a number of thirty-four inch solid rolled steel wheels mounted on a five-inch motor axle for use under heavy electric cars. In the way of other fixtures and devices, the exhibit was extremely comprehensive, including driving boxes and wheels and a great variety of springs.

POWER, FUEL AND ALCOHOL

Under the direction of Professor Joseph A. Holmes, Chief of the Technological Branch of the United States Geological Survey and Director of Power of the Jamestown Exposition, the Government conducted a plant for testing the fuel and the structural materials of the South and East. The law under which the plant was operated, provided for experiments, not merely to determine relative efficiencies, but as well to increase the efficiency of fuel and thus prevent waste. While specifically the tests of structural materials were limited to those employed by the United States Government with its great engineering works, this offers a wide field, for Government building is of practically every conceivable nature.

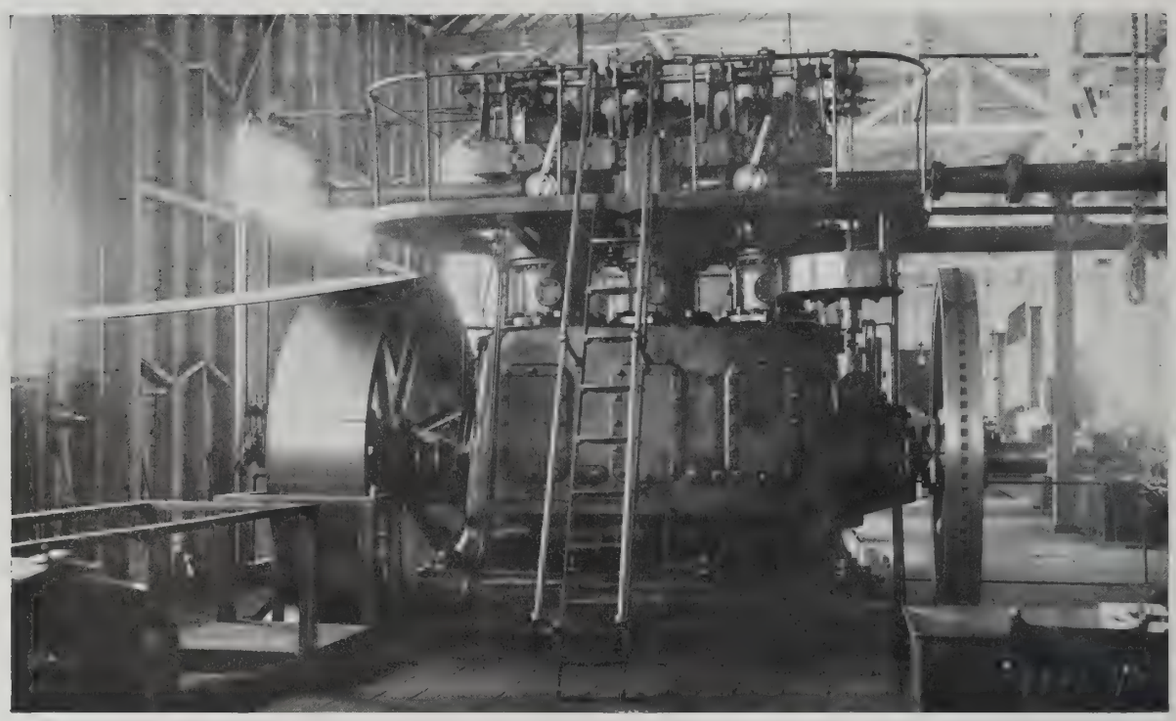


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THE POWER, FUEL AND ALCOHOL BUILDING

Perhaps the most serious economic problem that confronts the country is how best to conserve the fuel supply. It has been shown by recognized authorities that if consumption increases at the present enormous annual ratio all known beds of coal in the United States will be exhausted before another century has passed. The United States Government has recognized the magnitude of the problem and what this means to the people of the country; and the energies of Government experts are set to the task of demonstrating just how fuel may be burned without unnecessary waste. Manufacturers realize that the prosperity of a country depends upon its having cheap fuel and know that nothing can be at the same time cheap and scarce. In consequence, great industrial corporations are co-operating with the Federal Powers. H. M. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the Technologic Branch of the Geological Survey, was the assistant of Professor Holmes, and the plant proper was under the immediate charge of J. C. Roberts of New York, who supervised its erection and remained as manager until operations were discontinued after the close of the Exposition. These exhaustive tests that were conducted by the Government induced a comprehensive display of gas, gasoline and alcohol engines. The improvements on all of these, especially in the latter class, were marvelous. Some of the engines were so constructed that with slight changes they would consume gasoline, kerosene, gas or alcohol.

The work of the chemical and physical sections of the Technological Branch was under the direction of Professor N. W. Lord of Ohio as chief chemist, and the purpose of this endeavor was to assist fuel experts in determining the character and the comparative values of various coals. Primarily, these analyses were made in order that the Government, particularly the Navy Department, should have exact information regarding the composition of coals taken from all the fields in the United States, but the research work accomplished at the Exposition plant would necessarily prove

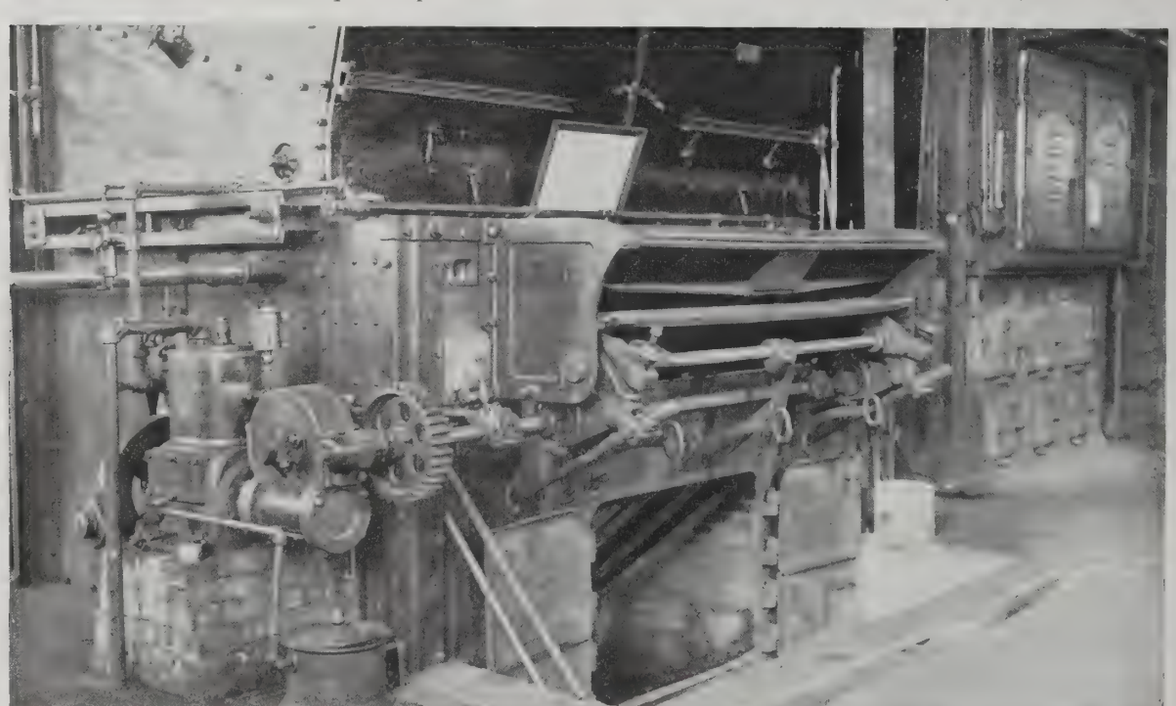


235 HORSE POWER GAS ENGINE FOR TESTS IN THE ECONOMY OF FUEL USE

valuable, not only to the purchasing agents of the Government, but to engineers throughout the country, and chemical analyses of coal samples will aid manufacturers, wherever situated, to economize in the purchase of fuel, since the results show the various places that produce coal best suited for specific purposes.

At the Exposition as elsewhere, the Government found that one of the most efficient means of conserving the fuel supply was by the use of the gas engine. At the plant which was operated in St. Louis, it was shown that the gas producer engine was capable of generating two and one-half to three times as much power from a given weight of coal as could have been obtained under an ordinary steam boiler. The differences were even more striking at the Exposition plant. A big two hundred and thirty-five horse power gas engine was operated almost continuously during the Exposition period with results that were almost astounding. While the data had not been compiled up to the time of the closing of the Exposition, it may be said that a brake horse power per hour was developed on the gas engine on less than a pound of coal. When it is realized that a steam engine takes from two and one-half pounds of coal to five pounds to obtain the same power, the immense saving of coal can be appreciated. At St. Louis the experts figured a saving of five thousand dollars a year in fuel for a six hundred horse power gas engine over a steam engine of like energy. This estimate must be recast to compare with the latest achievements of the gas engine at the Norfolk plant. Hundreds of practical engineers, many of them representing large power plants, visited the Exposition for the sole purpose of watching the performance of these machines. The Gas Producer section was under the direction of Robert Heywood Fernald, professor of mechanical engineering in Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

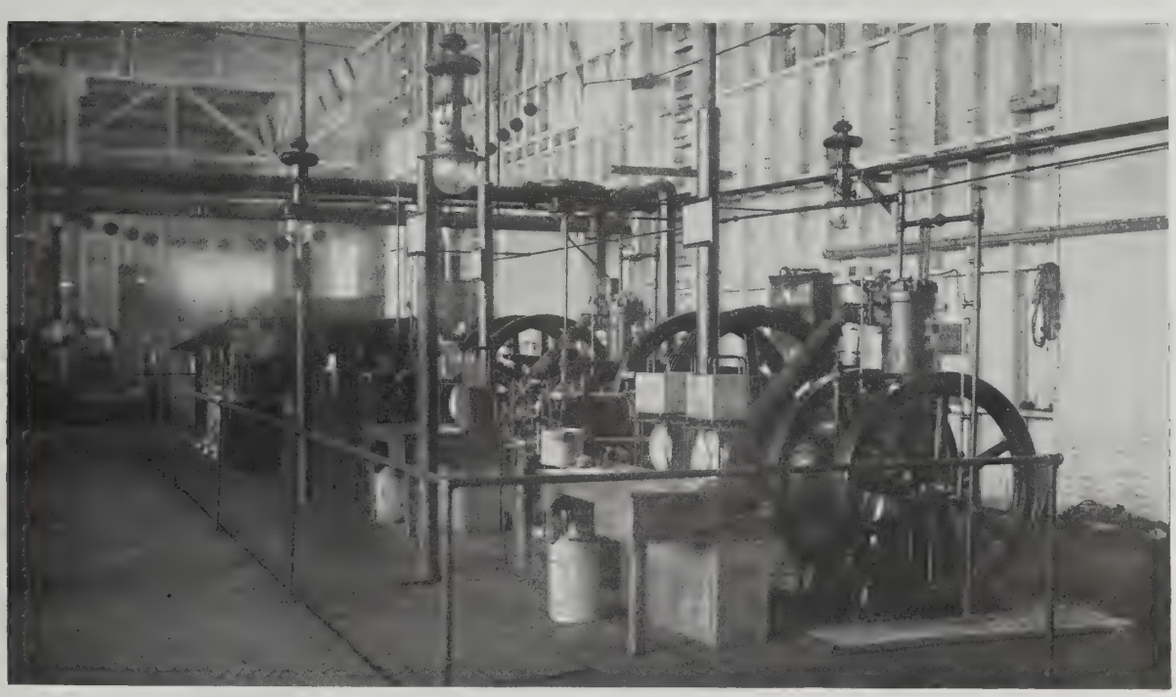
The tests of coal briquetting were important in relation to the conservation of fuel. " Briquette " is the name given to a form of fuel prepared chiefly from slack or waste bituminous coal or anthracite culm (waste) mixed with



MECHANICAL STOKER USED IN TESTS OF COAL UNDER BOILERS

a binding material such as water gas pitch, the mixture being compressed into compact masses or blocks of sizes and shapes suitable for use as fuel. Two briquetting machines were operated at the plant under the immediate direction of Charles T. Malcolmson, of St. Louis, Missouri, engineer in charge. More than a thousand tons of coal were turned into briquettes, several hundred tons going to the United States Navy for a complete and thorough testing of this fuel. Up to the close of the Exposition, one test of the briquettes had been made on a torpedo boat, with the result that three tons of the new fuel made twenty-five per cent. more steam than three and a quarter tons of coal. These tests are to be continued by the Navy and by the railroads running into Norfolk. The results of the briquette investigations at St. Louis and also at Norfolk showed that for use under boilers requiring forced draft—such as locomotive boilers—the briquetting of fuel so increases its efficiency as to render almost negligible the cost of making the briquettes. The tests on naval vessels may demonstrate that, when used with the modern boilers of warships, they will afford a uniform high temperature and a more even and constant draft, consequently an increased efficiency. If the briquettes prove conclusively the merits they seem to have, millions of tons of waste coal, now considered worthless, will be turned into valuable fuel. In addition to the briquetting of coal, two carloads of peat from the Dismal Swamp were made into briquettes and burned in the gas producer. The results will be carefully computed later by the Government experts and then given to the country. It is known that the peat furnished a richer gas in the gas producer than the coal, but it required several tons of peat to make as much gas as a ton of coal would have yielded. It is thought, however, that the results will generally encourage the peat industry in parts of the country where coal is not readily available and especially encourage the use of peat in gas producer plants.

L. P. Breckenridge, of Urbana, Illinois, the engineer in charge of the steam engineering section of the University of Illinois, and professor of mechanical engineering in the same institution, conducted a series of tests to determine the efficiency of fuel under boilers. Although the experiments were made principally to determine the amount of waste in firing boiler furnaces and to devise methods of preventing such loss in the future, the results tend to show that the stationary boilers should do not less than ten times as much work per unit of heating surface as is now the rule and might be made to do twenty times the quantity. The tests at the Exposition were conducted on three modern boilers, two of which were of the water-tube type of two hundred and thirty-five horse power, while the third was a two hundred and fifty horse power semi-marine boiler. The furnaces were of three distinct types—one, hand-fired with special fire brick combustion chamber and automatic air-chamber admission, the second, a mechanical stoker of the underfeed type, and the third a mechanical stoker of the overfeed type—so that each coal was tested by different modes of combustion in the effort to determine its highest possible efficiency. While the results in general may not be published by the Government for some months, a number of very valuable results showed immediately in the tests. The hand-fired furnace, which was rebaffled so as to cause the hot gases to travel nearly twice as far among the water tubes, showed that when the boiler was driven at one hundred and seventy-five per cent. of its rated capacity, the over-all efficiency from coal to steam was still higher than it formerly had been when driven at only one hundred per cent. of its rating.



ENGINES ON WHICH THE TESTS WERE MADE AS TO THE RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF GASOLINE AND DENATURED ALCOHOL AS POWER PRODUCERS

An encouraging part of these tests was the effort to burn smokelessly the coal in these furnaces. D. T. Randall, of Chicago, had charge of the smoke abatement tests, and the readings taken show that it is practicable to operate a big plant without the nuisance of heavy black smoke. With more than seven hundred horse power on the boilers, there was very little smoke emitted from the stacks—a feat which many manufacturers and owners of power plants had declared could not be done. When the results of these experiments are made public, undoubtedly they will be of much importance, not only to the Government, but also to the entire commercial interests of the country. Altogether in the Government plant there was over one thousand horse power; yet the plant was conducted in such a manner that its smoke might never be considered in the light of a



TEST OF A RETAINED LOAD ON REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS

nuisance. Exposition visitors could hardly believe that the plant was operating until they visited it and saw the actual conditions.

Tests of the relative efficiency of denatured alcohol, gasoline and kerosene as power producers were under the direction of R. M. Strong, engineer in charge of the work at the plant. These tests, while to a certain extent disappointing, corrected a popular misconception regarding the efficiency of alcohol. After experimenting for two months, the experts found that on gasoline engines it required one and one half gallons of alcohol to do the same work as a gallon of gasoline. With alcohol at that time selling at more than twice as much as gasoline, it did not look encouraging for alcohol. Later a number of tests were made on specially constructed alcohol engines and on these it took but one and one-eighth gallons of alcohol to do the same work as a gallon of gasoline. This of course was more favorable to alcohol, but the consensus of opinion when the plant ceased operations was that alcohol must be sold much cheaper before it comes into general use as a power. The experts praised alcohol as a fuel because of its cleanliness, the less wear on the engine, its odorless condition and the fact that it is not nearly as dangerous as gasoline. It was predicted that it will be used quite generally within a few years on small river craft such as launches and yachts and may be used extensively in automobiles, especially when there is a further reduction in price.

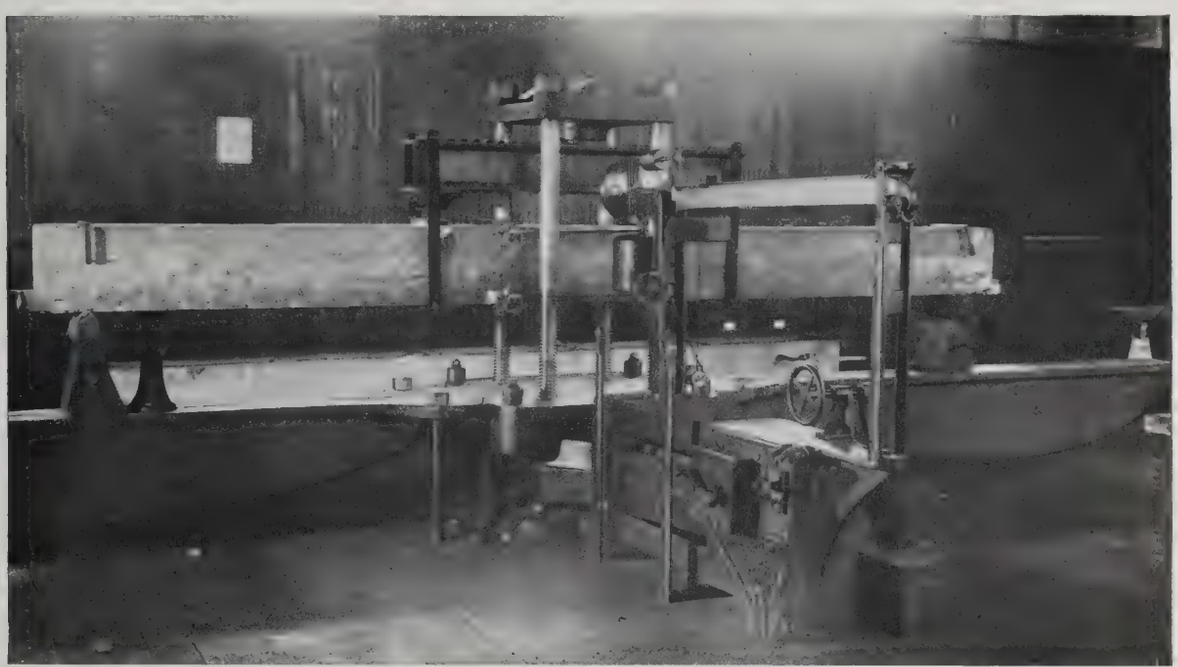
At the Government testing plant considerable space was allotted to the testing of concrete and reinforced concrete, the work being under the general direction of Richard L. Humphrey of Philadelphia, engineer in charge. Thousands of interested visitors watched the powerful ma-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE STRUCTURAL MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY AT THE PLANT, REINFORCED CONCRETE UNDER TEST

chines at the plant, testing the reinforced concrete beams. The results obtained should be of importance to the United States not only on account of the vast sums that are spent by the Government each year for structural materials, but as aids in solving the great engineering problems that are involved in the great Federal constructions such as the Isthmian Canal and the various projects of the United States Reclamation Service. At the Exposition a number of valuable studies were made on the effect of a retained load on the concrete beams and also of repetitive loading. The results of these tests have not yet been computed, but later will be issued by the Government. The tests at the plant were conducted in co-operation with the work of the Geological Survey at St. Louis, where the Government has a complete laboratory. The rapidly increasing use of concrete as a building material made this exhibit one of the most popular in the plant.

In the building known as the Power, Fuel and Alcohol Building, there was a special alcohol exhibit, the following account of which was prepared by Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D., the Superintendent:



THE TESTING OF A REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM

The special alcohol exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition was designed to be both commemorative and educational, and to emphasize the addition to our resources, under protection of law, of an additional source of energy to be utilized in our industries, and in contributing to the comfort and convenience of domestic life.

Alcohol and alcoholic liquors have long been obtained by the fermentation and distillation of the juices of fruits, such as the grape, the apple and the pear; or of starch, as found in barley, rye, corn and other grains, or in tubers, such as potatoes; or of sugar as found in molasses, but it is only quite recently that the chemist has shown that cellulose, or the woody fiber, which constitutes the chief part of the structure of all vegetation, can also be converted into alcohol identical with that produced from grain by exposure to the action of acids, or other hydrolizing agents, before fermentation and distillation. As a consequence of this discovery modern chemistry has demonstrated that so long as the sun shines and any form of vegetation grows on this earth alcohol may be produced here.

Pure alcohol is a colorless liquid, with an agreeable ethereal odor. It boils at one hundred and seventy-three degrees F., or thirty-nine degrees below the boiling of water, and even gives off vapors at the ordinary temperature, which are conbustible, and form with air explosive mixtures. Alcohol burns with a non-luminous flame producing much heat. Chemistry has shown that alcohol may be used as the source from which to obtain many substances of great value to man, such as ether, chloroform, chloral, ethyl chloride, a large number of dyestuffs, and many valuable remedial agents. It is an excellent solvent for many natural products, and for this reason is used in the manufacture of varnishes, fulminate of mercury, collodion, pyroxylin plastics, like celluloid, and smokeless powder, and in the extraction of alkaloids from their sources in plants. When diluted, alcohol if taken into the human system produces exhilaration and, in quantity, intoxication. This physiological effect was the first among the many properties of alcohol to be observed by man and alcoholic beverages became so widely used, and with such evil results that publicists of all nations have found it necessary to subject distilled liquors to heavy taxation in order to restrict their use as beverages, this tax being gauged by the alcoholic contents of the liquor. Thus in the United States there is an Internal Revenue Tax of one dollar and ten cents levied on every proof gallon of distilled spirits, meaning by the term "proof spirits" a liquid containing one half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Although man power and animal power have always been used in agriculture, and other industries, and in transportation, civilization has resulted from the subjugation and utilization by man of the other sources of energy resident in nature. Thus quite early water power and wind power were made to do useful work and, within comparatively recent time, fuels in the form of wood, coal, oil and natural gas, but this very development in manufacture and transportation, which the use of fuels has made possible, has proceeded with such rapid acceleration that our natural sources of supply are being drawn upon at a rate that must lead within a relatively short time to their exhaustion, or at least to such a cost for winning the fuels as will greatly restrict their use, and this condition will evidently, and unfortunately, be first reached by those most advanced nations that are the largest users of fuels.

Fortunately at this juncture two important factors are brought to our attention. First the invention of internal combustion engines and gas turbines, in which combustible gases and vapors may be used to do work and give a more efficient result than fuel used in any other way has been made to give. And second that alcohol, which may be obtained cheaply wherever vegetation grows, can be efficiently used in these devices. Impressed by these facts, publicists have been for some time advocating the exemption from taxation of alcohol for use in the arts and manufactures, in order to stimulate invention; to familiarize the people with its use; and to conserve our remaining supplies of other fuels. Through some ten years of advocacy of these views the manufacturers and especially the farmers of this country, in their organized granges, became convinced of the soundness of this public policy, and they presented the matter to the Congress so convincingly that on June 7, 1906, an act was passed making alcohol, for use in the arts and manufactures, tax-free, after it had been mixed with substances which would render it unfit for use as a beverage, or, as it is popularly termed, denatured. The Special Alcohol Exhibit of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition was designed to commemorate the passage of this Act of Congress, not because it was believed that immediate important economic results would flow from it, but because it was an example of broad, sagacious, far-sighted and sound legislation, which looked beyond the immediate present and provided for the future of our nation.

For the purposes of the Exhibit, the Jamestown Exposition Company erected an admirably planned building to be used in conjunction with the Fuel Testing Plant of the U. S. Geological Survey, since both of these organizations had in view the same purpose, namely, the determination of the most efficient means for the utilization and conservation of our fuels and they were thus enabled to work most harmoniously toward a common end.

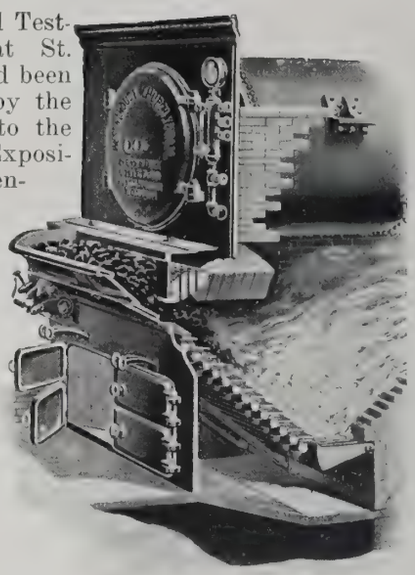
In spite of the fact that departmental interpretation of the Act of June 7, 1906, discouraged manufacturers, who had contemplated producing chemicals and textiles by means of free alcohol, and farmers, who had expected to operate agricultural stills, and necessitated further legislation; that most of the appliances and exhibits had to be sought in European countries which had anticipated us by some years in this beneficent legislation; and that the exhibit was determined on quite late, nevertheless exhibits were obtained from upwards of twenty-five different exhibitors, some fifteen of which were German firms, who, thanks to the efficient aid of Commissioner Charles Le Simple, sent a most interesting collective exhibit.

The exhibit comprised samples of denatured alcohol as it appears in commerce; wood alcohol and "benzine" as used to form the completely denatured alcohol, which is the general article in commerce; a large model of a by-product charcoal factory showing the method of producing the wood alcohol prescribed as a denaturant; samples of pyridine bases and other substances to be used as special denaturants in the various industries; lamps for lighting, of various forms and sizes, from the small night light and table and pendant lamps for household use to large out-of-door lamps, like electric arc lamps, ranging in power from ten to three hundred candle power each; samples of "solid" alcohol; incandescent mantles for lamps and the materials from which they are made; stoves operated by alcohol, from miniatures for travelers to large ranges for hotels, and capable of meeting all conditions of life; appliances in which alcohol heaters were adapted to heat water for bathing or for laundry use, and indicating its application to the use of manufacturers; appliances for use by surgeons and in hospitals for the sterilizing of their instruments and in various operations which are necessitated by casualties and disease; apparatus used in the inspection of alcohol by the Internal Revenue officials, and for the testing of alcoholic liquids by chemists and various other kinds of laboratory apparatus; and four different types of internal combustion engines to be actuated by alcohol together with agricultural implements to be run by these alcohol engines when the latter were in operation and not being tested; for, when the latter was the case, the engines were connected with dynamos by which to generate electricity, and it was thus demonstrated that alcohol could be used as a source of the latter form of energy and be indirectly employed for the manifold purposes to which electricity is applied. In addition to the exhibits forming the Special Alcohol Exhibit, there were scattered through the Liberal Arts, Mines and Manufactures, and other buildings on the Exposition Grounds correlated exhibits so that the student of this special topic had an opportunity, at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, to obtain a wide and comprehensive idea of the applications of alcohol in the arts and manufactures.

The engines and the machinery associated with them, were installed and tested for efficiency, by Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Chief of the Power and Alcohol Building, and his assistants, and the results will appear in the publications of the Technological Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey, thus giving a permanent value to the effort expended in organizing this department of the Exposition.

Many thanks are due the **Alcohol Utilities Company***, which not only cared for all the American exhibits, other than the engine exhibits, but also installed and maintained the collective German exhibit. This company further furnished demonstrators throughout the life of the exhibit, who were painstaking in explaining and demonstrating the various appliances, and with such success that the Special Alcohol Exhibit was visited by a larger number of those entering the Exposition Grounds than its size, relative to other exhibits, appeared to entitle it. A large percentage of these visitors gave a good deal of time to the study of the exhibit, to witnessing the demonstrations and to making notes on what had transpired. In my judgment the Special Alcohol Exhibit served so useful a purpose as to fully justify the effort and money expended in its creation.

The **Westinghouse Companies** of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for their nineteen by twenty-two, three cylinder, vertical, single acting four-hundred horse power gas engine, which had formed a part of the testing equipment of the United States Geological Survey's Fuel Testing Plant at St. Louis and had been removed by the Government to the Jamestown Exposition. The engine was the same from which the gas producer tests of the Geological Survey had been made during the past three years and was the standard vertical type, which is best adapted to high speed operation. The Westinghouse Companies did not display double acting units, which run at lower speeds. The single acting machines are built in numerous sizes, the one exhibited being largest. The medal awarded to these Companies included also the recognition of the Roney Mechanical Stoker, which formed a part of the fuel testing plant and which was used in connection with the marine boiler installed there. The stoker operated upon the rocking grate principle and presented an inclined step surface for the progressive descent of the coal from the coking chamber at the top to the ash-pit at the bottom. The stoker was automatic in every respect, except that hand work was required occasionally for trimming the fire and dumping the ashes.



Roney Mechanical Stoker, Exhibited by the Westinghouse Companies

A Westinghouse gas meter displayed by the **Pittsburgh Meter Company** also received a gold medal. Varying pressures did not seem to affect the correctness of this instrument. Being constructed entirely of metal, no gas could leak through. The meter was so arranged that it was practically impossible to tamper with it after it had once been sealed. Gas passing through the meter with a pressure of less than one one-hundredth of a pound was measured with the exact accuracy that was shown when twenty pounds pressure was applied.

Another device which had been transferred from St. Louis to the Jamestown Exposition, a **Renfrow Briquette Machine,** constituted a "live" exhibit throughout the Exposition period. It had been successfully operated in the United States Geological Survey's coal testing plant for more than a year. The press, which weighed about thirty tons, excluding accessories, produced five tons of bricks each hour—a single brick weighing about half a pound, the weight varying according to the coal used, the size being constant. Semi-anthracite and semi-bituminous coals, which are sharp in grain or texture, as well as the bituminous coals, which contain a fair percentage of pitch, were most easily treated by the system, anthracite dust and slack requiring a special process of mixing. The briquettes, three inches in diameter and two inches in height, were produced at the rate of thirty-four to each stroke of the machine. The maximum capacity—running at twenty revolutions a minute—showed a daily yield considerably beyond five tons, but that weight was the constant output at the Exposition. While the operation of a briquette ma-

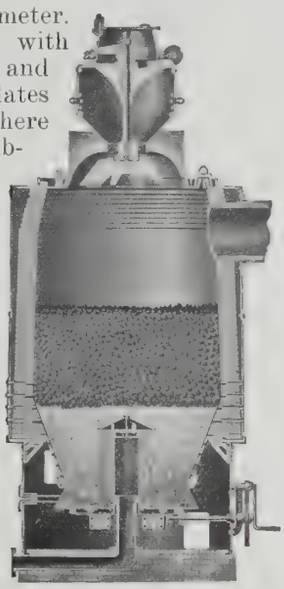
* This Company received a gold medal, but were either unwilling or unable to prepare any account of their exhibit.—Ed.



RENFROW BRIQUETTE MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY THE RENFROW BRIQUETTE MACHINE CO., OF ST. LOUIS

chine requires some scientific training, practice demonstrated that common gas-house or coal-tar pitch made a good binder for ninety per cent. of the various sorts of coal, and though the relative ease with which the different coals may be briquetted depends somewhat on their chemical composition, experience showed quickly the correct proportion of binding materials necessary to secure the best results. The Renfrow machine received a gold medal. It is an improvement on foreign devices for making coalettes. All of the imported processes produce cubes twenty pounds in weight, unsatisfactory in size and difficult to handle without breaking, but, working along parallel lines, the Government and this Company have been developing a commercial machine for several years and the adoption of the present press by the Government in place of the foreign machines which previously had been used at the Fuel Testing Plant concluded the Government's investigation of the subject and seems to have proved that the experts of the Geological Survey are practically satisfied with the devices they are now using.

R. D. Wood & Company of Philadelphia received a gold medal for their exhibit, which was made in connection with Fuel Testing. They showed in actual operation two revolving ash table gas producers of seven inches inside diameter. These were arranged with water sealed bottoms and had water cooled top plates with hand feeds. There were preliminary scrubbers with a water spray and a wet coke-filled scrubber, a tar extractor and a gas holder of four thousand cubic feet capacity. As illustrated at the Exposition, the gas passed from the preliminary scrubber, where it was partially cooled and much tarry matter removed, to a secondary scrubber, where the operation was continued and finally completed in the combined rotary scrubber and tar extractor. From this last apparatus it passed into



EX. R. D. WOOD & CO. of Philadelphia



A CARLOAD OF BRIQUETTES AND COAL TO BE SENT TO THE NAVY FOR TESTING PURPOSES

the gas holder for withdrawal to the engine. The tar extractor thoroughly cleaned the gas by the centrifugal action of an especially designed machine revolving at high speed and provided with water jets of suitable direction and pressure. At the Exposition, the gas was delivered directly to the Wood machines. The especial merit of a soft coal power plant of this design is its ability to clean the gas produced from a wide range of coals. At the Jamestown Exposition several kinds of hard and soft coals and even lignites were utilized.

The exhibit of the **Heine Safety Boiler Company,** which received a gold medal, consisted of two two-hundred-and-ten horse power boilers operated by the Government in the Fuel Testing Plant. These boilers were of the horizontal water tube type and were constructed entirely of flange steel boiler plate. Each had one steam and water drum forty-two inches in diameter, at either end of which was attached a water leg. Between these water legs and connecting them extended one hundred and sixteen tubes three and a half inches in circumference and eighteen feet long. Baffle tiling was placed in the device, so that the hot gases passed through a large combustion chamber before turning up in the next set of tubes, thus giving ample time for complete combustion. On entering the next tubes, the gases traveled parallel thereto, turning up at the forward end

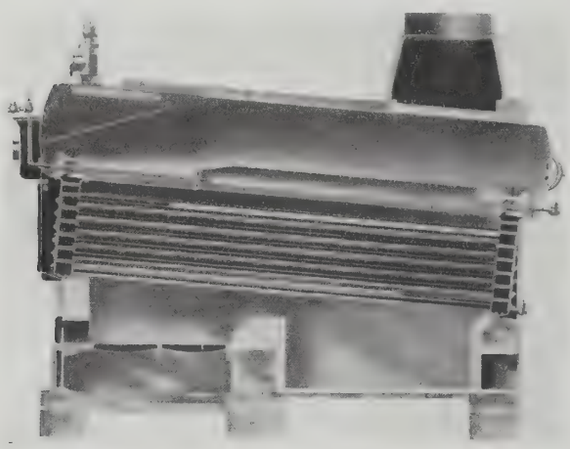


EXHIBIT OF HEINE SAFETY BOILER CO.

of the space beneath the steam and water drum, whence they traveled backward to the uptake. In the exhibit at the Exposition, each boiler was set separately and provided with its own chimney. It is quite possible, however, to install two or more boilers in a battery and have all the cleaning done from the front and rear—no openings in the side walls are required—but it was thought more practicable at the Exposition to display each boiler with an individual installation.

The gasoline and alcohol engines which were used in the Power and Alcohol Building, were fifteen horse power Otto engines made by the **Otto Gas Engine Works** of Philadelphia. Though not entered specifically for exhibit purposes, these engines received a gold medal. With the Otto gasoline engine, brake tests were made at various loads and various speeds and also with different settings of the ignition, fuel, timing and water cooling temperature. Indicator cards, brake readings, thermometer readings and other measurements were made at frequent intervals. The Otto alcohol engine carried a very sensitive scale, which supported the alcohol tank and the readings showed exactly the weight of alcohol which had been used. Means were provided in this engine to alter the compression and a series of highly interesting tests were made. The results obtained in the direction of fuel economy were extraordinarily good, better than any previously reported either in America or Europe.

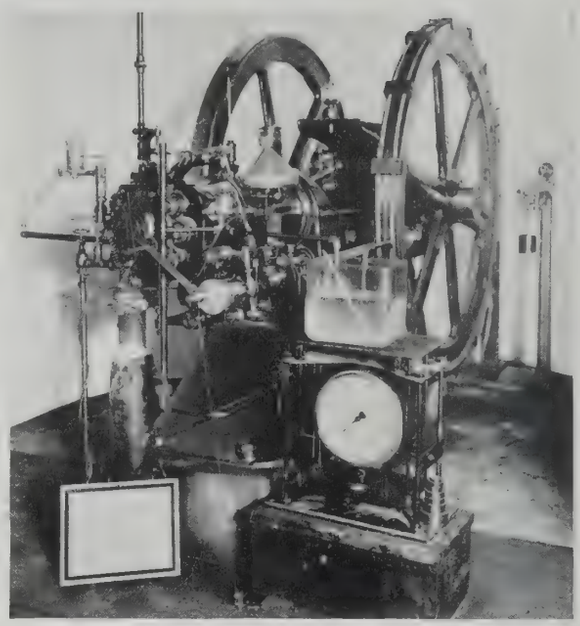
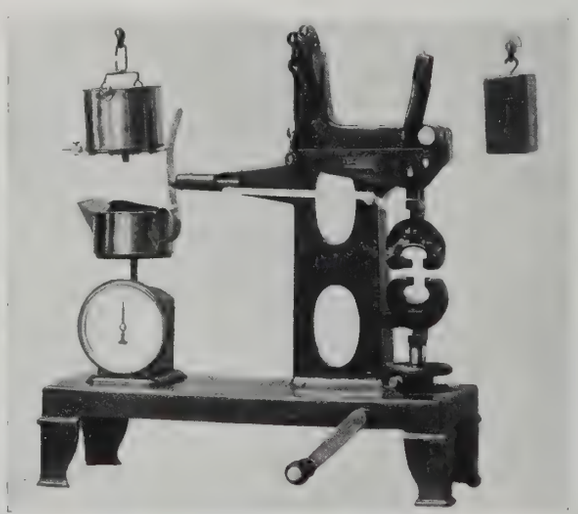
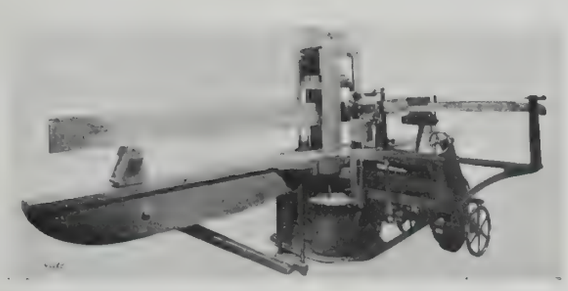


EXHIBIT OF OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS
of Philadelphia, Pa.

Tinius Olsen & Company received a gold medal for their automatic cement testing machine, their Universal testing machine and their hydraulic compression testing machine. The automatic shot cement tester was designed to supply a demand for a machine that would be actually automatic. The general type of shot machines is mostly for laboratory use, and the advantages of that system were retained. The tester had mechanism for piling a load on a test briquette and for weighing loads. The principle advantages were: That it was automatic; that if the briquette should break the weight was registered on the dial; that the load was piled with absolute smoothness, and that the impact from falling shot was eliminated while the cut-off on the shot kettle was practically instantaneous. The hydraulic compressor was designed for making compression tests of cement and concrete cubes and was principally used for this work, though it is adapted for testing other building materials. The machine was a small hydraulic press with an adjustable head which could be lowered or raised to the desired position by means of a hand wheel and screw. The diameter of the head and table was six inches and the machine had a capacity of forty thousand pounds. The Universal machine was adapted for testing beams



AUTOMATIC CEMENT TESTING MACHINE
EXHIBITED BY TINIUS OLSEN & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.



HYDRAULIC COMPRESSION TESTING MACHINE
EXHIBITED BY TINIUS OLSEN & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

that were twenty feet in length and also for compression and tensile strengths. It was directly motor driven. In addition to these larger devices, Messrs. Olsen & Company exhibited an assortment of moulds and their Vicat needle and plunger for ascertaining the normal consistency and set of cement.

The **Robins Conveying Belt Company** of New York City received a gold medal for their endless rubber belt. During the entire Exposition this conveyor was used by the United States Government for the unloading of material and the medal was, therefore, awarded for a device actually operated and which when examined by the Jury had been in constant use many months. The belt was composed of five plys of rubber with a one-eighth inch canvas covering on the top side. The head and tail pulleys were twenty inches in diameter and were mounted on two seventeen-sixteenths inch shafts. The conveyor was driven by a belt pulley by means of spur gears and counter shafts and it ran on eleven twenty-four inch trough idlers and four twenty-four inch return idlers.

MARINE APPLIANCES

THE largest and most interesting exhibit in the Marine Appliances Building was made by the **Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company,** the central feature of which was the representation of a deck house, bridge and pilot house of a merchant ship. The models were full sized in proportion for a boat of ten thousand or more tons displacement. The usual ship fittings, rails, masts, riggings and sidelights were employed and within the pilot house were navigating instruments and steering gear of the latest type. The exhibit was lighted by electricity and its sidelights were the best type of electric lamps. In connection with these, an indicator in the pilot house showed whether the lights were burning. In the cabin were hung large pictures, ten and twelve feet in length, showing the shipyard and surroundings and various warships which had been built by the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company. Closing the air ports were glass transparencies representing the following vessels of the United States, all of which had been built by this Company: the battleships "Kearsage," "Kentucky," "Illinois," "Missouri,""Virginia,""Louisiana,""Minnesota," the armored cruisers "West Virginia" and "Maryland" and the protected cruiser "Charleston." The Company received a gold medal.

The **Coston Signal Company** made an elaborate and comprehensive display of their marine and railroad night signals. This Company, which has received diplomas at all the great expositions since 1869, received a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition. An interesting exhibit in connection with their display were the patents which they had obtained on their signals—the Coston aerial signal, at present used in the United States Navy; the friction signal, which was tried and condemned by the United States Government; the distress outfits for life boats, now generally used, and containing twelve distress signals to be screwed under the thwart of a life boat, and one containing sixty distress signals for life boats, and patents for a number of signal holders and different modes of manufacturing night signals. They exhibited a water light which has been adopted by the United States Government, United States Navy and several large steamship lines and which is used on many yachts. This water light may be attached to a life buoy and burns in

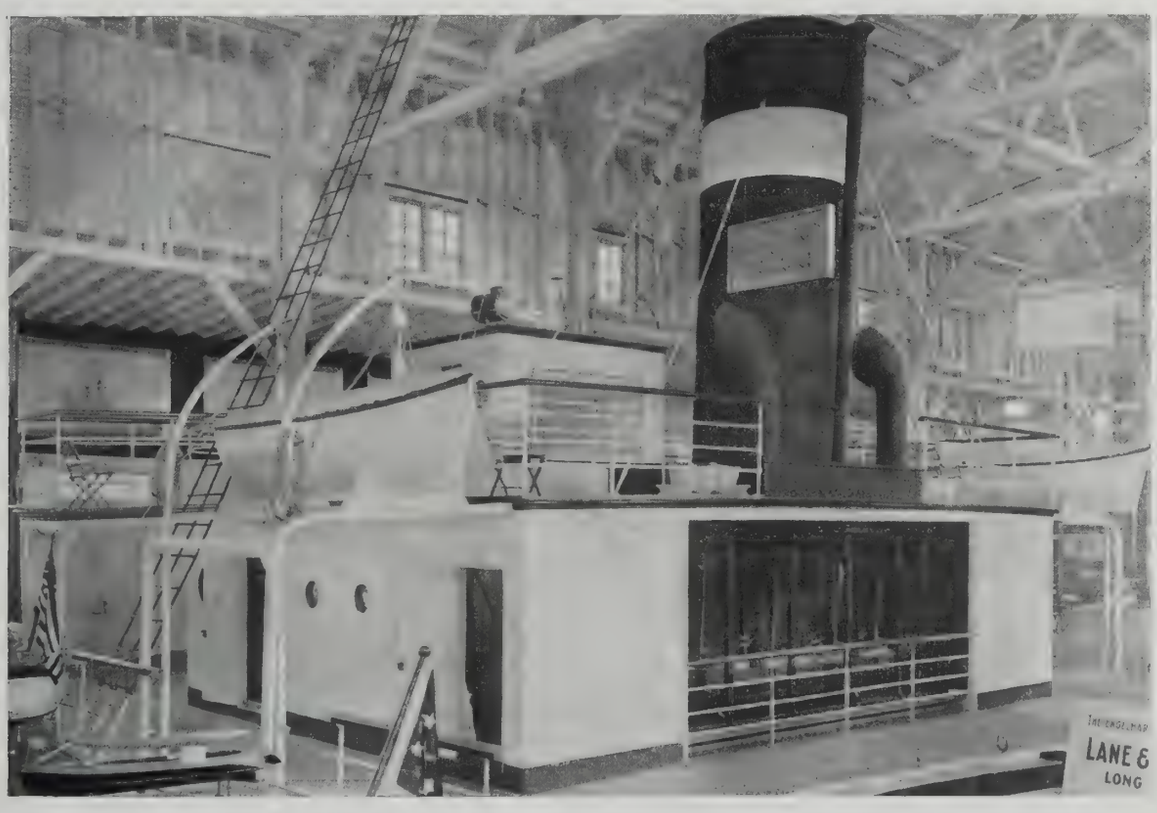


EXHIBIT OF THE NEWPORT NEWS SHIP BUILDING AND DRY DOCK CO., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.



EXHIBIT OF THE COSTON SIGNAL CO.
of New York, N. Y.

the water for an hour. A water light known as the " Standard " was also shown. This is used for giving illumination that will enable men to see while repairing vessels or docks at night. The Company exhibited a full set of signals, flags and funnel marks of the various steamship lines, being a complete display of the signals belonging to the principal steamship companies of the world. Ship regulation distress rockets from one pound to six pounds were shown, and the International Signal Code, corresponding to the day flag code.

The **Truscott Boat Manufacturing Company** received a gold medal for their motors and boats and the general appearance of their exhibit. They occupied a floor space measuring twenty-one by thirty-one feet, and displayed five of their launches complete with all appurtenances. The largest boat measured twenty-five by six feet and was a " compromise stern " model. A distinctive feature of this boat was a long cockpit divided amidship by a bulkhead, which made the frame rigid and added greatly to its strength. The boat was equipped with a seven horse power Truscott single cylinder two cycle motor. In the after cockpit was a cozy seat which extended across the rear, and before this seat there stood three rattan chairs and a table. The decks, combing, bulkheads and all panel work were finished in quartered oak, and the trimmings were of polished brass. Trimmed and finished similarly was another boat twenty-five feet long by five feet eight inches wide, an overhanging stern model, fitted with an engine of the same character as was in the other boat. The engine was placed far aft and left a roomy cockpit with comfortable side seats. An eighteen foot overhanging stern model fitted with a three horse power engine of the same type illustrated a design for a comfortable family launch. The other boats were a sixteen foot service model with a three horse power engine and a twenty-one foot " compromise stern " model fitted with a five horse power motor.

Adjacent to this exhibit was the one made by the **Truscott Boat and Auto Supply Company**—both of these firms manufacturing in Saint Joseph, Michigan. Their space, forty-eight feet by seven feet, was utilized to display a great variety of boat trimmings, steering wheels, propeller wheels, chocks, cleats, searchlights, sidelights, deckplates and anchors, all finished in a manner that evidenced such good workmanship and material that a gold medal was awarded to the display.

The **Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company** exhibited their marine motors. The Company manufactures four cycle engines only, and they are built in a practical and economical way. The design of the engines is extremely simple, and access to every part is easy. All the motors were equipped with the float feed carbureter, by means of which they can be throttled to a very low speed and still get an equal amount and quality of mixture. This can be done without floating, an item of great importance in a cabin boat. Both the jump spark and the make and break spark system of ignition are used. This Company received a gold medal for its line of gasoline motors.

The exhibit of the **Galena Signal Oil Company** of Franklin, Pennsylvania, consisted mainly of a beautifully designed reception room, the same that was used at the St. Louis Exposition. It was about thirty feet square; the interior walls of white enamel, in which were inserted dark blue panels of burlap, and in these panels oil paintings were hung. The floor was an artistic design, covered with a blue velvet rug. Covering the exhibit was a large leaded glass dome about twenty feet in diameter, dark blue at the edges and growing lighter until it reached the summit. An open fire-place surrounded by a beautiful mantel capped by a large mirror which reached to the ceiling, added greatly to the effectiveness of the

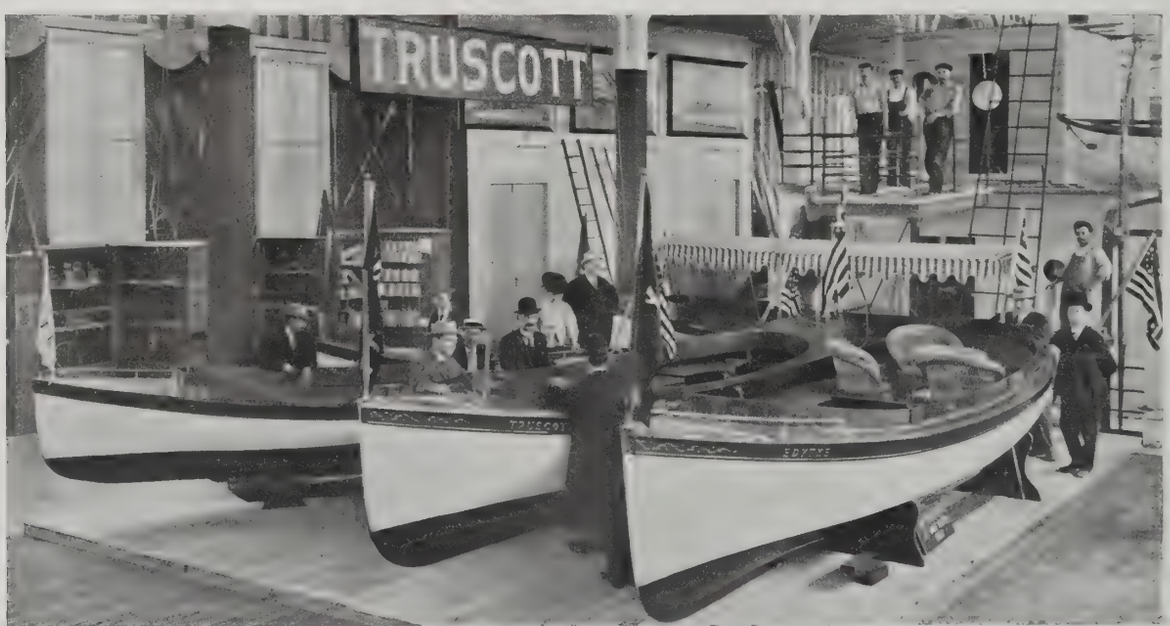


EXHIBIT OF THE TRUSCOTT BOAT MANUFACTURING CO., OF ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

room, while a Tiffany electrolier representing a bunch of drooping calla lilies gave an artistic touch of color to the interior.

The **Babcock & Wilcox Company** received a gold medal for their semi-marine or dredge type boiler, a design extensively used for dredges and large stationary land installations. The pressure parts of the boiler were built throughout of open hearth steel, and the tubes of straight seamless steel were four inches in diameter, expanded at their ends into hydraulically forged headers or manifolds, with the alternating rows "staggered," thus causing the products of combustion to be deflected and repeatedly broken in their passage across the tubes to the uptake opening. At either end of each tube is a handhole faced to suit a corresponding seat on the inside of the header, the joint being made with a thin gasket; the handhole plate being drawn into position by means of a forged steel dog and nut. Opposite the front and rear headers were suitable doors for access to the handhole plates and the interior of the tubes. The steam and water drum was located at the front of the boiler and directly over the head of the fireman; the gauge glass and try cocks were located on the drum head, which was fitted with a suitable baffle plate and dry pipe. The boiler was protected at its sides by light fire tile which fitted closely to the side tubes, with quarter-inch asbestos millboard and two inches of magnesia block, all backed by heavy steel plate secured by butt straps to suitable angle iron framing. The sections of the side casing were, therefore, removable at will. Dusting doors provided with air-tight shutters were located in the side casing, rendering it possible to clean thoroughly the exterior of the tubes by means of steam or compressed air blow pipe inserted through the openings. On the lower row of tubes was a reverberatory roof or baffle, composed of fire brick. Besides aiding combustion, this device directs the hot gases to the rear of the furnace, whence other baffles direct them three times across the tubes. A salient feature of the design is the large combustion space in the furnace. This furnace volume taken in conjunction with the baffle system produces a very high boiler efficiency and renders combustion practically complete. The grate bars in this style of boiler are level, all the fire doors being situated at the same height from the furnace floor. The Jury awarded a gold medal to this boiler for its efficiency, its safety under high pressure, and for the general accessibility of its parts, making inspection and repair particularly easy.

The firm of **A. Schrader's Son, Incorporated,** made at the Exposition an exhibit of practically all of the goods which they manufacture, but on account of the naval character of the celebration they desired particularly to bring before the public their line of diving apparatus and submarine appliances and for this reason reserved space in the Marine Appliances Building.

The exhibit as arranged had a most pleasing appearance and furnished at the same time practical suggestions to those engaged in lines of business connected with water work. Prominently placed in the corners of their space were two figures of divers clad in rubber suits. The figure at the right of the picture was fitted with a regulation quarter-turn screw helmet with air hose attached, and around the waist, in addition to the life line used for raising or lowering the diver, there was shown a belt with diving knife, and upon the feet were placed diving shoes fitted with cast brass soles and the toe caps which are used by sponge and pearl fishermen. The figure at the left corner was equipped with a five lug improved bolt helmet and the telephone and cable which have been adopted by the United States Navy. A belt weighing in the neighborhood of eighty-four pounds surrounded the waist, and on the feet

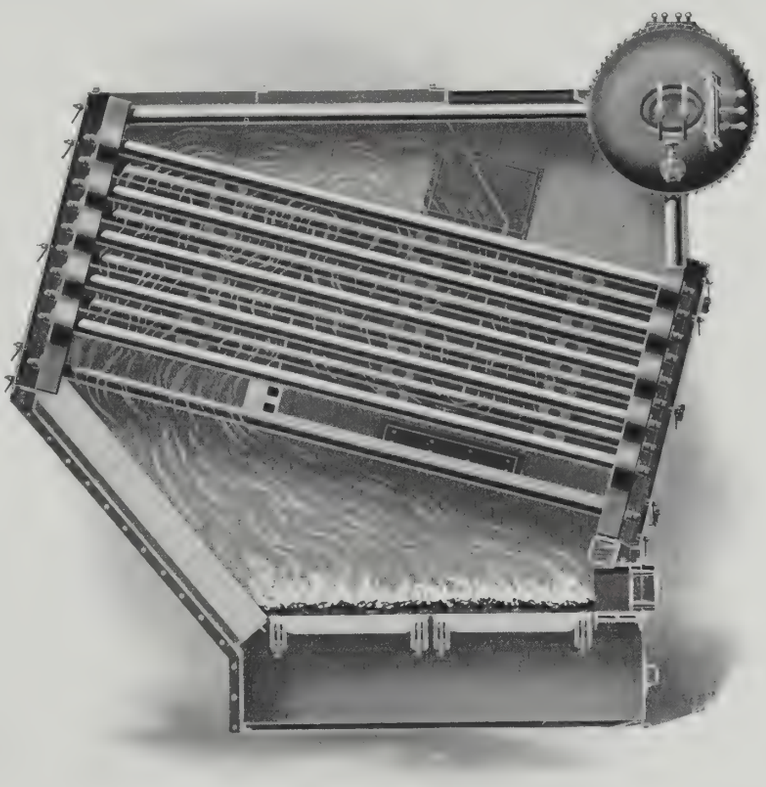


EXHIBIT OF BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.
of New York City

of the figure were diving shoes with lead soles weighing about thirty pounds to the pair. Immediately behind this latter figure was placed a fine finished three cylinder deep sea diving pump capable of supplying air to a diver at any depth to which he might descend. At the rear of this pump was shown another three cylinder pump, similar and of plainer finish, which will supply air to a depth of ninety feet. This latter pump is the one that has been generally adopted by contractors, railroad and steamship companies and bridge and pier builders; for there are few under water enterprises which require the diver to exceed a distance of ninety feet from the surface.

To the right of the entrance stood a two cylinder double diving pump, a design adopted by the United States Navy, and behind this pump was a smaller two cylinder single action pump which is used in water where the depth is not over thirty-feet. Directly adjoining the two cylinder pump an exhibit was arranged which showed the manner in which air is forced to the diver. A small electric motor was attached to a pump in such a manner that by throwing on a switch the crank shaft of the pump would turn and cause the pistons to operate with the

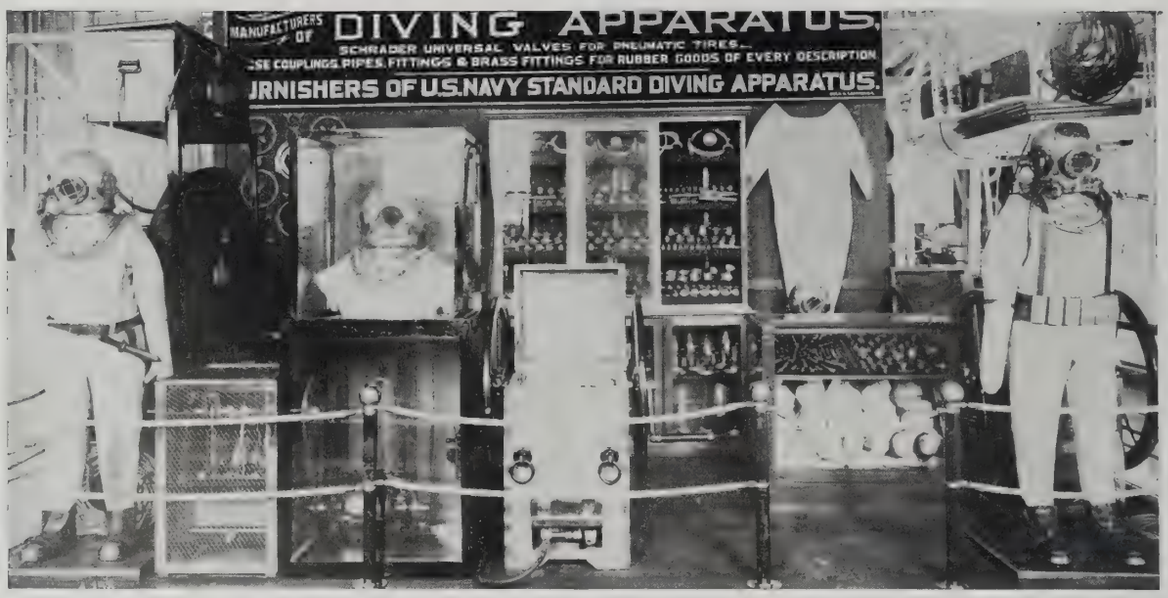


EXHIBIT OF A. SCHRADER'S SON, INC., OF NEW YORK CITY

cylinders. The air discharged entered the reservoir in the bed plate of the pump, then passed through the hose attached to the outlet into a helmet completely immersed in water. After the air had entered the helmet, it could be seen escaping from the valve used for carrying off the foul air and rising to the top of the water in a continuous stream of bubbles. This was a "live" exhibit and inevitably attracted attention.

Four complete sets of apparatus were on exhibition, namely: A United States Navy outfit; the fine finished deep sea outfit, the plain pump and outfit for use in ninety feet of water and the small outfit for depths not exceeding thirty feet. The United States Navy, which is one of the largest customers of this Company, requires all articles included in the outfit to be packed in cases fitted with a lock and key. These cases were shown directly behind the diver in the right hand corner. The separate articles, besides the pump, were packed in a large rattan basket fitted with a lock and key and handle, while the parts for the ninety foot outfit were packed in a barrel arranged with a hinged cover and rope handles. This also was fitted with a lock and key. The parts for the smaller pumps were packed in pine boxes.

The various articles in the outfit for the United States Navy covered every possible device necessary for divers' use. The other outfits were less extensive, but they were very comprehensive. To diving apparatus, exceptional care and attention must be given, since upon their quality depends the safety of human lives. The gold medal which was awarded to A. Schrader's Son, Incorporated, testified to the appreciation in which the Jury of Awards held the goods manufactured by this firm. In addition to the diving outfits, the Company exhibited a line of valves and pneumatic tires, air valves for penumatic pillows, beds, etc., stopples and combination fittings for hot water bags, hose couplings, pipes, fittings for rubber goods, ferrule contracting machines and shower bath fixtures and attachments.



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NIGHT VIEW OF COLONNADE AROUND MACHINERY BUILDING

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Originally planned for 1907, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was moved forward two years that nothing of similar character, however distantly situated, might detract from the success of the Jamestown Exposition. When, in 1905, it was decided that an exposition should be held in Seattle, the inclination of the people in this, as in all their doings, favored immediate action. But just at this time the fullness of the intended scope and the profound national significance of the work going forward in Tidewater Virginia gained general apprecia-

tion throughout the country. Setting aside the seeming occasion for habitual haste, the people of the Pacific Northwest paid prompt deference to the Mother of States, acquiesced in the wishes of their brothers of the South and furthered the Southern purpose by every means at their command, as shown by the course of their congressional representatives and their newspapers.



PRESIDENT CHILBERG

The year 1909 was then fixed for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Postponement of the event implied no relaxation of effort. Profiting by experienced advice, intelligent observation and persistent exploitation, the management found itself, on December 1, 1907, the better equipped for the later tasks.

Accepting the cordial invitation of President Tucker and the Board of Governors, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition established headquarters at the Jamestown Exposition. As Commissioner General, James A. Wood, a Northwestern newspaper man, was sent from Seattle and he arrived at Norfolk early in April. Choice of space for the headquarters was freely given by Governor Southgate of the Division of Exhibits and an excellent location was selected, comprising one thousand square feet at the west end of the Palace of Machinery and Transportation. There were fitted up a reception room and a private office, which were occupied throughout the exposition by the Commissioner General and his secretary, Lloyd W. MacDowell, who also came from Seattle. Mr. Wood not only served his Exposition, but he was the accredited Commissioner from the State of Washington.

The work accomplished by the Seattle office was of considerable importance, not only to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, but to Seattle, to other cities of the farther Northwest, and to that great region which includes Alaska, the Yukon, British Columbia and the States of the Western Slope. Few of the thousands of visitors to the building could miss seeing the imposing sign, "Seattle, 1909," which over-topped the office structure.

Three of the principal officers of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition paid brief visits to Jamestown, but none had time enough at his disposal to permit the acceptance of official or social attentions. A. S. Kerry, a vice-president of the Seattle organization, spent a day seeing the grounds and buildings. In October J. E. Chilberg, the president, visited the exposition for a day, and in November Judge Richard A. Ballinger, another of the vice-presidents, spent a day at Jamestown.



COMR.-GEN. WOOD

The visit of President Chilberg coincided with that of the Chicago Press Club, and during the evening he was a guest at the smoker given in honor of the newspaper association. Mr. Chilberg at that time made a brief speech, in which he urged consideration of the vast possibilities for commercial expansion lying in and beyond the Pacific Northwest. He pointed out that Seattle sends nothing Eastward except money and has nothing to sell to the States of the East, South or Middle West; that the market of the Pacific Northwest lies beyond to the farther North, West and South, and that to join in the supply of this market all States of the Union have been invited. In this brief talk Mr. Chilberg sounded the key-note of the purpose of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

In the latter weeks at Jamestown the interest of its many participants turned more strongly to Seattle and the next exposition. During the autumn many of those whose work had been done went Westward, and when the gates finally closed there was an extensive movement of exposition followers in the direction of Puget Sound.



THE "SEATTLE" BOOTH



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STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

CHAPTER XVI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATES EXHIBIT PALACE—PROVISIONS FOR EXHIBITING COMMONWEALTHS—CHARACTER OF BUILDING HETEROGENEOUS GROUPINGS—DISPLAYS OF VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI, MARYLAND, MICHIGAN, KENTUCKY, NEW JERSEY, WEST VIRGINIA, LOUISIANA, CONNECTICUT, OHIO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, GEORGIA, VERMONT, OKLAHOMA, LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CAL.—RAILWAY EXHIBITS, SEABOARD AIR LINE, NORFOLK & SOUTHERN, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CHESAPEAKE & OHIO, ATLANTIC COAST LINE, NORFOLK & WESTERN, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM—MISSISSIPPI COTTON—FERTILIZERS—AGRICULTURAL SUNDRIES—SEEDS, FLOWERS AND BULBS—FOODS AND ACCESSORIES—FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING—EXHIBITS OF COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES—SUGARS—CEREALS—CANNED GOODS—OILS—FLOURS—MEATS—WHISKEYS—BEERS—GINS—WATERS—HONEYS AND SYRUPS—ICE MACHINES—EXHIBIT BUILDINGS OF MRS. BUCHANAN AND WALTER BAKER & COMPANY, LIMITED—EXHIBIT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

AS THE EXHIBITS in the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, and Forestry, Fish and Game, exclusive of mechanical devices and machinery connected with these subjects, are usually made by States, the Jamestown Exposition management, having necessarily to consider economy in construction, decided that it would be best to erect a States Exhibit Palace for a general display rather than to build a separate structure for each class of exhibit. James L. Farmer was appointed the first Chief of the Department of Agriculture, and the States Exhibit Palace was placed under his charge, as was also the Department of Foods, whose exhibits were in the Food Products Building. He selected Robert Gordon Finney as Superintendent of Agriculture and when Mr. Farmer was promoted to the position of Secretary of the Jury of Awards. Mr. Finney became Chief of Agriculture—a position which he held until the tenth of October, 1907, when he resigned in order to resume the practice of law and was succeeded by D. G. Heidt, Jr., who remained in charge until the close of the Exposition.



R. GORDON FINNEY
Superintendent, later Chief

The States Exhibit Palace was designed to provide thirty-five hundred square feet for each State which had made an appropriation for representation at the Exposition. Some of the States did not utilize their full quota, while others demanded a considerable increase. Virginia occupied ninety-five hundred and twelve square feet; North Carolina, fifty-six hundred and sixteen; Missouri, forty-seven hundred and fifty-two; Louisiana, forty-five hundred and nineteen; Connecticut, thirty-seven hundred and seventy; South Carolina, thirty-seven hundred and twenty-six and California—(Los Angeles and San Diego Counties)—thirty-six hundred. Vermont used only twelve hundred and sixty feet in the States Palace, but it also had a space in the Food Products Building for its exhibit of maple sugar; and the display of Michigan was housed in the latter structure because there was no room for it in the States Exhibit Palace. Maryland, New Jersey, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Ohio occupied less space than they might have demanded.

The location of the building was ideal for exhibit purposes. It was the only large structure which lay beyond the general grouping around Raleigh Square. Facing the east end of Lee's Parade and fronting on Commonwealth Avenue, East, it was close to the main entrance of the Exposition. Spottswood Circle bounded three sides of the building and on this arc were the small frame and shingle houses designed for Arts and Crafts, though used for other purposes. The area of the Palace was about two and a half acres; its architecture was Colonial and a great court occupied the center. This was glass covered and utilizable for special displays and contained an area of twenty thousand, nine hundred and fifty square feet. The building proper was fifteen hundred feet long and three hundred feet wide, finished with brick veneering, and its cornice line was adorned with the names of the various States exhibiting.

The plan for the States Exhibit Palace contemplated displays of natural resources other than minerals which were to be placed in the Mines and Metallurgy Building, but this latter structure proved entirely too small to house all the exhibits offered and many were diverted to the former. The inclusion of mineral exhibits with those of agriculture, forestry and the other allied classes could not be attributed entirely to the restriction of space in the Mines Building for a number of the commissioners preferred to illustrate the resources of their State in bulk rather than piecemeal. For educational purposes, undoubtedly an exposition best subserves its purpose when a museum plan is followed and exhibits are rigidly classified and located, but for exploiting a territory it may be best to congregate all the illustrations of its wealth-producing elements and it is difficult for an exhibit department successfully to withstand the insistence of commissioners from a commonwealth should they desire some concession from the rules. Yet there was a ramification that was distinctly unwise, namely, the permission accorded to the State commissioners to include with the display of natural resources a showing of manufacturing products, materials and devices of every character which tended to produce revenue for any particular commonwealth. This permission, frequently utilized, resulted in some curious collections in the State Building and diverted from other exhibit halls a large number of displays which rightly they should have held and it caused an appreciable decrease in the Exposition's revenue, for few, if any, of the States charged



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WESTERN SECTION STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

private exhibitors for the space they occupied, and it is very probable that many of these exhibits so housed gratuitously would have been installed in areas remunerative to the Exposition had the free area allotted to each State been strictly reserved as a field for the display of natural products.

VIRGINIA

Facing the main entrance to the Palace was an exceptional illustration of the resources of the State of Virginia. Captain G. Julian Pratt, Superintendent of the exhibit, was the agent through whom the State Commission secured the display which reflected so much credit on the "Old Dominion." Shortly after the Commission organized, he was placed in charge of the agricultural division and managed the collection and conduct of the exhibit. In addition to the appropriation made by the Legislature for exhibit purposes, a special Act authorized each of the counties to make a separate exhibit and the Commissioners urged that this privilege should be utilized. Only a few of the counties, however, took advantage of the opportunity. These were Norfolk, Brunswick, Albemarle, Sussex, Dinwiddie, Isle of Wight and Chesterfield, and aside from these and the showing made by the Southern Produce Exchange of Norfolk County, the Virginia exhibit was purely collective. As a display of natural resources, Virginia's exhibit was remarkable, and it is doubtful if ever a commonwealth made a better showing at an exposition.



EDW. T. BONHAM
Asst. Supt. Va. State Ex.



CAPT. G. JULIAN PRATT
Supt. Va. State Ex.



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VIRGINIA STATE EXHIBIT

The exhibit was ready on Opening Day and during the entire period of the Exposition it proved to be one of the chief points of interest for the visitors to the Fair.

Corn, wheat, rye and oats, splendid samples of each, and numerous varieties were illustrated; peanuts ranging from the minute Spanish variety to the "Virginia Jumbo," only exceeded in size by the giant goobers of California, made a pleasing exhibit; many varieties of valuable truck produce were on view; a splendid collection of home-made preserves, jams, conserves and pickles loaded the tables and many examples of Virginia's manufacturing ventures went to complete the exhibit, which as a whole received a gold medal and to which there were also a number of individual gold medals awarded. In the endeavor to carry out the design of a comprehensive State representation, contributions were sought from every section.

The agricultural and horticultural exhibits were installed by D. S. Clark of Norfolk; the color design was blue and gold and the decorations consisted entirely of farm products—various grains, ears of corn and peanuts made the lines, while bright tobaccos served largely for a background. The installation was exceptionally effective and artistic. A notable exhibit was made by the tobacco interests of Dinwiddie, and gold medals for leaf tobacco were awarded to the **Dinwiddie Tobacco Association, G. O. Tuck & Company** of Danville, and **E. K. Victor & Company** of Richmond. The immense peanut industry of the State was well represented by the **Associated Peanut Companies** of Virginia, with headquarters at Suffolk. These Companies received a gold medal for peanuts of all kinds and sizes, and **Bosman & Lohman** of Norfolk obtained a similar award for their peanut butter and other food products made from peanuts. A fine display of wood pulp and paper was made by the **West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company** of Covington, Virginia. This instructive and high class showing received a gold medal.



D. S. CLARK
Designer of the Va. State Ex.

The collective exhibit of fish and game included some unusually fine specimens of the Chesapeake fisheries. These were mounted and appeared with the eastern counties' showing. A large case laden with specimens of ducks in great variety, quail, sora, wild turkeys, wild geese, deer, fox and bear well exemplified Virginia's game varieties. The contents of this case were arranged in such an order as would easily show the geographical distribution of the birds and animals. The exhibit as a whole received a gold medal.

State horticulture was represented by an elaborate collection contained in glass, the specimens illustrating comprehensively every important variety of fruit or vegetable grown in Virginia. Supplementing this fixed exhibit, there were placed on exhibition at several periods fresh commercial varieties of apples and pears grown in Virginia. The **Collective Display of Fruits** received a gold medal and another was awarded to **E. T. Bonham** for his Albermarle pippin exhibit.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina occupied a prominent position in the building; and the exhibit installed by Paul V. Moore of Spartansburg, South Carolina, was spectacular in conception and superbly artistic. Mr. Buchanan, the former Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition, said on opening day that South Carolina had in this exhibit advanced further in the matter of elaborate detail and artistic finish than had any State at any exposition up to that time.

The entire frontage of two hundred and four feet was attractive, the space was tastily decorated with agricultural products, soft lint cotton, vari-colored corns, rice and other grains. The dominating colors were the blue and white that showed on the South Carolina flag. "The Palmetto State" appropriately utilized this variation of the palm to blend with its other decorations. Three large palmettos were introduced, one in the center and one at either end, while beautiful palmetto leaves



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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE EXHIBIT

formed an important part of the frieze which extended the whole length of the wall. A minor feature of the decoration was a series of graceful arches hung with festoons of white, red and yellow corn, supporting "South Carolina" worked in cotton. Under the palmetto frieze dark blue panels were imposed on the wall. These panels bore cotton lint letters forming legends which advertised the State, the most impressive one being: "We will feed, clothe and educate you and let you live out of doors nine months in the year."

D. S. Clark was the decorator who elaborated Mr. Moore's conception and he employed capable men to help in the installation. In the ceiling were finely constructed centerpieces representing the mechanical arts—Forestry, Machinery, Exploration, the Chase, Agriculture, Music and Art. Keeping in view always the artistic conception which was intended to be paramount, stress was also laid on effecting such a logical arrangement as would best show the products exhibited while not interfering with the picture.

gold medals—**Benjamin Williamson** of Darlington for tobacco; **MacIvor Williamson** of the same town for corn, and **Major Julian Mitchell** of Charleston for cotton. The horticultural exhibit included a display of fruits and vegetables in great variety and of excellent quality. The gold medal awarded to the State's agricultural exhibit included this branch as well.

In the Department of Forestry the principal piece was an attractive house showing panels made of yellow pine furnished by the **Atlantic Coast Lumber Company** of Georgetown, to whom a gold medal was awarded; and the **Santee River Cypress Lumber Company** of Ferguson received a gold medal for its display of panels and commercial woods.

The mineral showing was entirely commercial and consisted of a collection of specimens of economic minerals collected by Earle Sloan, the State Geologist. There was no attempt to exhibit curiosities, the sole purpose was to interest investors. Cotton and woolen manufactures were illustrated by a complete line of textiles contributed by various members of the

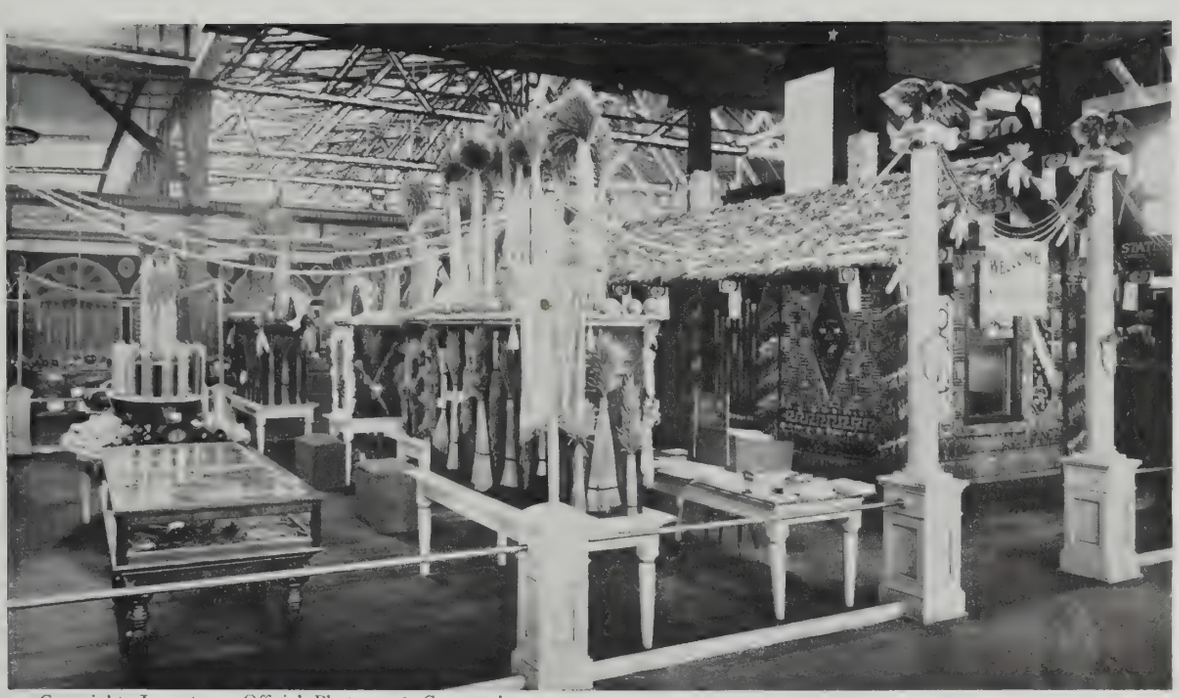


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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE EXHIBIT

It was decided to exemplify the resources of South Carolina under eight generic heads—Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Minerals, Textiles, General Manufactures, Education and History. The area was carefully divided among these subjects with the view of giving to each a fair quota. Naturally, a larger space was apportioned to agriculture than to forestry and for a similar reason cotton manufactures received more attention than the general factory exhibits. The practical results of the display were that visitors were sensibly impressed with the extensive variety of the exhibits from field and factory, which were so well arranged that each was obvious, and the people of South Carolina who came to the Exposition took the deepest interest in the show of their own resources and expressed great pride in the collection. Miss Julia May Maree was Mr. Moore's assistant and acted as hostess. **South Carolina** received a gold medal for its collective agricultural display, which consisted of raw cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice; and several exhibitors in this Division also received

South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. A number of gold medals were awarded to these contributors—to the **Brogan Mills** of Anderson for fancy cotton flannels; to the **Colonial Duck Mills** for yarns, ropes and cotton ducks; to the **Glenwood Cotton Mill** of Wastley for percales; to the **Highland Park Manufacturing Company** of Rockhill for ginghams; to the **McGee Manufacturing Company** of Greenville for wool blankets and swatches; to the **Union Bleaching and Finishing Company** of Greenville for cotton fabrics manufactured in South Carolina and finished at the Union bleachery, to the **Victor Appalachee Cotton Mill** of Greenville for batiste lawns, nainsooks and long cloth, and the Association received a gold medal for its collective display. A few of the more important industries of the State were exhibited among the general manufactures. Brooms and furniture were shown, and the harness of the **Andrew Reed and Loom Harness Company** of Spartansburg received a gold medal. A similar medal was awarded to the State's display in the Division of Educa-



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NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXHIBIT

tion, which illustrated the branches taught in the **State Agricultural and Mechanical College,** and the historic display consisted of pictures of historical documents from Colonial periods to the present time. A bronze medal was awarded to the history exhibit.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina especially emphasized the important positions occupied in that State by agriculture and horticulture. The installation of the exhibit was excellent. The space occupied was rectangular in form and had six wide entrances which permitted easy access to the interior. A neat brass rail stretching between heavy posts served as a retaining wall, and the main entrance was flanked by tall columns surmounted by gilded eagles. Two towers occupied a part of the east end of the exhibit. One of these was decorated with leaf and granulated tobacco and had a wide octagonal base fitted with thirty-two colored transparencies illustrating the agricultural and horticultural industries of North Carolina. The other tower, somewhat bulkier, had a canopy shaped top from the border of which depended strings of peanuts. Within this tower was a series of circular shelves on which were arranged glass jars containing fruits and vegetables. The lower portion was fitted with framing which bore glass tubes containing clean grains and seeds. Near the center was an office twenty-three feet by ten in extent, the exterior walls decorated with corn, wheat, oats, rye, peanuts, cotton and tobacco, and over the structure there floated the State flag.

The exhibit was in charge of H. H. Brimley, curator of the State Museum, and to a large extent it consisted of samples taken from the State's public collection. The North Carolina grains and grasses were exhibited on tables whose sides were tastefully decorated with agricultural specimens. Preserved fruits were there in quantity and fresh fruits and vegetables were supplied at intervals. Among the former, peaches, dewberries, plums, grapes, apples, cantaloupes and watermelons predominated; while potatoes, squashes, beets and onions were the principal vegetables shown.

In 1893 North Carolina determined to exploit her remarkable hardwoods, and at the Colum-



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NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXHIBIT

bian World's Fair made an attractive forestry exhibit. Fortunately, the collection elicited so much favorable comment that the State authorities determined to perpetuate the display. During the fourteen years between 1893 and 1907, the North Carolina forestry samples have grown. The specimens, shown at the Exposition, included planks polished and unpolished, most of them four feet long and all of them the full width of the tree. In practically every case the bark was attached. Forest seeds were exhibited and some rarely handsome samples of fine veneers were included. The pipe exhibit was distinctly interesting and some excellent pipe blocks cut from the root burls of the kalmia and rhododendron showed the source of many of the best "imported French briar pipes." With the blocks were many finished pipes.

The fish and game exhibit, though small, was satisfactory. Canned oysters and clams, canned clam juice and a collection of such sea foods as diamond back terrapin, shrimp, oysters, clams and crabs were shown in a fine series, and the models of five of the principal types of fishing boats used on the coast attracted a great deal of attention. A large case filled with mounted ducks and wild fowl formed the principal history exhibit. This case contained forty specimens and included nearly all of the species found in proximity to North Carolina waters. Single specimens arranged in various groups were near these cases and many of the fur bearing animals of North Carolina were exhibited—stuffed or with their furs raw or dressed.

The **North Carolina State Museum** received a gold medal for its collective exhibit of cross and longitudinal sections of native forest trees and forest seeds. **P. J. McMillan** of Henderson received a gold medal for his splendid display of leaf tobacco and in the Division of Forestry and Game the **State Board of Agriculture** received a gold medal for its collection of mounted and preserved specimens. **J. D. Doxsee and Son** of Ocracoke received a gold medal for canned clams and clam juice and the **Little Neck Clam Company** of Beaufort received a gold medal for canned oysters.

More than seventy-five per cent of North Carolina's weaving mills were represented in the "**North Carolina Textile Exhibit.**" To display the fabrics manufactured in that State required a space containing nearly eleven hundred square feet of floor area. A. R. Chisholm was in charge of the exhibit, and the decoration of the enclosure testified to his good taste just as the quality of the goods proved his judgment.

Depending from the ceiling, over the show of weaves, blue and white sunbursts with reed ropes draped low made an attractive canopy in which the initials "N. C." appeared at frequent intervals. Columns stood at either side of the two entrances and brass rails served to enclose the space. There were eighteen gold medals awarded to North Carolina's manufacturing displays, and seventeen of these were given to participants in the Textile Exhibit.

The **Hunter Manufacturing Company** of Greensboro received a gold medal for their exhibit which included the output of a number of mills making sheetings, cheviots and plaids. **Ossipee Cotton Mills** of Elon College received a gold medal for flannels. The **Hope Mills Manufacturing Company** of Hope Mills received a gold medal for madras and fancy ginghams. The **Elk Mountain Cotton Mills** of Asheville received a gold medal for crochetted quilts. The



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NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE EXHIBIT

Cone Export and Commission Company of Greensboro and New York received a gold medal for their exhibt which represented twenty-five of North Carolina's best mills. A similar award was given to three of the units in this collection: to the **Minneola Manufacturing Company** of Gibsonville for drap delaines and dress flannels; to the **Revolution Cotton Mills** of Greensboro for cantons, and to the **White Oak Cotton Mills** of Greensboro for denims. This last named exhibitor owns and operates the largest denim mill in the world. The **Chadbourn Manufacturing Company** of Elkin, received a gold medal for blankets; and the **Pilot Cotton Mills** of Raleigh, for chambrays. The **Spray Textile Association** received a gold medal for its collective exhibit, and the **Spray Woolen Mills** a similar award for wool blankets, dress goods, cassimeres and slasher cloth. The **Erwin Cluster of Mills,** seven of them located in or near Durham, received a gold medal for denims, draperies, tickings and cantons; and the **Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company,** one of the seven, obtained a gold medal for fancy dress and staple ginghams. Two exhibitors from Winston-Salem received



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NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE EXHIBIT

gold medals: the **P. H. Hanes Knitting Mills** for men's underwear and the **Moline Mills** for women's underwear.

MISSOURI

Missouri made her mineral and agricultural exhibit in the States Exhibit Building. Lead, zinc, iron and copper, which are the principal mineral products of the State, received most attention, but copper, nickel, and cobalt, which are extensively mined, were well represented, both in ore and finished products. Attractive cabinets contained innumerable ore specimens, and large lumps of zinc and lead formed an appropriate background for the general mining exhibit. The State's showing was attractively arranged. Fine specimens of all the principal cereals were shown and the grains and grasses constituted an attractive feature of the decoration of the exhibit. Arranged in groups on plates and on the tables, large ruddy apples lent a brilliant color to the picture.

At one end of Missouri's exhibit there were two realistic scenes. One was a barn-yard full of poultry; a score or more of chickens and turkeys were gracefully mounted and arranged before a painted background, the whole presenting a fine simulation of real life. The other, a framed scene, showed the home of a Clay County breeder of short horned cattle. A large mounted steer stood in the foreground. The animal was raised on the farm which was pictured on the canvas; it had been fattened at the State Agricultural College to serve as an exhibit of the possibilities of scientific feeding.

Missouri was the only State lying entirely west of the Mississippi which had at the Exposition both a building and an exhibit. On the wall of the Missouri exhibit there was a portrait of Governor Folk, made of corn husks, tobacco leaves, grasses and grains.



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MISSOURI STATE EXHIBIT



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MISSOURI STATE EXHIBIT

Occupying conspicuous places on the walls were placards relating information concerning Missouri. Two especially interesting ones were: "A Surplus of Missouri's Farming, Lumber and Mineral Products in 1906 was Three Hundred and Two Million Dollars," and "Missouri's Annual Surplus Manufactures, Five Hundred Million Dollars." The **State of Missouri** received a gold medal for its collective exhibits of agricultural products and a gold medal for its exhibit of corn.

MARYLAND

The principal feature of Maryland's exhibit was horticultural. Two thousand square feet of floor space and fourteen hundred square feet of wall space were utilized for the display. In the center and toward the rear of the booth, was an office and rest room finished in white with old gold trimmings and decorated with ropes of ivy. There was a small balcony to the office and the stairs leading up to it, together with the balcony itself, were heavily laden with clusters of grapes and dense grape foliage. Surrounding the space was an iron railing painted black, and at every entrance decorative shrubs stood. These plants were changed periodically—dwarf cedar trees, dogwood, arbor vitæ and privet followed in succession and scattered at all times through the area were large palms and crotons, while ropes of ivy fringed the windows.

Professor T. B. Symonds, the State Entomologist of Maryland and a distinguished member of the Faculty of the Maryland Agricultural College, supervised and conducted the exhibit, and the display well attested his experience, taste and executive ability. It was one of the very few exhibits ready for the opening day and throughout the Exposition period it was maintained most attractively. The wall spaces were decorated with a number of appropriate photographs and hand painted charts in dark blue frames, blending well with the old gold background. In the center there was a gigantic hand painted oriole, the emblematic bird of Baltimore, and on either side of this were the framed certificates attesting that the State had won a gold medal and a silver medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In front of the booth were twenty-one extension tables which bore the best fruits and vegetables the State could produce. Handicapped by lack of adequate cold storage facilities, the supply of fruit had to be replenished frequently by shipments from Maryland. The display of strawberries attracted unusual attention. As the State leads the Union in the growing of this particular fruit, it was distinctly appropriate that Maryland should make a demonstration of its ability to show berries which



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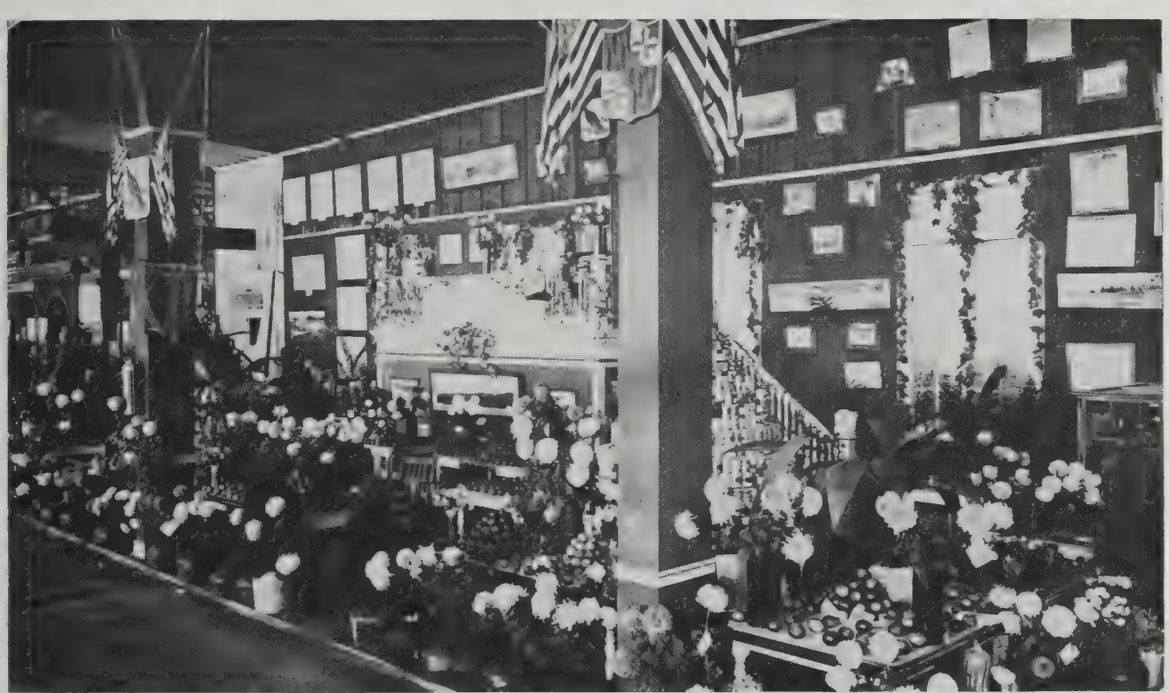
MARYLAND STATE EXHIBIT

overpowered both in quantity and quality. It succeeded in this and surprised the visitors by the excellence and size of the berries displayed. One exhibit of twenty-one berries averaged about three ounces in weight, while some individual specimens weighed from four to five ounces. The policy of making periodic displays was not limited to strawberries; nine different fruits were shown as special collective exhibits. It had been determined, if possible, to have large quantities of some particular fruit or vegetable shown each week. Raspberries, currants, gooseberries, dewberries, summer apples, peaches, pears and plums each constituted a feature for a week. During the latter part of August the Eastern Shore peach was at its best and "Peach Week" was a great success. The exhibit of that luscious fruit was really extraordinary. In addition to the fruits above-mentioned, watermelons, cantaloupes and grapes were shown. The first named fruit was illustrated with specimens which averaged over fifty pounds in weight and in individual instances frequently exceeded seventy-five pounds. During the closing days of the Exposition the fruit exhibit was

As in the case of fruits and vegetables, flowers followed in succession—the Easter lily, carnations and roses were the first blooms. These were massed in large quantities on the tables of the exhibit. After the flowers grown under glass, summer brought banks of beautiful peonies, asters, phlox, gladioli, roses and carnations. During the fall the dahlia made a delightful showing and later giant chrysanthemums overshadowed all the others. The "**Chrysanthemum Show,**" during the week commencing November 11, was a phenomenal collection and Maryland received a special gold medal for that display.

While at first it was proposed by those interested in the exhibit to make only a display of fresh fruit, later it was deemed advisable to add a showing of the closely correlated canning industry and pyramids of labeled cans stood at each end of the exhibit. Maryland leads the Union in its output of canned tomatoes and peas and stands fourth in the canning of corn; and this branch of industry received a gold medal under the classification of Foods.

A number of gold medals were awarded to individual contributors to the Maryland collec-



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MARYLAND STATE EXHIBIT—"CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW"

made up entirely of apples, many of them magnificent specimens. The **Maryland State Commission** received a gold medal for the collective horticultural exhibit and for the continuous display of cut flowers.

The vegetable exhibit covered several tables at the west end of the booth and was maintained in a manner similar to that adopted for the exploitation of the State's fruit—the period of ripening constituting the period of display. At the opening of the Exposition, and continuing for some time thereafter, over twenty varieties of Irish potatoes were shown. One table contained a pyramid of nine huge potatoes. As early vegetables appeared in Maryland, potatoes were replaced—first with fine cabbage, then successively with new Irish potatoes, peas, kohlrabi, peppers, carrots, onions, squashes, tomatoes and cauliflowers. Among these the exhibit of tomatoes was especially attractive. The cauliflower display was maintained for a month. Over three hundred unusually large heads of this vegetable were shown. A fine collection of wild and cultivated nuts was exhibited, among which were pecans, butternuts, English walnuts, and many varieties of filberts.

tion and the names of the winners will be found in the complete list of awards.

The **Maryland Agricultural College** made a very creditable exhibit. One of the most prominent features of this display was a magnificent cabinet made of quartered oak with inlaid hardwood floor and a walnut base. It held specimens of steel, iron and woodwork and bore the following legend: "This Exhibition Case Made by the Freshman Mechanical Engineering Class, 1907. All Samples in Case made by Mechanical Engineering Students of this College; Woodworking by Freshmen; Forging and Casting by Sophomores; Machine Work by Juniors and Seniors." The Mechanical Department was further very creditably represented by fifty framed mechanical drawings, designs of bridges and bench lathes.

The Botanical Department was represented by many models of common flowers and fruits and seeds and a large collection of mounted flowers and plants. The large botanical models as well as the enlarged entomological replicas of beetles and moths and ten large mounts of various moths and butterflies were made by the students and inevitably attracted



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MICHIGAN STATE EXHIBIT

the attention of visitors. There was also shown a cabinet case of the beneficial insects of Maryland, taken from the collection of the Entomological Department of the College.

On the border of the space were exhibited six banners in royal purple and gold, testifying to trophies won by the students of the College in the contests of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of Maryland. There were also two banners won by the students in a debate with Delaware College; two large panoramic views showing, one the building and campus of the Maryland Agricultural College and the other the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. The College received a silver medal in the Department of Education.

Within the Maryland space was an exhibit of the **Shellfish Commission,** exploiting the oyster interests of Maryland. The display was small but its excellence entitled it to the award of a gold medal. It was collected and installed under the direction of Dr. Caswell Grave, Secretary of the Commission. The glass case contained three large oysters which were dissected to show structural peculiarities, and a cluster of oysters illustrating the effect on growth caused by soft muddy bottoms in contradistinction to hard bottoms. Oysters of different sizes and ages were shown and displays of bacilli and other oyster enemies.

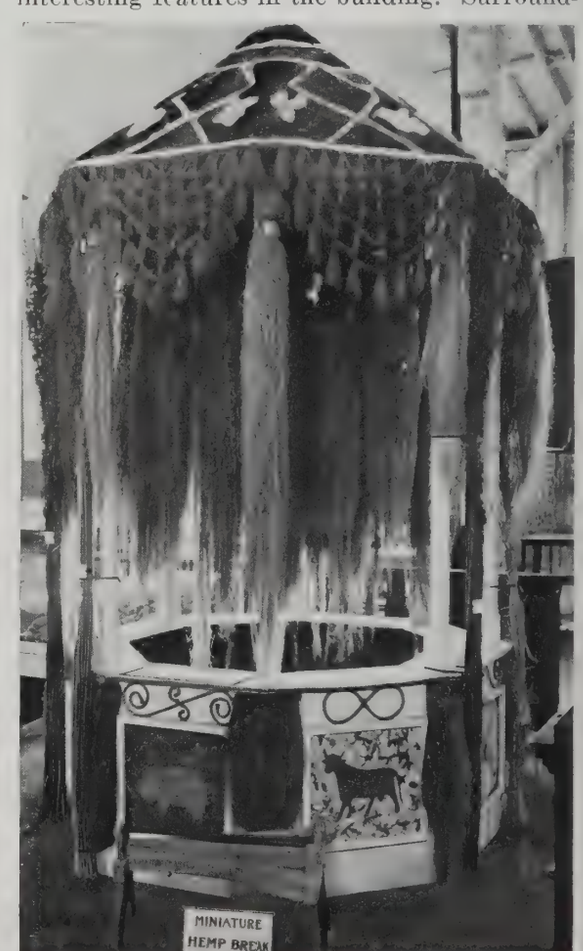
MICHIGAN

The Agriculture and Forestry exhibits of Michigan were displayed instructively. The plan adopted for the collection was to place raw products in juxtaposition to marketable articles. Thus, various grains were shown in connection with breakfast foods, and wheat with flour. Extending this idea were fruits and fruit juices, jams or preserves; applies, cider and vinegar; vegetables, fresh and canned. An especially attractive feature of the exhibit was a fine series of wax models of fruits and vegetables—these were loaned by the Michigan Agriculture College. **Michigan Extracted Honey** received a gold medal.

Most of the commercial woods of Michigan were exhibited with pictures of the great lumber operations and lumber camps of that State. Among the wood products, were charcoal, wood alcohol and paper in various grades from wrapping to book.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky's exhibit was enclosed within a fence made of forty-seven varieties of woods grown in the State and in itself a fine forestry exhibit, well supplementing the other wood displays. Rich wild cherry made one side of the boundary. Conspicuous among the ornamental features were three great white enameled boxes mounted on huge tree trunks. They were windowed with large transparencies behind which electric lights shone. Farm, factory and mining scenes of Kentucky were displayed in the pictures, which together made one of the most interesting features in the building. Surround-



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KENTUCKY HEMP EXHIBIT



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KENTUCKY STATE EXHIBIT

ing the pictures were small frames which were in all composed of one hundred and twenty-two varieties of Kentucky timber. Near the boxes there was a triangle built of seventeen varieties of polished oak. Another triangle showed seven varieties of the same wood. A hexagon covered with several hundred axe and tool handles made by a Louisville factory, attracted a great deal of attention, and other plants were represented by exhibits of hubs, shipping crates, pulleys and wagon or plow stock. A feature of the timber exhibit was a poplar plank twelve feet in length and fifty inches wide.

In the center of the Kentucky exhibit was a mammoth cone trimmed with maroon burlap and decorated with white and gold. Standing on frames attached to this figure were displayed jars containing field and garden seed; and a large case filled with various seeds and adorned with the word "Kentucky" worked in grain stood at one side of the agricultural display. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Louisville sent one case that contained choice wheat and another, corn from the "Bluegrass" region. Growing wheat, oats, alfalfa, timothy, bluegrass and red clover were displayed in an attractive manner. A handsome booth decorated with hemp fiber was notably artistic. Strand after strand of the finest hemp hung from the cornices of the booth and dropped from the roof of the structure, in the center of which stood a miniature hemp break, while hemp stock broken and partially broken was scattered around.

Kentucky, which is one of the most important tobacco producing States, made a special feature of that weed. From the western section there had been sent a large amount of dark tobacco of fine quality and the "White Burley District" furnished a number of prize winning samples. A tobacco house constructed not unlike the hemp booth adorned this section. One of the oddest exhibits was an immense tobacco twist weighing one hundred pounds. The tobacco entered for award was quite separate from that used for decorative purposes and stood in an attractive case that was painted white and decorated with maroon burlap.

The wonderful growth of milling in the northwest has never daunted the Kentuckians and a giant pyramid of flour sacks sent by a score or more of Kentucky's mills served to attest this fact. The work of the State's experimental farms was illustrated by pamphlets and by products, and a sectional display of soil seven feet in depth taken from one of these farms served as a revelation to agriculturists from sections which cannot produce a single crop without fertilizing. A comprehensive exhibit of photographs showing every explored portion of Mammoth Cave was a pleasing and attractive feature.



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KENTUCKY STATE EXHIBIT



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NEW JERSEY STATE EXHIBIT

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's exhibit occupied a prominent place in the center of the building. This State, which had contributed so largely toward the success of the Exposition, illustrated practically every detail of its institutions which afforded themes for display. The **Geological Exhibit,** prepared under the supervision of Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, was the only commercial showing made. The different ores were grouped in cases according to classes and indicated the yield in mineral from concentration, smelting or distillation. Some iron ores were exceptionally high in metal, others were comparatively poor, and with the crude ores were concentrates and the products secured during the processes of separation. The same policy was pursued in the exploitation of zinc, and the tailings of white limestone together with limestone blocks were placed in proximity to the zinc, just as gneiss and mine rock stood near iron. A large case contained excellent samples of gypsum and the ingredients which added to it make cement, while sacks of cement also were exhibited and with these were tested specimens bearing labels which set forth the physical properties that had been displayed by the various cements when subjected to endurance trials. Some fine samples of building stones, copper ores, glass sands and marls occupied unusually handsome cabinets made of plate glass and duplicates of the ones in the State Museum at Trenton, where the Exposition cases were taken after the closing day.

State Taxidermist, William H. Werner, made a fine **Ornithological Display.** He showed four large plate glass cabinets containing mounted birds and four small cabinets and fifty glass globes each of which contained a group consisting of a male and female bird with their nests and eggs. In a few instances young birds also were shown. The groups were very realistic and served to illustrate convincingly New Jersey's bird life and surroundings. Two large cabinets of owls with their nests and young were a new acquisition to the State Museum collection and had only been there a short time before they were sent to the Exposition. The method adopted by the Commissioners in grouping the birds was intended to make the collection as educational as possible, a purpose that was achieved.



S. B. MORSE
Curator N. J. State Museum—
Director N. J. Exhibits at
Jamestown Exposition

The **Fish Exhibit** consisted of fifty specimens of mounted fish showing the principal varieties that may be found in New Jersey waters. They were all fine specimens and excellently prepared. Two large cabinets contained groups of **Mammals** including old and young and there were eleven small cases each containing a pair



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NEW JERSEY STATE EXHIBIT

of small animals. As in the case of the birds, the displays were grouped artistically and the natural surroundings convincingly reproduced. These exhibits of birds, fish and game animals received each a gold medal and were among the finest of their class at the Exposition. All of these exhibits were directed by S. B. Morse, Curator of the State Museum of New Jersey, and were sent to the Exposition from that institution.

WEST VIRGINIA

This was the only State to show in the States Exhibit Palace its fruits exclusively. The display was installed and conducted by S. W. Moore who erected no booth and used to decorate the space no ornament of any sort excepting a fine collection of colored photographs which placed on the wall served as a background to the exhibit. Prominent among the orchard pictures was that of an old tree with a broken top and shaggy limbs—the famous West Virginia seedling which originated on the farm of Thomas Grimes in Brooke County. Only plain and inexpensive tables stood under or near the sign " West Virginia," nevertheless the display was extremely attractive. The plates and boxes on the tables always contained fresh material. As the season of 1907 advanced, it became painfully apparent that the apple crop of the country would be a pronounced failure and the fruit specialty was if possible still further restricted for the forty-eight tables were kept for weeks covered with the most tempting apples that could be found in the State's orchards. Unquestionably the crop failure affected the territory of the little mountain State less than it did any similarly sized area in the country and the display made at the Exposition was a convincing proof of this statement. The great variety of altitudes and soils in West Virginia make it possible to grow a wide range of fruits and vegetables and almost every conceivable sort of apple. At one elevation apples such as the " Ben Davis," " Gano," " Mammoth Black Twig," " Arkansas," " Black Jonathan " and " Rome Beauty " are found; at another elevation the " MacIntosh," " Kinnard's Choice," " Wealthy," " Jeffries," " Winesaps " and others of that class flourished; still higher grow the " Spy," " Baldwin " and " Greening." All these apples were exhibited.

The display of " Grimes Golden " apple was unique. This seedling is unsurpassed in quality, and among the yellow apples is especially attractive in appearance. Although a late fall or early winter variety, the famous fruit was shown in the West Virginia display from the Opening until the Closing Day of the Exposition. Including all the varieties, between one hundred and sixty and two hundred barrels of apples usually weighted the tables.

Several other fruits were shown, the most important being the cranberry which was displayed in large quantities. Some of the berries which were exhibited had been in cold storage from the 1906 crop and were taken out from time to time until the 1907 yield came upon the market. The cranberry which was originally found growing wild in the high glades of West Virginia, has been cultivated until now it ranks second to none of its kind in color, size and taste.

LOUISIANA

The exhibit of Louisiana comprised an exhaustive display of the State's numerous resources in the line of field and garden products, of forestry, mines and fisheries; and an instructive collection of manufactured articles. At the center of the State exhibit there stood an extremely handsome, ornamental booth constructed of polished panels from Louisiana's various commercial timbers. Sur-



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WEST VIRGINIA HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT



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LOUISIANA STATE EXHIBIT

mounting this structure were two birds of a species whose presence in Louisiana has caused the name "Pelican" to attach to the Commonwealth. The booth served as an office for Robert Glenk, Curator for the State Museum exhibit and Commissioner of Exhibit for Louisiana. Under his direction the display was collected and maintained.

Two relief maps attracted much attention. One showed the levee system of the Mississippi River from the Arkansas line southward and gave visitors a clear understanding of the devices which are used to protect the rich alluvial lands of the State from the devastating overflow of the great River when it is swollen by floods. The other was a relief map of the State indicating its agricultural features.



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LOUISIANA STATE EXHIBIT

The Louisiana State Museum contributed largely of its treasures, and the cotton, sugar and rice products of the State were comprehensively displayed in a series of exhibits showing models of fields with growing crops. Agricultural implements employed in cultivation and harvesting were displayed and specimens of crops together with their manufactured products and bi-products were exhibited. Fertilizers, cotton mill samples, plantation and refined sugars, molasses, alcohol, fancy mill rices and molasses feeds were included in the exhibit, and these were supplemented by an attractive series of photographs giving a good insight into the details of the most important industries of the State. In conjunction with the agricultural exhibit there were shown samples of the famous Perique tobacco, ramie fiber and fabrics, corn, hay, forage crops, vegetables, fruits, oysters and fish.

Among the miscellaneous exhibits, Newcomb pottery occupied a prominent place and some extremely artistic samples of ceramic work executed by Newcomb graduates were shown. Illustrating minerals were a pyramid of sulphur, a large block of salt and a small but attractive exhibit of coal, marble and oils. The woods yielded by Louisiana were exhibited, both in rough and in polished form. The office booth gave a fine idea of the varieties of timber, while trunks, logs and planks showed sizes of trees and the texture of woods.

In one section an enormous painting of a rice field appeared. Along the posts and in front of this picture were constructed six pyramids three of which were composed of preserved fruits, one was formed of bottles of oil both crude and refined, one was made of grains and the sixth showed sugars. Among the interesting models were a rice mill in operation, a rice field being cultivated and a minute, perfect replica of the New Orleans floating drydock, which before the construction of "The Dewey" was the largest receptacle of its kind in the world.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut made her entire exhibit in the States Exhibit Palace and had no display in the History Building, although the principal feature of the State's display was essentially historic. As one of the original Colonies, rich in memories, there is no doubt that the State could have made a most comprehensive history exhibit if it had been deemed wise to expend more energy and thought upon it. As it was, some of the documents, memorials and relics were extremely interesting.

Illustrating the efforts made by Connecticut to advance the cause of Constitutional liberty, a lesson from Thomas Hooker, a foremost advocate of government by the people, occupied a place in the exhibit, and a very interesting feature in the demonstration of this idea was a photograph of a page of shorthand notes taken at Hartford in 1638. It gave the leading points in the argument which Hooker used



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CONNECTICUT STATE EXHIBIT

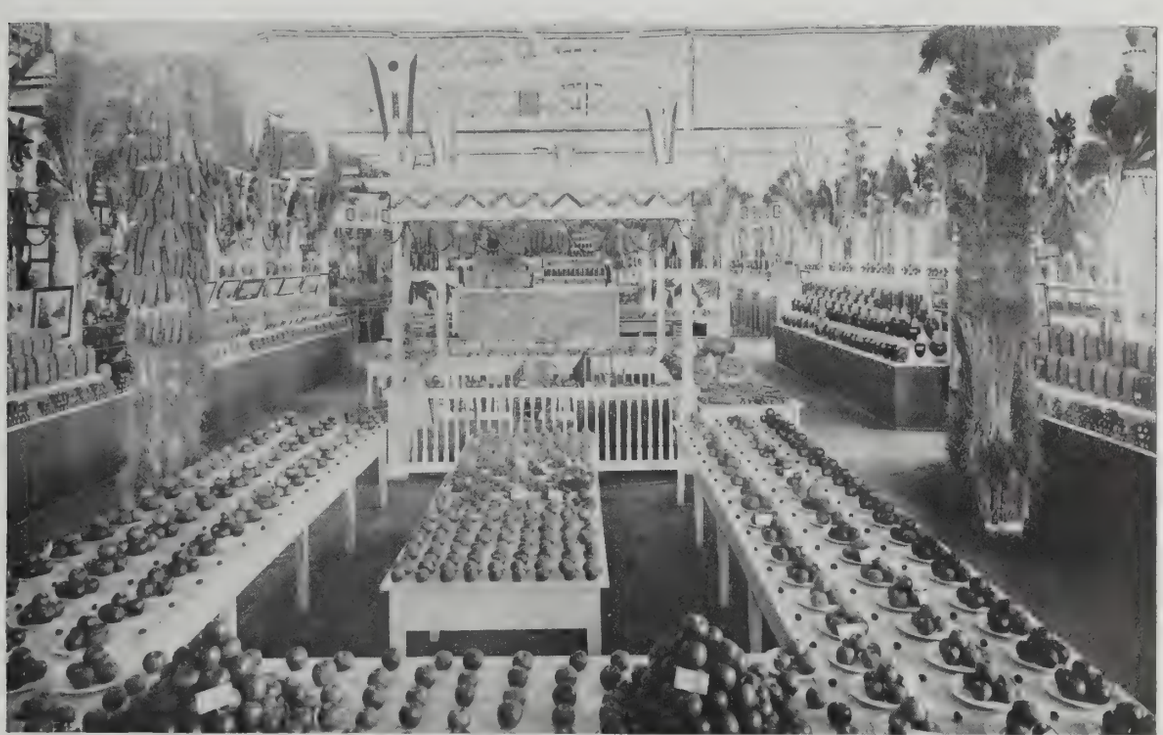
when he first advocated the proposition. There were numerous facsimiles of Colonial documents in the collection, among which was a three-quarter size photograph of the King Charles Charter of 1662. This paper was secreted for years in the famous "Charter Oak," where it stayed until after Charles the Second was crowned King of England. A rare document was a copy of the " Blue Laws " passed by the Colony just before the Revolution. These sumptuary restrictions regulated conduct most rigidly and enacted dire punishments for infractions. It was said that the copy had been preserved by a Tory clergyman who fled from the Colony during the Revolutionary War. The statutes were largely the result of religious effort; and in connection with these papers there was shown a chronological history of the pioneer Church in Colony and State and portraits of eminent divines. The beautiful Warbly State House at Hartford was shown in a series of photographs, and other pictures of public institutions supported by the State appeared in frames. Universities and colleges received a due meed of attention and were illustrated by photographs and charts bearing statistics. There was an exceptionally thorough exhibit of the Public School System which epitomized the admirable work of public instruction. A large number of medals were awarded to exhibitors in this division.

Among the purely commercial exhibits most attention was paid to dairy farms and tobacco growing. Both of these are important producing elements, Connecticut supplying milk not only for home consumption but being as well a large contributor to New York's demands; while in the tobacco industry Connecticut ranks high and for many years this State has supplied most of the wrappers used for domestic cigars. Connecticut is heavily underlaid with granite and trap rock and the State has a splendid road system which was well illustrated by pictures and samples of materials used. A good display of the work of factory inspection and the utilization of devices for avoiding the injuring of workmen was made. An interesting exhibit was also made of the three great manufacturing industries for which Connecticut is famous—the making of clocks, hats and revolvers.

OHIO

The **State Board of Agriculture of Ohio** agreed to make an agricultural and horticultural exhibit if the Commission would appropriate a specific sum for that purpose. The amount appropriated was small and the Board realized that in order to make a display which would do justice to the " Buckeye State " it would be necessary to get the assistance of farmers and fruit growers of the Commonwealth. Samuel Taylor of Grove City, Treasurer of the Committee, was appointed to secure the exhibits. A number of Ohio granges officially participated—Jackson Grange, Madison Grange, George Blendon Grange and Winchester Grange helping largely—and the corn shows of Dublin, Jeffersonville, Pleasant Corners and Washington donated their best corn. The Ohio Experimental Station at Wooster actively aided and furnished to the Committee more than fifty varieties of wheat.

The arrangement of the booth in which Ohio displayed her products was unique. Near the main entrance there hung one of the most remarkably artistic creations of the Exposition—the great Seal of Ohio made out of grains and seeds and reproducing faithfully the true colors of that device. This Seal together with its background—also done in grain—measured three feet square. It was framed and set on an easel like a picture. The work was executed by Frank Gladfelter of Franklin County, and was shown at the Jamestown Exposition for the first time. Viewed from a short distance, it looked like a painting but close inspection revealed the thousands of tiny particles which were used in its composition. The Seal proper stood out from a heavy background of dwarf Essex rape seed; the foreground was made of white clover seed and alsike, the latter forming the shadows. Bright patches of sunlight were made with clover and yellow popcorn shining over mustard seed and Essex rape. Around the inner Seal were two rings of black onion seed and kaffir corn and in the lettering yellow brown rape appeared. Three other rings of onion seed, kaffir corn and citron followed. In the four corners of the frame were flags and seals in colors, similarly executed. White clover, alsike, golden millet, hog millet, celery,



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OHIO STATE EXHIBIT



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OHIO STATE EXHIBIT

German rape, Essex rape, kaffir corn, flax, muskmelon, onion, white mustard, poppy, peas, lettuce, rye, hog peas, watermelon, citron, popcorn, field corn, okra, red wheat, white wheat, oats, tomato, broom corn, turnip, pepper and "Morning Glory" cabbage were the seeds utilized for the picture.

The exhibit was surrounded by an enclosing barrier whose posts were twelve feet high. On the outside the twenty-four panels were dressed with grains and grasses in designs representing crescents, anchors, crosses, stars, shields and the like. Around the walls on the inside were tables and tiers of shelves containing the displays of corn, seeds and canned fruits, and the floor space was occupied by tables upon which, tastefully arranged, were displayed two hundred plates of apples and forty-eight plates of potatoes, which included almost every variety of these grown in the State.



A. P. SANDLES
Chm. Ohio St. Bd. of Agri.



SAMUEL TAYLOR
Treas. of Com. on Exhibits

A very fine wool exhibit was made by the leading sheep raisers of Ohio, and while the display was not large it gave a fine idea of quality. The exhibit of honey made by E. & I. Root & Company, of Medina, was one of the finest of its kind ever shown at an exposition; and a display of cereals, nuts, jellies, wines, etc., collected by Albert Neifert, attracted unusual appreciation. The apples shown by Ohio were grown in 1906 and kept in cold storage; yet at the end of the Exposition there were still on hand ten barrels in good condition. In all, one hundred and forty-eight barrels were used.

In the report made by Samuel Taylor, he stated: "Ohio is well pleased with the amount of medals taken, but if the Superintendent had made the proper entries, we would have carried off many more." Certainly, Ohio did receive many awards. Gold medals were awarded to the **Ohio State Board** for its collective exhibit of horticulture, for its collective exhibit of potatoes, for its collective exhibit of vegetables; **J. C. Hopkins,** of Lancaster, received a gold medal for apples; the **Livingston Seed Company** for tomatoes; **U. T. Cox,** of Rockwood, for apples; **J. F. Keller,** of Newark, for potatoes (fourteen varieties); **A. H. Powell,** of Newark, for vegetables; **W. H. Fransworth,** of Waterville, for apples; **William Miller,** of Gypsum, for fruits, and **M. J. Chiveley,** of Chillicothe, for apples.

The **Ohio State Board** received in the Division of Agriculture gold medals for its collective exhibit, for its corn exhibit, for its exhibit of grains, grasses, and sedges, for its honey, beeswax and bee keepers' supplies, for small grains and grass seeds and for its exhibit of peas and beans. The **Ohio State Experimental Station** at Wooster received a gold medal for fifty-seven varieties of wheat and **H. K. Lee,** of New Guilford, received a gold medal for fleece.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire maintained an attractive exhibit of agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and dairy products which illustrated the various resources and industries of the State. Nahum T. Bachelder, the Secretary of New Hampshire's State Board of Agriculture, was in charge of the exhibit and the principal part of the display tended to show what had been done by the Immigration Bureau to remedy the distress which some years ago resulted from the exodus of farmers from New Hampshire. The exhibits came principally from farms that had been purchased by practi-



NAHUM T. BACHELDER
Sec. N. H. State Bd. of Agri.



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GEORGIA STATE EXHIBIT

cal farmers, fruit growers, dairymen and poultry keepers who, emigrating from other States, had settled in New Hampshire.

The unique feature of the exhibit, however, was a collection of large photographs showing picturesque spots in the State and farms or country seats owned by distinguished men. Among these were the estates of former President Grover Cleveland, late Secretary of State, John Hay, the Honorable Ethan Allen Hitchcock, and other men of note. The summer embassies of Great Britain at North Conway in the White Mountains, and of Germany at Dublin in the southwestern highlands of New Hampshire, were also shown.

GEORGIA

The account of Georgia's display in the States' Exhibit Palace must unfortunately be incomplete because no official statement concerning its composition could be obtained from any one connected with the undertaking. Excellent taste was displayed in the installation of the exhibit, which seemd to be well representative of the agricultural and forestry resources of Georgia. The entrances to the booth duplicated sections of the State's Coat-of-Arms and the decorations consisted of Georgia's farm products. The showing of fruits, principally melons and peaches, was distinctly fine and great care was given to the exploitation of the sugar and rice industries. Georgia pine, maple and other woods were well displayed.

VERMONT

The Vermont exhibit was attractively congregated. In the centre of the rear wall hung a large map executed in oil colors and showing the political divisions, navigable streams, railways and roads of the State. Just above the map, appeared a fine oil-color reproduction of the Arms of Vermont. A set of fine water colors, painted by H. L. Chadwick of St. Albans, showed picturesque Green Mountain scenes.



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VERMONT STATE EXHIBIT



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OKLAHOMA EXHIBIT

An interesting feature of the exhibit was a display of five hundred mounted specimens of the State's flora; these were selected from the large and valuable Pringle collection owned by the University of Vermont. It required nearly fifty large frames to display this collection, which was perhaps the finest of its kind shown at the Exposition. There were a few manufacturing and agricultural exhibits and a splendid lot of photographs which pictured many of the famous historic places in the Greet Mountain State.

OKLAHOMA

Although Congress authorized the admission of Oklahoma to the United States in June, 1906, the Act was not to become effective until November of the succeeding year. It was not possible, therefore, to secure a State exhibit, for the Exposition would have nearly closed before Oklahoma could exist as a Commonwealth. Some citizens of the Territory organized the Oklahoma-Jamestown Exposition Company and made an exhibit which demonstrated the possibilities of their district. The grains, cotton, fruits and vegetables in the Oklahoma section were superb. There was a fine exhibit of fruits preserved in jars. The representative of the exhibit left the Exposition before the close; and it was impossible to obtain any information about the details of the collection from anyone officially connected with it.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

Although California as a commonwealth was not represented at the Exposition, two enterprising and progressive counties of the State made a splendid exhibit. These were Los Angeles and San Diego and the display which they made was extremely creditable and proved to be generally attractive and instructive. The installation was suggestive—mission posts and a beam facade enclosed the exhibit and low archways gave free access to all portions of the space. The facade was covered with green fireproof burlap outlined on edges and top with peanuts. The columns were trimmed with giant peanuts and at the four entrance archways peanut portieres hung. This nut formed a prominent part in all of the decorations, festoons and border linings, but oranges, lemons,



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CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES) EXHIBIT

grapefruits and pampas plumes were also used to add color and tone.

Standing in the center of the exhibit there was a mammoth elephant made of English walnuts and emblematical of the most prolific English walnut growing section in the world. Interspersed over the floor spaces were pyramids of wine, olive oil, ripe olives, fresh fruits and fruits in glasses showing natural color and form as well as size. There were oranges which measured fifteen inches in circumference; bunches of grapes that weighed from six to sixteen pounds and there were vegetables in wonderful variety, many of them huge in size. There were big beets and radishes, cucumbers whose length was over thirty inches and sweet potatoes that weighed not less than twenty pounds. There was a show case of peanuts near the middle aisle which most of all attracted the attention of Tidewater Virginians, for these nuts grown from Virginia seed measured three-fourths of an inch in diameter and were three inches in length—large enough to make the Virginia "Jumbo" look quite small. In the same case there were some English walnuts that measured four and a half inches in circumference. To those unacquainted with the giant products of California, these monstrosities proved amazing.

Two cases of exceeding interest were those containing the gem exhibit of San Diego County and the plumes from the Cawston Ostrich Farm. San Diego also made an instructive silk exhibit in a case that faced the main aisle. The most valuable case was the one that contained the gems. There were tourmalines, beryls, topazes and other precious stones including many specimens of kunzite, a gem mineral which is found in no other section of the world and exceeds in value any other precious stone that occurs in America.

Near the center of the booth there was an attractive two-story building, the lower floor of which was used as a work room and the upper for an office. The office was fifteen feet above the level of the main floor and it was roomy and comfortable, neatly furnished and with walls that were adorned with photographs of Southern California and mounted fish from Catilina Island. A gold medal was awarded to the collective exhibit of the **California Counties. San Diego County** received an individual gold medal for its raw silk, silk cocoons and silk worms, and a similar award was given to the **Cawston Ostrich Farm** of South Pasadena for ostrich feathers, plumes and boas.

RAILWAY EXHIBITS

Six of the trunk line railways maintaining terminals in the territory adjacent to the Exposition made displays which illustrated the resources along their several lines. The Norfolk & Southern Railway made its only exhibit in the States' Exhibit Palace. The Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line made their principal displays in the same place, while the other transportation companies had important exhibits in several buildings.

The exhibit of the **Seaboard Air Line Railway** occupied fifteen hundred and seventy-five square feet. This space was enclosed by a series of arches artistically decorated. The prevailing color was light green and the ceiling contained a large attractive central design made of grain and tobacco, while smaller figures made of the same materials were represented at intervals. Around these medallions and between them green cloth was fluted. The front booth consisted of two large and two small arches, the upper portions of which were decorated with scroll work made of tobacco, corn and cotton. In the center of the booth was a pyramid which was kept constantly filled with fresh Florida oranges and grapes and surrounding this display were more than one hundred large jars filled with fruits, vegetables and grains selected from farms along the line of the Seaboard. On either side of the pyramid was a beautiful display of Florida palms, ferns and rare plants. Among these were growing pineapples, kumkuats on their native trees and bamboo and other warm climate bushes. The great tobacco interests of Florida were represented by an admirable display of dark tobaccos.

The wood exhibit consisted of more than a hundred specimens whose occurrence is general in the six States traversed by the Railway. Nearly half of the collection consisted of Florida growth. An exhibit which attracted great attention in this division was a pine tree to which were attached the devices used in extracting resin and turpentine. This specimen was about ten feet high and was cut in the ways which are necessary to treat pine for



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CALIFORNIA EXHIBIT



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EXHIBIT OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

these purposes. There was a fine exhibit of coral and sponges gathered from the Gulf of Mexico, near Cedar Keys, Florida.

One of the most complete exhibits served to illustrate the products of cotton. This exhibit was enclosed in a glass case and showed cotton seed oil, cake, vegetable lard, soap, the fabric known as "lamb's wool," batting, wadding, cotton seed meal and mattresses made from lint. Each of the articles was represented by four or more samples.

In the geologic section there were more than one hundred and fifty specimens of minerals. This collection comprised all of the important mine products of the South and included in the display were numerous samples of shale, once regarded as useless but now valuable to the manufacturers of paving, pressed or common brick, tiling or terra cotta pipe and to Portland cement makers. An extensive exhibit of monazite sand was shown and talc and soapstones were displayed in quantities.

The **Norfolk & Southern Railway's** exhibit called attention to the farm prospects and the industrial opportunities in the agriculturally rich territory through which it passes. The fertile soil, the magnificent forests and other natural resources of the section were effectively advertised. The exhibit was drawn from a country which half a century ago was called "The Future Granary of the South," and, as was natural, corn and the bi-products of that cereal occupied an important place. This grain was in fact the most prominent feature of the exhibit; it was there in all forms, from the corn on the stalk to meal ready for the baker's oven, from corn starch to corn syrup. Ears weighing each considerably more than a pound and three or four of them to the stalk were not infrequent sights. One bundle displayed a number of these stalks cut hill by hill from a row selected at random in a large field; and, planting at the distance general in this territory, such a growth would mean a yield of one hundred barrels to the acre. Prominent in the Norfolk & Southern's exhibit was the sign "Corn lands equal to those of Illinois at one-fifth Illinois prices."

Along with corn were shown fine specimens of wheat, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, broom and raffia corn and other grains and grasses. Among these last were clovers, alfalfa, vetch, soy-bean, cow-peas and Spanish peanuts. Grasses were shown in bales and hung on the walls in their natural state, some of them dropping eight or ten feet to the floor. The purpose of the exhibit was to show root and stalk growth as well as the quality and variety of crude hay.

In connection with the grain exhibit was a splendid display of rice from the Carolina Rice Mills of Goldsboro, North Carolina. The cereal was shown in all its forms, from the sheaf in the field to the white flakes ready for the table and included sheaf, hulled rice, cleaned rice, head rice, cracker rice, rice polish, rice meal, rice flakes, puffed rice and rice stalk food. The rice grown in eastern North Carolina is not the short round rice usually known as "Highland Rice" but the long, white pearly looking rice of the lowlands. North Carolina ranks fourth among the rice producing States.

Closely associated with the corn and rice



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EXHIBIT OF THE NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RY.

exhibits, and almost as prominent, was the Norfolk & Southern's display of peanuts and peanut products, a crop that may be grown more profitably in the tidewater sections of Virginia and North Carolina than anywhere else in the world. It is claimed that eleven of the tidewater counties of these States produce seven-eighths of the world's peanut crop. The peanut, unlike most other agricultural plants, has no known insect enemy, and every part is useful. The vines make nutritious food for horses and cattle. The nuts rank very high in nutritive values and they are made into candies, peanut butter, and are used by sanitariums to mix with meal as an added element to health bread. Peanuts are made into salads, soups, cakes, muffins, pies and various other delicacies. Even the nuts that are shed from the vine before harvest time are valuable, for they fatten pork and give a distinct flavor to the meat. Illustrations of these varied utilities formed an instructive part of the display, in making which the railway Company had the hearty co-operation of the Peanut Growers' Association of Virginia and North Carolina, and in the matter of peanut products it had the aid of the Bosman and Lohman Company of Norfolk, Virginia—probably the largest manufacturers of peanut goods in the world.



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EXHIBIT OF THE NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Considerable attention was given to the display of cotton and its bi-products and included all of the various commercial uses of this staple. The tobacco exhibit was extremely comprehensive and contained some of the finest samples of bright tobaccos ever exhibited. It showed the variety and quality of the leaf as taken from the field, the warehouse floor and the prize house, the tobacco prepared for export and domestic use. All the showings were of natural leaf; no chewing or smoking tobacco or cigars or cigarettes were in the collection.

As the Norfolk & Southern Railway passes through the heart of the great trucking section which extends from Norfolk, Virginia, to New Bern, North Carolina, naturally the energies of the Superintendent of Exhibit were largely directed toward making a comprehensive display of fruits, melons, vegetables and nuts. Some fine peaches, some splendid pears and a great variety of figs and grapes were in this collection. Among other fruits were apples, pomegranates, quinces, persimmons, plums, gooseberries, blackberries, cranberries and strawberries. These were shown in glasses, and fresh, in crates. There was no time during the Exposition that specimens of fruits and vegetables were not on exhibition, placarded with the names of the grower, the place where grown and other data. In connection with this exhibit, cards told that according to the last census North Carolina led all the other States in the Union in the number of farms producing vegetables for the market. Of these farms nearly all were in eastern North Carolina, a large percentage lying within the Norfolk & Southern's territory. Other cards told that vegetables annually yield to the North Carolina growers nearly one and three-quarter million dollars, and that small fruits bring into the State annually nearly three-quarters of a million. This was the ten-year average for the period 1890 to 1900; since 1900 the strawberry crop alone has yielded more than a million dollars in some single years.

The grape exhibit attracted much attention. All of the varieties shown were indigenous to the soil and among these the ranking exhibit was the scuppernong. This grape, which grew wild when Raleigh's captains first visited America, has only in recent years been cultivated extensively. In connection with its display of grapes the Norfolk & Southern showed a large variety of native wines and champagnes manufactured from scuppernongs by the Garrett Winery. The nut exhibit consisted of twenty odd varieties of pecans that are exclusively grown in eastern North Caro-

lina. In long glass tubes different kinds of soil were displayed, with a view of illustrating the depth and fertility.

The commercial timbers of the section, rough, dressed and polished, were exhibited and these were supplemented by a collection of large photographs of pine, juniper and cypress forests and showed methods of logging, transporting and manufacture. All these pictures were taken on the properties or in the mills of the John L. Roper Lumber Company. Illustrating the value of one particular wood—the gum—there was a case filled with more than a score of useful household articles and novelties made from that tree. There were also box and barrel materials, baskets, pie plates, butter dishes and other devices illustrating the more substantial uses to which the wood may be put. The floor of the entire exhibit booth was made of white and black gum, highly polished. This timber a few years ago was considered valueless, as there was no known method of drying it.

mac and Ohio, the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic.

The Southern exhibited in five departments, its principal showing, however, being made in the States Exhibit Palace, where it occupied over seventeen hundred square feet and showed a remarkable collection of stone, mineral, timber, agricultural and horticultural products. The color tone of the display was green, even so were the windows through which the light filtered, and the handsome cards which depended from the large columns were verdant.

Fronting the main exhibit stood columns showing the hardwoods of the South, their bases made of parquetry, and on each side of the different posts were separate patterns and distinctive designs. These columns alone made a remarkable display of wood and woodwork; but the timber resources of the Southern's territory were further illustrated by forty or fifty different commercial woods from various sections of the South, most of these in their natural state. The manufactured wood products in-



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FRUIT EXHIBIT OF NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN COURT OF STATES EXHIBIT PALACE

The exhibit showed also most of the game animals and wild fowl found in the South. Along the coasts and on the shores of the various large bodies of water are almost every known variety of wild fowl, and black bear, deer, wild turkey, quail, woodchuck and snipe abound. The mounted collection was large and unusually fine.

Gold medals were awarded to the **Carolina Rice Mills** of Georgetown, for the exhibit of rice and rice products; for the collective exhibit of peanuts and peanut products, to the **Peanut Growers' Association of Virginia and North Carolina**; to **C. J. Smith** of Seven Springs, North Carolina, for improved scuppernong grapes and to the **Norfolk & Southern Railway** for its general exhibit of fruits in liquid.

The representation made by the **Southern Railway** was quite commensurate with the importance of that System. Its exhibits were gathered from all the widely diversified territory included within the bounds of the Poto-

cluded spokes, handles and staves made of hickory, and a large and showy line of veneers. In the center of the timber section was a display of wooden bowls; some, forty-four-and-a-half inches in diameter, testified to the size of the poplar trees of the southern Appalachian region. A novel wood exhibit consisted of a number of rustic settees made of rhododendron.

Between the wooden columns were two marble counters having a combined length of about fifty feet, and on these was a splendid stone and mineral exhibit. The counters were composed of a dozen or more specimens of Tennessee marble, showing the wonderful beauty and wide variety of the stones of that State. They were admirably arranged so that the different marbles blended beautifully. Further to illustrate the marble possibilities of the Southern's territory, a large number of stone cubes were displayed, white, black, pink, mottled gray and other varieties of colored marbles, granites, brownstones, limestones and soapstones.



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EXHIBIT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Many cases contained specimens of kaolin, fire clay, mica, carborundum, monazite, ochre, barytes, tin, gold, zinc, silver, copper and lead ores, each appropriately labeled and located. The display of kaolin and gold and copper ores was unusually fine, as also were the exhibits of coal. More than one hundred mineral products were exhibited. In keeping with the practical nature and system of the Southern's exhibit, the cases in which this large and splendid collection of ores and clays rested were themselves exhibits of southern woods and southern factory products.

The horticultural display included various fruits of the South in jars, and a number of tables bore apples from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and southern Illinois. Agriculture was represented by attractive and practical displays of wheat, corn, oats, rye, hemp, tobacco and garden products, together with an exceptionally fine exhibit of cotton. The tobacco exhibit was noteworthy, representing as it did the Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia districts, all of which are reached by the Southern Railway.

Kentucky hemp was utilized artistically for decorative purposes. Paintings, photographs or maps of agricultural, manufacturing or other scenes along the line of the Road were used for the dual purpose of ornamentation and advertisement, as showing the industrial development and scenic attractions of the southeast. The Southern's exhibit was arranged simply, yet in a most artistic way and attractively. Everything, even to the rustic settees placed for visitors' use, represented some commercially valuable industry or resource of the country through which the Railway passes, and nothing was used for decoration or display of any kind which did not come from some city or country district contiguous to the road. The **Southern Railway** received gold medals for its collection of agricultural products, its collection of tim-



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EXHIBIT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

bers and ornamental woods and its collective exhibit of minerals.

The **Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad** made a striking agricultural and mineral exhibit which gave in a compact form a general idea of the products of the rich cities and counties along its extensive system. This corporation filled with its displays fourteen hundred and ten square feet of floor space. The collection showed the expenditure of much ingenuity and patience and the instalment was both practical and artistic.

Along the inner booth was swung a lace-work of hemp. This raw material woven especially for the Chesapeake & Ohio exhibit constituted itself one of the most attractive displays in the building. The arches were trimmed with it and great bunches of hemp depended from the cornices. Over the booth waved banners bearing the names of the principal cities along the line of the Road, and draperies and festoons in orange and maroon added to the picturesque effect.

The principal feature of the booth's interior decoration, a hand painted map of the System, was supplemented by a series of water colors illustrating the most picturesque sections and historic spots along the route. Among the wonders depicted were the famous Natural Bridge and the canyons along New River, while other scenes showed old William and Mary College, the University of Virginia and Monticello —the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The display of minerals and mineral waters from the famous Virginia and West Virginia health resorts was unusually fine, and the manner in which they were presented for inspection was extremely judicious. Large blocks of coal from the mine regions; samples of slate from the rich quarries in Buckingham County, Virginia; specimens of barytes, pyrites, gold, copper, zinc, and a huge column of cannel coal gave evidence of the mineral wealth in the regions traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio. Potts iron from Allegheny was one of the features of this division. A massive exhibit of this ore occupied almost, if not quite, as much space as the large coal display. Various forms and grades of cement were shown, and the processes of manufacture from the raw to the finished product. Exhibits from commercial deposits of manganese and asbestos were particularly noted. The outputs of several great industrial establishments were represented by paper from the big mills of Covington and Buena Vista and the steel foundries of Richmond, while bricks both from Kentucky and Virginia were exhibited. Among other exhibits were corn, wheat and tobacco, the last both natural and in manufactured state. Cotton and wool were also shown in fiber and fabric. Exhibits of flour, meal, baking powder and flavoring extracts were sent from Richmond.

The exhibit made by the **Atlantic Coast Line** comprehended the principal agricultural and horticultural products of the territory through which the Road passes. From its seaport terminus at Norfolk, the Coast Line penetrates the great fruit and trucking sections of the southeastern States and its exhibit contained specimens of all the crops grown in the country between Virginia and the Gulf of Mexico.

Two exhibits especially emphasized the adaptability of the southern soil and climate for the reproduction of plants which until recently have been deemed the exclusive products of distant localities. The extremely thin tobacco leaf known as "Sumatra" was long regarded as a variety impossible to grow beyond the bounds of that isle; and China, Japan, India and Ceylon have for centuries been the sources of the World's tea supply. A splendid exhibit of Sumatra tobacco, however, was sent from the plantation of **A. Cohn & Company** of Amsterdam, Georgia. This is the largest tobacco plantation in the world and produces the highest priced tobacco grown in the United States. On account of the excessive thinness of the Sumatra leaf, it requires a large quantity to equal in weight the coarser leaves from which other wrappers are made, and the peculiarly close formation of the fiber renders it very valuable for wrapping purposes. This tobacco received a gold medal. South Carolina teas in several qualities and classes were shown. While Oriental shoots when transplanted to American soil thrive disproportionately, it seems that South Carolina is able to support most of the tea bearers.

A number of tropical fruits were shown.



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EXHIBIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY

Among these were sapodilloes, cocoanuts, mangoes, guavas, oranges, pineapples, Avocado pears, grapefruits and sea grapes. Among other fruits which were displayed in quantities were peaches, including most of the famous Georgia varieties; many species of pears, various grapes and numerous apples.

Some splendid vegetables were exhibited. The Florida showing of celery was remarkable, as was also the asparagus from the celebrated South Carolina fields near Charleston; and the tomatoes, beans, onions, squash, artichokes, peppers and cucumbers made fine displays. The exhibits of resin, resin oils, phosphates, kaolin and its products, gave a good commercial demonstration, and the pure cane syrups from Georgia and Florida attracted favorable comment. Wheat, corn and rice received due consideration and the grain exhibit was eminently satisfactory. This was especially the case so far as the showing of South Carolina head rice was concerned. The exhibit of this fine variety was abundant and striking. Bright tobacco was represented by many North Carolina and South Carolina specimens.

The exhibit was tastefully enclosed and could be entered through bamboo gates which were made of stalks taken from the winter home of Thomas Edison at Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida. Other forestry exhibits showed examples of native woods in highly polished planks, veneers, panels and cases. A very complete exhibit was made by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which ran the gamut of demonstration in the value of cotton seed and its products. Some choice examples of peanuts were shown and various hays were exhibited. As a whole, the Atlantic Coast Line evidenced in this collection a well defined and well executed purpose to place on view the typical native products of those parts of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolinas and Virginia which are traversed by the Line.

The display made by the **Norfolk & Western Railway** in the States Exhibit Palace was in a measure constricted. It consisted principally of a representation of the agricultural possibilities of its tributary country, especially the land lying within the boundaries of Virginia. While some miscellaneous manufacturing interests were exploited and a few minerals were included, evidences of these industries had been placed by the Norfolk & Western in other divisions of the Exposition's exhibit territory.

Two hundred distinct specimens of cereals, grasses and agricultural products were on view, and the fine display of various flours, hominies, breakfast foods and mill feed attracted attention. The exhibit was arranged tastefully and was well decorated. More than a hundred interesting pictures adorned the walls. All these were typical scenes and included illustrations in the lines of agriculture, horticulture, mining, manufacturing and transportation, besides picturesque mountain and valley sketches. The latter epitomized visibly the current history of the System.



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EXHIBIT OF THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE

The most important Company exhibit was the Norfolk & Western's miniature building representing their Experimental Farm at Ivor, Virginia. The entire booth was constructed from suggestions made by F. H. LaBaume, the Agricultural and Industrial Agent, and was a distinctly fine conception. Its finished appearance evidenced the skilful workmanship which had been utilized for its creation. It was made by the Car Department of the Norfolk & Western shops at Roanoke, Virginia, and shipped in sections to the Exposition. Among the manufacturing interests exploited were—the **Virginia Brewing Company** of Roanoke who displayed their " Pilsener " beer and received a gold medal, the Roanoke Cotton Mills who showed a full line of manufactured warps and twine, and the Suffolk Drug Company who exhibited their extracts. Manufactured tobacco was in evidence and only one exhibit made under the auspices of the Norfolk & Western Railway failed to receive either a gold or a silver medal. Among the distinctly creditable and



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EXHIBIT OF THE NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY

striking tobacco exhibits, the makers of each of which received a gold medal, were: The **W. A. Brown Tobacco Company** of Martinsville, Virginia, with their miniature log cabin made entirely from leaf and manufactured tobacco; **Sparrow & Gravely,** also of Martinsville, who showed a splendid collection of tobacco plug, and **Alberti & Company** of Bedford City, Virginia, whose exhibit of dark leaf tobacco was the finest ever shown at an Exposition. Among the smaller displays were samples of minerals which lie in paying quantities along the line of the Road, outside of the Virginia District. All of the Virginia minerals were in the Virginia Mineral and Timber Building, but some interesting specimens from other States were shown in the Company's booth—notably, the blue and buff sandstone from McDermott, Ohio.

The **Grand Trunk Railway System** of Canada made a notable exhibit of the fish and game resources of the extensive territory which it penetrates. Two gold medals and one silver medal were awarded to this exhibit which was one of the most attractive of the Exposition sights and appealed irresistibly to the tourist, traveler and sportsman. This Railway System Exhibit was due entirely to the initiative of G. T. Bell, the General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk, and the details were supervised by H. R. Charleton, the Advertising Agent of the Railway.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BUILDING

A separate building was utilized for the Grand Trunk exhibit. It was in charge of R. McC. Smith, Special Passenger Agent for the Line, with offices at Detroit, Michigan. The structure was a pleasing combination of Dutch and Colonial architecture and had wide shady porches and lofty ceilings. The lower floor consisted of a single room whose walls were lined with pictures artistically inserted in panels or strung as a frieze close to the ceiling. The pictures were chiefly large and artistic photographic views depicting characteristic scenes along the line of the Road. Many of them had been taken in districts which, unknown a few years ago, now are famous. Others showed spots that are the haunts of enthusiastic sportsmen and nature lovers but are less well known to the general public, while some especially beautiful scenes portrayed places that are comparatively unknown even to traveled Canadians. Among the most beautiful of the pictures were several illustrations of famous Canadian lakes, notably Temagami—a worthy rival of Maggiore or Como.



H. R. CHARLETON
Advertising Agent



G. T. BELL
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.

There were also a number of utilitarian photographs serving adequately to illustrate the splendid double track roadbed of the Grand Trunk, than which no better exists on this continent, if anywhere. Among the world's railways the Grand Trunk is the longest con-

tinuous double track system under a single management; and the photographic views of construction and equipment gave a splendid insight into the physical condition of the Railway and testified to the excellent care and attention that the Company displays.

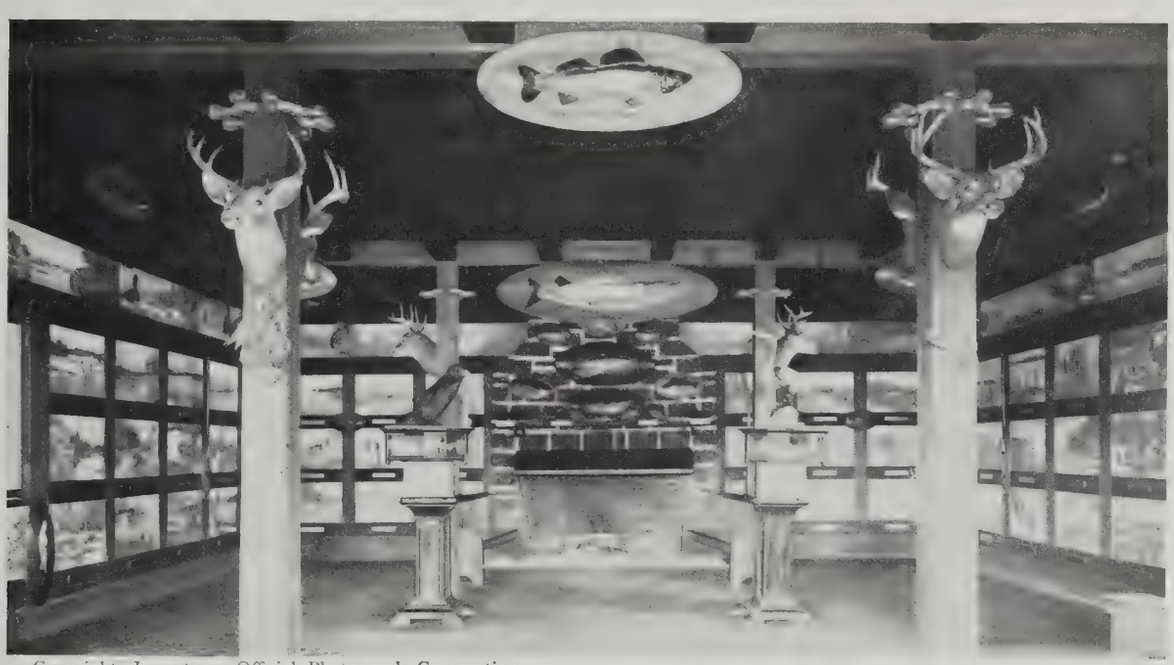


R. McC. SMITH
Spl. Passenger Agt.

Supplementing the fine collection of views, there was a set of colored photographs which formed a frieze. These were all sporting scenes. Superb mounted specimens of fish and game were exhibited; oaken plaques bearing mascalonge, wall-eyed pike, bass and pickerel depended from the ceiling at varying intervals, fine heads of elk and gigantic moose ornamented the columns which supported the upper floor, and mounted birds occupied pedestals. In cabinets were small taxidermic specimens, the whole forming a very adequate representation of the game that can be found in the highlands of Ontario.

Confederate flag. **S. Bernheimer & Son** of Port Gibson, Mississippi, filled two glass covered boxes with samples of the highest grade long staple cotton grown in Mississippi. This last exhibit consisted principally of the species known as "Allen Long Staple." Mr. Scott and the Messrs. Bernheimer each received a gold medal.

With the exhibits of the States and Railways there were a few commercial showings made of industries allied with agricultural and horticultural interests. The **German Kali Works** of Atlanta, Georgia, the **Royster Guano Company** of Norfolk, Virginia, and the **Pocomoke Guano Company,** also of Norfolk, exhibited fertilizers and each firm received a gold medal. It is not easy to describe entertainingly a fertilizer exhibit, but something might be said concerning these displays. However, with the exception of the last-named firm, it was impossible to obtain any information from the exhibitors as to what they showed or what claims they had advanced for an award. The Pocomoke Guano Company occupied three hundred and forty-two square feet in Section 32 of the States Exhibit Palace and displayed a full line of their fertilizers with literature explaining the specific uses of the different grades and the crops which would be especially benefitted by using particular brands. It is not always the highest grade or most expensive fertilizer that is best for a crop; some vegetables require a surplus of one element in the soil while others get along with much less of that and require a large amount of another. With some crops different fertilizers are needed at different stages of their development. The Pocomoke line was very complete.



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EXHIBIT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Scarcely less interesting than the fixed exhibits were the pictures shown in two kinetoscope machines. These showed various subjects of the Railway operations. The views were taken of trains in motion and from trains in motion and they also pictured station scenes and the devices of train management. With the exception of the exhibit made by Nova Scotia, this was the only display from the Dominion of Canada. It could not well be called a commercial exhibit since no attempt was made to exploit the industrial possibilities of that great territory which lies north of the United States boundary line, but it gave a splendid conception of the attractions of British America.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

Though Mississippi was not officially represented at the Exposition, two superlatively fine exhibits of cotton showed the Commonwealth's agricultural possibilities. **Charles Scott** of Rosedale, Mississippi, shipped six bales of the finest grade of cotton wrapped in silk. These were installed in two pyramids, one representing the United States colors and the other the

The **Farmers' Manufacturing Company** of Norfolk received a gold medal for its exhibit of vegetable and fruit packing boxes. Principal stress was laid upon their veneer barrels, berry crates, lettuce, bean and pea baskets, which form the principal packing supply for the local trade around Norfolk and the adjacent counties, but they also showed the output of the subsidiary companies owned by them—the Virginia Manufacturing Company, their Suffolk branch, displayed tin bound butter dishes and high grade fruit and vegetable packages which are shipped all over the Atlantic Seaboard; their plant at Coinjock showed its cooperage stock, staves and headings for sugar, apple, fish and peanut barrels; the Meheran



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EXHIBIT OF THE GERMAN KALI WORKS

River Logging and Lumber Company, one of their chief subordinate corporations, showed hardwood lumber, ash, oak and hickory. Most of this is used for export to Glasgow and Liverpool. This last plant is the principal logging outfit for the Company and supplies the different plants with raw materials. In addition to the display of this stationary mill, the Company showed the output of about half a dozen small portable mills which they move whenever they purchase a new tract of timber.

The International Harvester Company of America occupied twenty-five hundred and fifty-six feet in Section 16 and exhibited its engines, which are described in the chapter on Machinery.

F. Danzenbaker of Norfolk made a complete exhibit of apiary supplies, chief among which was a smoker utilized in bee culture and invented by Mr. Danzenbaker. This device had a perforated side grate bar which held a removable metallic asbestos fire back shell, deflecting the air at right angles and preventing a back draught to the valveless bellows. The air which passed over the top of the burning fuel cooled and expelled the smoke and, as was demonstrated in the exhibit, would yield this result for several hours with a single filling. A gold medal was awarded to the device on account of its slow burning and the fact that it yielded less heat than usual—the coolness of the smoke preventing any injury to the bees.

Angell & Cash, taxidermists, of Providence, R. I., received a gold medal for their exhibit of Riker Patent Mounts. The display made by this firm was extremely beautiful and the mounts appealed to all who were interested in preserving flowers and butterflies. The fragile specimens, imbedded in soft cotton and covered with glass, were safe from jarring or from injury by insects.

Peter Henderson & Company, who received



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LAWN IN FRONT OF THE NEW JERSEY BUILDING, USED AS EXHIBIT OF PETER HENDERSON & COMPANY, NEW YORK



SPECIMEN OF ASTERS EXHIBITED BY PETER HENDERSON & CO.

a gold medal for lawn grass and asters, had an exhibit which covered far more area than any other at the Exposition. Around some of the State buildings various grass seeds were planted, mostly Italian rye, but the hot southern sun was fatal to the growth and the Henderson lawn seed was used when the spaces were replanted. The more prominent Exposition parks also showed grass grown from the Henderson seed. Most of the parking was prepared during July and August, 1906, when there was little rainfall and the heat was excessive. Water then was not abundant and it was difficult to secure enough for sprinkling purposes; the growing was, therefore, accomplished under disadvantageous conditions—nevertheless, the results were quite satisfactory. The plot of ground around the New Jersey State Building was one of the reseeded places and it was regarded as a special exhibit of the Henderson goods, since the grass grown from their seeds prospered well. The firm also supplied the flower beds at this place. The other large exhibit which won for this Company a gold medal was a display of the "Henderson Invincible Asters," planted around the States Exhibit Palace and the Arts and Crafts section. This type is one of the latest and highest achievements in China asters; the plants are healthy and robust, producing long stems and massive flowers of fine form and exceedingly durable. These flowers are especially prolific and bloom from early summer until checked by frost.

The Coldwell Lawn Mower Company of Newburgh, New York, occupied forty hundred and fifty-eight square feet in Section 27, exhibiting their lawn mowers of hand, horse and motor power. Those mowers received a gold medal. They are described in the article on Machinery.

In the Court of the States Exhibit Palace there were a number of periodic displays and a few permanent showings. Cordley and Hayes exhibited fiber vases used for displaying florists' stock, and **Arthur Cowee,** the gladiolus king, shipped each week to the Exposition about five thousand gladioli thus maintaining a constant display of fresh flowers. The gladiolus exhibit received a gold medal. It made an exceptionally beautiful picture. It is possible that no flower is easier to cultivate than the gladiolus nor does any embrace a greater range of color or more endless combinations and varieties. Some of the blooms that were exhibited compared favorably in rich beauty with the most expensive and rarest orchids. At the Meadowvale Farm there are one hundred acres of gladioli and in this nursery there are over fifteen thousand varieties. The display at the Exposition was very complete, including the World's Fair collection of Groff's New and Rare Gladioli which might fairly be called unique. It contains the most expensive varieties of the flower and hundreds of them were unknown before 1907.

None of the horticultural exhibits attracted more admiring comment than the gold medal display of the **Hubert Bulb Company.** This Company, whose farm is in Norfolk County, selected its territory because the climate was like that of the south of England and the soil similar to Holland's—two sections famous for bulb culture. Among the attractive tulips in the Hubert display were specimens of the "early flowering," the "late flowering" and the "Darwin." Spanish iris was well ex-



GLADIOLUS FARM OF ARTHUR COWEE, BERLIN, N. Y.



FARM OF THE HUBERT BULB COMPANY, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

hibited. The "early flowering" gladiolus was illustrated copiously. The narcissus is the firm's specialty and the display of this flower was unusually fine and wonderfully varied. Among other blooms displayed, the peonies were most prominent.

FOOD AND ACCESSORIES

WHEN the Department of Agriculture was organizing, this country and in fact the world, was paying marked attention to the disclosures then making on the subject of food adulteration. Novelists, journalists and investigators generally were filling columns of space in the newspapers and pages in the magazines, and in some instances volumes, with their diatribes against unsanitary conditions in large establishments preparing food products and against the substitution of one material for another or the use of dangerous preservatives. Pure food shows were being held throughout the country, and the subject of food purity was the paramount National issue.



DANIEL G. HEIDT, Jr.
Chief Dept. Agriculture and Foods

Appreciating the importance of the subject and the interest that would inevitably be created by a mammoth pure food display, the Exhibit Division devoted an entire building to the demonstration of comestibles. Whether the subject in itself was of sufficient interest to draw irresistibly a majority of the visitors or that the giving of samples proved the potent attraction, it is impossible to say, but greater crowds visited this building and sauntered through its aisles than attended any other showing on the Grounds. It was generally known as "The Pure Food Show," although the official title of the building was Food Products; and it could not be claimed that all of the exhibits were entirely free from adulteration, but nothing could be exhibited unless it met the requirements of the Pure Food Law of the United States and bore upon its wrapper a label which showed the name and quantity of each ingredient.

The building was a beautiful Colonial structure and contained sixty thousand and odd square feet of floor space. Nearly one hundred exhibits were installed therein. Of the many interests in the building, tea and coffee were most largely represented.

For their goods in both of these classes the **Thomas J. Lipton Company** received a gold medal. This Company erected a booth made of handsome hardwood, artistically finished



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THE FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING, FROM LEE'S PARADE



EXHIBIT OF THOS. J. LIPTON & CO.
London and New York

and brilliantly lit. A central pyramid displayed the various brands of teas and coffees vended by the firm. Coffee, like wine, improves with age—that is, green coffee; but once roasted, the sooner used the better. All of the principal coffee packers, recognizing this, place their goods in hermetically sealed boxes. The Lipton roasted coffees were all shown in tins, but there were some expensive beans exhibited and some very costly teas which are used to give peculiar flavor to various blends. Little brown Cingalese, garbed in snowy white linen, served tea and coffee to visitors.

McCormick & Company exhibited their teas, spices and flavoring extracts in an exceptionally handsome booth containing large plate glass cases which held the firm's products. The posts of the structure were made of glass and contained layers of teas of various shades imported from all the tea raising countries of the world. The extracts were displayed in long glass tubes, and the spices were shown whole and ground. The Company received a gold medal for its full exhibit. They also received a bronze medal as an appreciation of the appearance and design of their pavilion, which was one of the most artistic in the Foods Building. It was decorated thoroughly in keeping with the Oriental character of the merchandise. The upper and lower floors were adorned with Asiatic lanterns, fans, pictures and rugs, and bamboo chairs and tabourets were placed here and there.

The **Dwinnell-Wright Company** of Boston received a gold medal for its coffees, spices and teas. The exhibit of this Company was small but attractive. This firm makes a specialty of



EXHIBIT OF DWINNELL-WRIGHT CO.
Boston, Mass.

"White House" coffee; and the booth, which housed the display, was an approximate reproduction in miniature of the home of the Presidents of the United States.



EXHIBIT OF CAUCHOIS & COMPANY
New York City

Cauchois & Company of New York made an elaborate exhibit of their Mexican Private Estate Coffee. The booth was an open Spanish-



EXHIBIT OF McCORMICK & CO. OF BALTIMORE, MD.



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THE FOOD PRODUCTS PALACE

American structure, thatched with grass, and the attendants were girls dressed in Mexican costume.

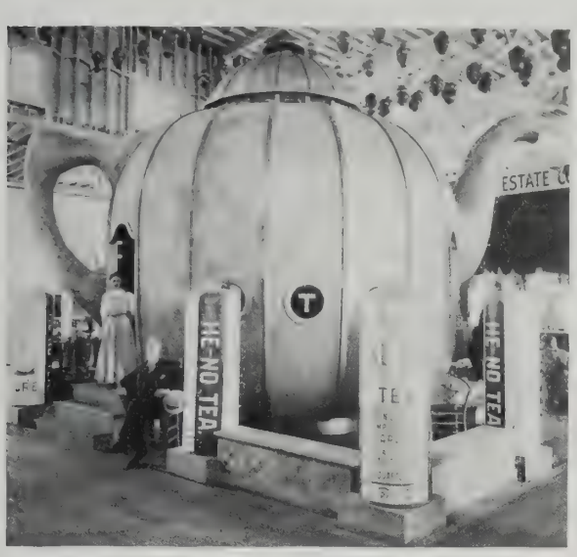


EXHIBIT OF MARTIN GILLETTE & COMPANY
Baltimore, Md.

Martin Gillette & Company of Baltimore had one of the most original booths on the Grounds. It was an enormous teapot, large enough, so it was claimed, to hold more than five million cups of tea. The pot was an exact magnified reproduction of a porcelain tea brewer. Within the booth was a counter where tea, hot or cold, was served.

B. H. Howell, Sons & Company received a gold medal for their sugar. No attempt was made to display this product attractively, the firm merely sending a few bags of refined sugar to the Exposition where it was exhibited in the collective display of T. S. Southgate & Company.

The exhibit of the **Franklin Sugar Refining Company** occupied a prominent aisle corner in the Food Products Building. The installation was singularly simple and effective. The booth was a modified Doric structure and the Company's products were tastefully displayed therein.

The claims made by the Refinery for the highest award to be granted by the Jamestown Jury was based upon the absolute purity of their products, and to illustrate their method of attaining this result, the exhibit showed sugar in various stages of refinement from the raw state crude to the finished sparkling white product.



EX. OF THE FRANKLIN SUGAR REFINING CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Franklin Refinery has made a feature of packing sugar in small parcels of light weight and in a great variety of sizes, in order that buyers might select readily the quantities and shape wanted without the product being contaminated by handling or exposure to possibly germ laden air. This feature especially appealed to the Jamestown Pure Food Jury, and taking into consideration the process employed by the Refinery to attain its high method in other lines, impelled them to grant to the sugar a gold medal.

The picture shows a pyramid of sugar sacks and at each corner and on the top, jars of sugar in different stages, while the walls behind are gracefully decorated with boxes each containing two pounds of their fine granulated sugar for table use.

The Breakfast Food companies were well represented. The **Quaker Oats Company** of Chicago exhibited, within an attractive white enameled booth of considerable dimensions, its Quaker Oats and Quaker Puffed Rice, and received a gold medal for both products. The



EXHIBIT OF THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
Chicago, Ill.

exhibit of puffed rice was distinctively a "live" exhibit, and rice flakes at intervals of every few minutes puffed and separated with a noise resembling the explosion of a miniature cannon. Puffed rice candy was made on the premises and sold there. At the demonstrating counter Quaker Oats, Puffed Rice, Wheat Berries and Puffed Rice Candy were served.

The **Egg-O-See Cereal Company** of Quincy, Illinois, erected a most artistic booth and received a gold medal for installation. The booth was constructed entirely of ash, Mission finished, with a large old-fashioned brick fireplace and wrought iron andirons upon which rested oak logs. Upon the mantel-shelf stood plates and pots of ancient pewter. On one side of the fire-place was a handsome ash cabinet containing dishes and on the other side a book rack. To the rear of the booth, in either corner was a tiny room, one of them a kitchen and the other an office. In the center of the booth was a heavy round table about which were arranged quaint high backed Mission chairs. The Egg-O-See Company received a silver medal for "Egg-O-See" and "E. C. Corn."

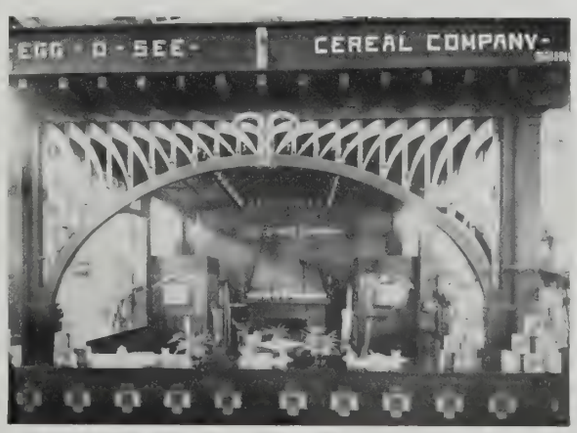


EXHIBIT OF THE EGG-O-SEE CEREAL COMPANY
Quincy, Illinois.



EXHIBIT OF THE H. J. HEINZ CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

The **Natural Food Company** of Buffalo, New York, received a gold medal; as did the **National Starch Company** of New York City, who exhibited their Kingsford's and Duryea's corn and gloss starch, with which were displayed samples of their various bi-products. The exhibit was entirely educational and showed the various processes involved in producing these two varieties of starches—each of which is a standard.

Horlick's Malted Milk was exhibited in a very attractive booth which was finished in Mission style and furnished harmoniously. There were two Condensed Milk displays, the Borden Company and the Saint Charles Condensed Company, each exhibiting the goods they manufacture.

In accordance with their usual custom, the **H. J. Heinz Company** were represented by an exhibit of their "Fifty-Seven Varieties." The booth occupied a prominent place at the northwest entrance to the Food Products Building. The general lines of the booth were Colonial, designed in full accord with the general architectural scheme of the Exposition. In addition to a large and attractive exhibit of goods, the Heinz Company made a special feature of serving to visitors samples of their various comestibles.

The main part of the booth consisted of an auditorium where one hundred and fifty persons could be comfortably seated, and several times daily an illustrated lecture was given in this room. By means of a stereopticon and verbal explanation, the visitor was conducted into the fields where the products were gathered and then though the departments of the Company's various establishments. By no means the least attractive feature of the Heinz booth was Mulvaney's famous painting "Custer's Last Rally." On account of its historic interest, this picture became one of the sights of the Exposition. The Heinz Company received a gold medal for their products.

The exhibit of the **Southern Cotton Oil Company** was splendidly installed and presented a comprehensive display of the Company's food products. The center of the booth, a two-story affair, was surrounded by a wide space filled with low counters and small round tables. There were daily various demonstrations of the uses to which Wesson oil and "Snowdrift" lard are put. The refinement of cotton seed oil has exercised the ingenuity of many chemists. The peculiar bitterness and the distinct odor prevent the unrefined product from competing successfully with other oils either for the table or for cooking. By the Wesson pro-



EXHIBIT OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY

cess the disagreeable taste and pungent odor are practically, if not entirely, eliminated. No severer test could be devised than the use of the oil in making doughnuts, and these were served daily at the booth to hundreds of visitors. Besides the doughnuts, which were served continuously during the hours of demonstration, croquettes, oysters and other dainties were fried in the oil, and ice cream was made of oil and water as a substitute for milk, and cakes were made with snowdrift lard in place of butter. As a whole, the exhibit gave a genuine object lesson illustrating the value of a vegetable cooking fat as compared with hog lard. In addition to the health value of vegetable oil as compared with animal fat, the exhibit showed the advantage of frying with a substance capable of being heated many degrees higher than lard without danger of burning or smoking and also illustrated the economy which might be practiced, for the oil can be used and re-used a number of times. The Southern Cotton Oil Company received a gold medal for Wesson oil, Snowdrift lard and the various soaps made from these products.



EXHIBIT OF THE GENESSEE PURE FOOD CO.
Leroy, N. Y.

A gold medal was awarded to the Jell-O exhibit for its installation. The **Genessee Pure Food Company** of Leroy, N. Y., manufacturers of "Jell-O," exhibited this product together with Jell-O ice cream powder and "Grain-O" cereal coffee," and received also a bronze medal for their goods. The Jell-O demonstration showed how jellies and ice creams were made with the powders manufactured by this firm.

A booth that attracted unusual attention was that of the **Ballard & Ballard Company** of Louisville, Kentucky. The enclosure reproduced an Egyptian temple covered with hieroglyphics, the door to which was guarded on either side by the phœnix, the ancient emblem of immortality. An imitation stone fence surrounded the booth, at one corner of which stood an obelisk—the Company's trademark and the name which they have given to their flour. The interior of the temple contained theatre chairs, and at frequent regular intervals through the day a lecturer described the Ballard flour and the welfare work which is being done by this Company. In addition to the lecture, a practical demonstration of the value of Obelisk flour was offered in the distribution of rolls or biscuits to the audience. The firm received the only gold medal for flour awarded at the Exposition. They also received a gold medal for welfare work. At its inception, this philanthropic endeavor was confined within narrow bounds and consisted mainly of such endeavors as would contribute to the comfort of the young women employees, but both members of the firm—Charles and Thruston Ballard—are practical philanthropists and their efforts to improve the condition of their employees and render the employment more pleasant have widely ramified. They maintain for their girls and women rest rooms, lavatories and baths, attractive, well ventilated, lighted and heated parlors. The men also have their lavatories and bath rooms, with lockers for their clothes, all given freely and enabling the workmen to come to the mills attired in ordinary citizens clothes, without running the danger of ruining them at their day's work. Meals are furnished free to the office force, while the other employees of the Company run a co-operative mess in which all bear their pro-rata of expenses, except that the Company gives the bread that is used and which is baked each day on the premises from the Company's flour. The mills are maintained as hygienic models, and in addition to these devices and plans for the benefit of employees, the firm annually distributes sixty-five per cent of its net profits to its employees. This dividend is pro-rated among those who are on the pay roll of the Company in accordance with the salaries which they draw, and as a general thing amounts practically to an extra month's salary. This is paid by check on the first day of each July, that being the end of the firm's fiscal year.

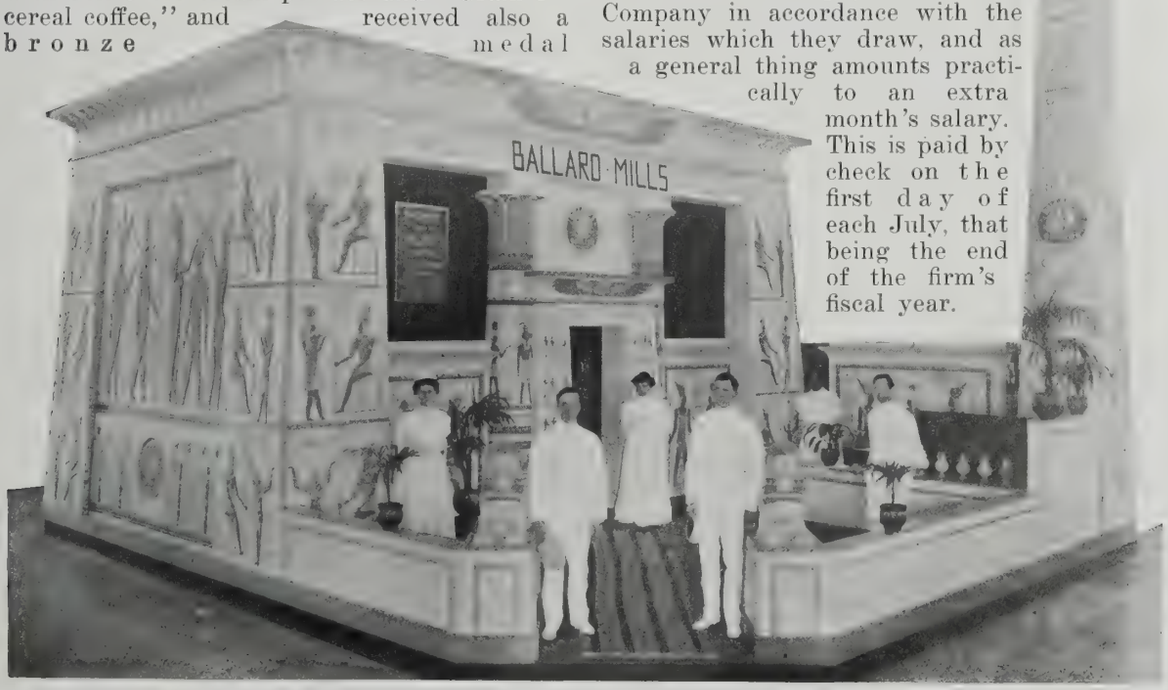


EXHIBIT OF BALLARD & BALLARD, LOUISVILLE, KY.



EX. OF SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.
Chicago, Ill.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of Chicago received a gold medal for their "Majestic" ham and bacon, lard and canned meats, for "Advance" canned meats, for "Laurel Brand" hams, bacon and lard and for "Crispine" and "Advance Compound." The exhibit made by this firm was installed in a very attractive space and was admirably arranged for advertising purposes. Several thousand cans of meats, tierces of lard, jars of pickled meat, jams in canvas covers and tiers of bacon were shown. Every day some special food article was distributed gratuitously to visitors and attractive souvenirs were given to callers. The demonstrations were planned to illustrate the value of these goods as well as their availability for instant use, and in both of these provinces they succeeded.

Green River Bourbon Whiskey received a gold medal. The exhibit made by this distillery, which is located at Owensboro, Kentucky, was neither a straight rye or corn whiskey but a Bourbon, and consisted of bottles taken from regular stock. All of it was six-year old whiskey, distilled on the sour mash plan and bottled and guaranteed under the Pure Food Law as "straight" whiskey.

The Large Distillery Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, received a gold medal for their pure Monongahela rye whiskey. The firm had previously received medals and diplomas at most of the large fairs, as at Chicago in 1893, Paris, 1900, and St. Louis, 1904, and in all of these instances, as in the present case, the award was based on purity as well as taste and aroma. The Large is a rye whiskey and is bottled at the distillery under the supervision of the Government.

P. Hoctor of London, manufacturer of wines and liquors, also exhibited; and the **Heurich Brewing Company** of Washington exhibited its beers and received a gold medal; as did **Garrett & Company,** manufacturers of the "Virginia Dare" and other wines. This latter Company exploited its still and sparkling wines in one of the most attractive of the small booths in the building. The Company advertises widely and uses some artistic lithographs for the purpose of gaining attention. The originals of these pictures were exhibited at the Exposition and served invariably to interest the passers by.

The **Consumers' Brewing Company** of Norfolk, Virginia, maintained an attractive booth, where they exhibited "Pale Bottled Beer" and "Bronco Export." The purpose of the display was for advertising merely and no commercial efforts were put forth. The beer received a gold medal.



EXHIBIT OF THE CONSUMERS' BREWING CO.

Among the distilleries represented in this building, the Dreyfuss-Weil Company made one of the most odd exhibits. They had a booth representing Devil's Island, and upon the island was placed a bottle eight feet high, an exact replica of the one in which their Devil's Island gin is sold.

An attractive exhibit was made by the Welch Grape Juice Company of Westfield, New York. This, by the way, was the first exhibit



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ENTRANCE TO COURT OF THE FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING

in the building to be finished. Various sized bottles containing the Company's products were arranged upon silver trays, forming a pyramid. The Mecklenburg Mineral Springs of Chase City, Virginia, and the Adirondack Spring Company of Saratoga, New York, had small exhibits in the building.

The Coco Cola Company of Atlanta showed a complete distilling plant in operation and used a part of their section as a counter for the sale of their beverage.

S. D. Matthews of Hamilton, North Carolina, received a gold medal for his exhibit of honey. The Valley of the Roanoke River bears plentifully haw and other plants that make white comb honey, and from this section the supply for the exhibit came. The Matthews honey had previously received gold medals at the Pan-American and at the St. Louis Expositions. It is worthy of note that honey from Martin County, North Carolina, also received the grand prize at Paris.



EXHIBIT OF VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS' ASSOCIATION
Randolph, Vt.

The **Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association** exploited one of the most important industries of their State. This organization is fostered by an annual State appropriation, and its



SCENE IN A SUGAR CAMP AT MAPLE GROVE FARM, VERMONT

display was made under official auspices. The various implements used in making maple sugar and maple syrup were on exhibition and griddle cakes with maple syrup were served during the entire Exposition. A model of a miniature sugar camp formed a part of the exhibit and was one of the most interesting features of the Food Products Building. Students examined and studied this portrayal of a country sugar orchard with evident interest. A gold medal was awarded for the excellent quality of maple syrup and maple sugar exhibited by the Association, as well as for the sugar making apparatus.

Among the mechanical features of special interest was an exhibit made by the **Ice Machine Supply Company** of New York City. This machine, which received a gold medal in the Foods Division, was exhibited in the dairy



EXHIBIT OF THE ICE MACHINE SUPPLY CO.
New York City

department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The machine was used for cooling a box eight feet wide, sixteen feet long and eight feet high, divided into two compartments, one for butter, milk and cream and the other for restaurant supplies. The machine was constructed by P. R. McCrary, an engineer, who has made a specialty of developing small absorption machinery of a continuous and automatic type. It was constructed entirely of pipe. Twelve-inch pipe six inches long was used for the generator and the absorber was a pipe of similar dimensions, each being fitted with the necessary iron heads and with the proper amount of heating and cooling surface in the shape of interior coils through which steam was passed in the generator and water in the absorber. The double pipe type condenser, exchanger and cooling coils were used. This has enabled the absorption machine to produce results not obtained by the old system of cylinders with round coils. The only moving part of the machine was a small especially designed ammonia pump which circulated that fluid and was operated at one and a half strokes per minute. The only power necessary to operate the machine was heat derived from a small boiler, the steam being used to heat the generator and drive the ammonia pump.

In addition to the cooling box, brine tanks were provided which served for the double purpose of freezing cream for long distance shipments and for the manufacture of the small amount of ice used on the premises. These tanks also served to maintain the temperature of the room over night while the machine was not in operation, so that a steady and constant temperature of thirty-four to thirty-six degrees Fahrenheit was maintained at all times, regardless of whether the machine was in operation or not. The temperature of the brine was at zero or slightly below.

Mrs. Nathalie C. Buchanan received a gold medal for brandied fruits, fruit cake and mince-meat, pickles, condiments and relishes.



OLD VIRGINIA LOG CABIN
Exhibit of Mrs. Buchanan



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BUILDING OF THE WALTER BAKER CHOCOLATE CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Mrs. Buchanan, whose home is in Louisville, Kentucky, is one of a large resourceful class of southern women who wisely have utilized their talents in producing goods or doing work for which they are best fitted. In a little log cabin which looked exactly like many a mountain hut in Kentucky or West Virginia, the Buchanan exhibit was installed. The great open fire-place where large logs burned merrily on cold days was the chief feature of the ground floor—a single room which otherwise was undecorated. Tables were loaded with preserves, pickles, curry, chutney, catsups, sauces, mince-meats, fruit cakes and various brandied fruits, all of which were superlatively good. The Pure Foods Act had no terrors for Mrs. Buchanan, who uses no prohibited preservatives, and the Jury, which passed most rigidly on food offered for award, unhesitatingly gave her a gold medal.

The exhibit made by **Walter Baker & Company, Limited,** of Dorchester, Massachusetts, received a gold medal for installation and another for chocolate preparations, breakfast cocoa and cocoa butter. This old and well known house erected for its exhibit, at the Jamestown Exposition, a Colonial cottage, a pure type of an early New England home of the pre-Revolutionary period. It was one of the most attractive buildings on the Grounds; in every detail it reproduced the era for which it stood. The building was at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue West and Powhatan Street and was surrounded by an old-fashioned fence of the kind common in New England during the middle of the Eighteenth Century. In the rear was a home-like



WALLACE S. SHAW
Mgr. of Exhibit



MAIN EXHIBIT ROOM IN THE WALTER BAKER CHOCOLATE COMPANY'S BUILDING

garden filled with native flowers, during most of the season a mass of bloom. The weatherboarded exterior, unpainted, was stained to give it the appearance of age. In keeping with the exterior, all within was old-fashioned and beautiful in its simplicity. An attractive hall or reception room with an old time fire-place was just within the main door; the walls of this room were covered with a pattern of old tapestry paper, on which were hung historical pictures. To the left was an apartment dedicated to Virginia, adorned with portraits of Generals Robert E. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee and " Stonewall " Jackson; an etching of Washington's Last Birthday, and other pictures of intense local interest. This room was furnished with fine old Colonial furniture, all originals, many of the pieces antedating the Revolution, and all in excellent condition. The main exhibit room was very like an ancient New England kitchen. with a large brick fire-place and an old Dutch oven like those in which the Puritan mothers baked their famous beans. In this room was a complete exhibit of the products of Walter Baker & Company and a complete set of miniature machines showing the processes used in preparing chocolate and cocoa for the market. In this room twice daily lectures were given by a professional cooking teacher. These were demonstrations in the use of cocoa and chocolate in culinary work; many dainty dishes were prepared and samples given to the audience. The trademark of the firm, with which everyone is so familiar, was represented by a number of young ladies dressed in the famous costume of "La Belle Chocolatière." The exhibit was splendidly managed by Wallace S. Shaw, assisted by A. M. Dow, both of whom have long been connected with the Baker firm.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Though not entirely a food exhibit, the display made by the Republic of Haiti was installed in the Food Products Building. The natural market for Haiti's surplus products seems to be the United States, and yet a small



LOUIS LARAQUE
Haitian Commissioner

proportion of its exports come to this country. To familiarize the American people with the value of Haiti's goods, just now is a prime purpose with that Government and in consequence they are making exhibits at the various Expositions. Under the direction of Louis Laraque, the Haitian Commissioner, an extremely attractive section of the building was devoted to a comprehensive showing of Haiti's products. There were fifty or more samples of hardwoods and boards, both polished and rough. Among the woods represented in this collection were goatwood, bitter ash, elm, Cedar of Lebanon, spotted mahogany, wild gauva, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, and oak, while some woods peculiar to Haiti were shown —coquemola, bayahombe, grisgris and others.

The **Republic of Haiti** received a gold medal for its collective forestry exhibit and several exhibitors received silver and bronze medals. The Panama straw hats were notably fine. **Merceusescanne** of Quartier Roche-a-Bateau, the principal exhibitor of these, received a gold medal. A very beautiful display of tanned leather, strong, soft and glossy, sent by **N. Marcou** of Port au Prince, received a gold medal, as did the fancy work sent by **Madame Adeline de Jardin** of the same city, the Superintendent of " The Madeleine," an institution governed by the Sisters of Charity; and **Madame Judith Prophète** of the same city received a gold medal for night caps. The **Republic of Haiti** received a gold medal for its collective exhibit of coffee and sugar. The former was especially delicious. **J. C. L. Diquini** of Port au Prince received a gold medal for cigars, and **Eugène F. Nazou** of Cape Haitien obtained a similar award for honey.



EXHIBIT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI



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MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING

CHAPTER XVII

MINES AND METALLURGY

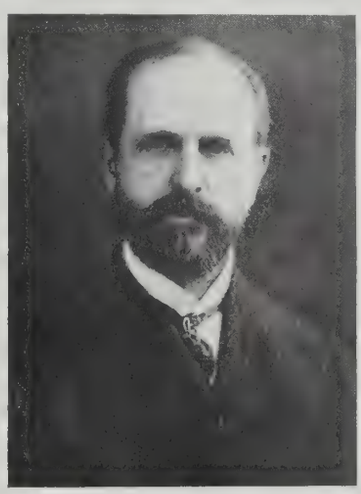
PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT—HONORARY DIRECTOR—VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION—VIRGINIA'S RAILWAY EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS OF NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, VERMONT, WEST VIRGINIA—MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS—MINING MACHINERY—MINING LITERATURE

AT the northeast corner of Lee's Parade stood the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. In proportion to the exhibit space of the Exposition, the area under roof allotted to this Department was unusually large. As finally arranged, the building set apart for these exhibits contained an area of sixty thousand square feet, or nearly an acre and a half.

A part of the building was devoted exclusively to a collective exhibit made by the Virginia Mineral and Timber Association, and the interior decorations of this section were unusually fine. In the main building, individual exhibitors decorated their booths each according to his taste, but the installation of exhibits was under the supervision of the Chief of the



JOS. H. PRATT, PH.D.
Chief



DAVID T. DAY, PH.D.
Honorary Director and Member
Jury of Awards



JAS. A. DORSEY
Assistant Chief

Department. The colorings of the walls and columns were harmonious, and to a large degree the shades of the booths blended well with the tone of the interior. The decoration of the ceiling was very attractive, a design of Miss L. Thompson of Washington, D. C., executed by the Veerhoff Galleries Company of that city. The central scheme of these decorations was an adaptation of the colors in the National Flag, and red and white streamers ran from central points to groups of flags, and blue, white or red bunting hung festooned along the walls.

"Mines and Metallurgy" was under the supervision of David T. Day, Ph.D., of the United States Geological Survey. Dr. Day's title was Honorary Director, the word honorary, however, in his case indicating only that his services were gratuitous, for his splendid ability and wide acquaintance were dominating factors in securing the real success of the Department. Joseph H. Pratt, Ph.D., State Geologist of North Carolina, was Chief of the Department. James A. Dorsey of Washington was curator of the Mines Building. Though the classification of mines included the working of mines, ore-beds and quarries, the collection of minerals and stones and their utilization in the widest range of divisions, and metallurgy was classified in all lines of equipment and processes, the Department bent its chief energies to secure exhibits of minerals and rocks which would be not only interesting as ore specimens but would deal with the principal producers of commercial necessities. With this end in view, obviously it was desirable to exhibit structural materials, building stones and the products of clay, lighting materials and various coals. All of the exhibit space was taken and much more could have been utilized had it been available, notwithstanding that industrious solicitation of exhibits had been pursued only in the eastern and southern States. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Vermont installed in the Mines and Metallurgy Building collective exhibits illustrating the mineral resources of these several commonwealths; and Connecticut, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma and San Diego County, California, included the display of their mineral resources with the show of their other products in the States Exhibit Building. The only distinctively official foreign commercial exhibit at the Exposition was in the Mines Building—the mineral display made by the Province of Nova Scotia, which was a most interesting and creditable showing.

The **Virginia Mineral and Timber Association** was organized primarily for the purpose of bringing to the world's notice the great opportunities for investment that were afforded by the mineral and timber resources of the State. The first effort of the Association was its display at the Jamestown Exposition. The Governor of the State, the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, was selected President of the Association, and to its interests he devoted a large part of his time and energies. General Rufus



VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER EXHIBIT

A. Ayers of Big Stone Grap, Virginia, was the Vice-President, and the Honorable W. W. Baker of Hallsboro, Virginia, the Treasurer; these together with C. E. Doyle, W. J. Payne and W. D. Duke of Richmond, N. V. Richards of Washington, and F. H. LaBaume of Roanoke, constituted the Directorate. A number of prominent men throughout the country were associated as honorary vice-presidents, and included in the list were Thomas F. Ryan, New York; D. B. Wentz, Philadelphia; John W. Eckman, Pulaski, Va.; John B. Newton, Bristol, Va.; Robert J. Camp, Suffolk, Va.; Isaac T. Mann, Bramwell, W. Va.; S. D. Crenshaw, and E. R. Williams, Richmond, Va.; H. K. McHarg, Jr., Bristol, Va.; Charles Catlett, Staunton, Va.; John L. Roper, Norfolk, Va., and William Foster, Schuyler, Va. Bruce C. Banks of Wytheville, Va., was elected secretary of the Association, and was the active director of the enterprise, so far as related to the exhibit at the Exposition. Mr. Banks had previous exposition experience; he collected the mineral exhibit of Virginia for the St. Louis Exposition and received a gold medal and diploma in acknowledgment of his services there. The portion of the Mines and Metallurgy Building occupied by this Association was practically a separate building which had been purchased from the Exposition Company at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars more was spent for decoration. It is doubtful if a handsomer interior was ever shown at an exposition. The dominant green and gold gave a pleasing color tone to the large hall; the artistic staff ornamentation was most beautiful and the blending of colors was restful and pleasing to the eye. Handsome reception rooms were installed, and a graceful pagoda, which served as the office of the Secretary, was the central feature of the hall.



Bruce C. Banks
Secy. Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit

The exhibits were installed with the view of keeping geologic and geographic arrangements perfect, so that a traveler might locate the display he sought or a geologist might trace the continuity of exhibits. The central display was arranged in geologic order, in handsome plate glass cases and upright cabinets surrounding the pagoda. It was known as the Virginia State Exhibit, and was the one which had been collected by Mr. Banks for the St. Louis Exposition, where it received the highest award. However, to the display made there, many features were added, until at the Exposition it showed in an appreciable way the mineral possibilities of the State. In the cases gold and copper were displayed, and silver, lead, zinc, nickel and tin. Also there were curious quartzites. The wide range of iron ores was shown by red and brown hematites, sesquioxides, magnetic, manganese and specular ores. The granites, sandstones, marbles and slates of the State yielded beautiful samples.

Circumjacent to the State's Exhibit were the displays of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Richmond, Fredericksburg &



Gen. Rufus A. Ayers
Vice-President



Hon. W. W. Baker
Treasurer

OFFICERS VA. MINERAL AND TIMBER EXHIBIT

Potomac Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the South & Western Railway, the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, the Virginia Anthracite Coal Company, the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, the Blackwood Coal and Coke Company, the Stonega Coal and Coke Company, the Tazewell Coal and Land Company, the Pocahontas Collieries Company, the Pulaski Iron Company, the Bertha Iron Company, the Matheison Alkali Works and the Southern Gypsum Company.



OFFICE AND OFFICE FORCE
VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION

The **Norfolk & Western Railroad,** which through its line to Bristol, its Clinch Valley extension and its main track, traverses the greater part of Virginia's southwest, contributed most largely to the mineral exhibit. Their exhibit was exclusively commercial, and, as arranged by Dr. E. A. Schubert, who under the direction of Mr. LaBaume had exclusive charge of the display, showed commercial possibilities in a widely varying line of mineral industries.



IRON—COAL AND COKE—BUILDING STONES—ORES
PULASKI COUNTY EXHIBIT

Throughout southwest Virginia, especially in Pulaski, Wythe and Smythe Counties, there lies a deposit of galena. This mineral is now being worked by the **Bertha Manufacturing Company** of Pulaski, and a large quantity of high grade galena and limestone were exhibited by them. The same Company showed some of their calamine ore, zinc blend, mixes and flux, as well as finished spelter in three grades, Southern, Dominion and Bertha Pure, which latter is the recognized standard of the United States Government. They also had on exhibition some lead in pigs. Perhaps the most striking part of their exhibit was a miniature reproduction of the old Bertha mines, from which was taken



EXHIBIT OF POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES CO.

for many years practically the entire supply of zinc silicate recovered in the United States. They also showed zinc furnaces with all appliances, and surprised many people who learned for the first time that the recovery process is by distillation and not smelting. The Bertha Company received a gold medal.

Other companies operating in this territory and having zinc or lead exhibits, were the Chamberlaine Mineral Company of Sugar Grove, Va., and the Columbia Zinc Company of Cedar Springs, Va.

The exhibits of iron ore and pig iron were many, and varied in size from small geologic specimens to pieces weighing two tons and over. The qualities ranged from a very low grade silicious ore, high in phosphorus, sulphur and titanium, to specimens which come well within the requirements for the manufacture of Bessemer pig; and the varieties included brown hematite, red hematite, specular, fossil and magnetite. In this collection were specimens taken from active operations showing the quality of ore now being converted into finished product, but the vast majority of the exhibit came from practically undeveloped properties or prospects. It is said that the territory tributary to the Norfolk & Western has such a vast tonnage of ore that it must be computed in billions rather than in millions of tons, while in certain sections the quality approaches that of the Superior basic ores and excels the ores of Alabama.

Gold medals were awarded to the following iron companies exhibiting ores and finished pig: To the **Buena Vista Iron Company** and to **Hugh E. Taylor** of Front Royal, Virginia, for Brown Hematite ore; to **H. J. Seibel, Jr.,** of Front Royal, Virginia, for Manganese ore, and



EXHIBIT OF POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES CO.

to **M. V. B. Tilson** of Tilson's Mill, Virginia, for Red Hematite.

The **Norfolk & Western** displayed collectively a choice assortment of mineral waters from springs adjacent to its right-of-way, and received a gold medal in this class.

By far the most important product handled by this railway is coal and its product, coke. The System links three great coal regions with the sea; these are the Flat Top Pocahontas Field, the Clinch Valley District and the Elkhorn Tract. These several areas were represented by fine exhibits, both of coal and coke, and the displays demonstrated the thickness

and variety of the seams and the structural quality of both coal and coke. Among the twenty or more operations represented might be especially mentioned the **Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company,** which showed one solid piece of coal four feet square and ten feet high, exhibiting the thickness of the seam. This lump had no parting, was taken three miles from the entrance to the mine, and weighed seven and a half tons. It received a gold medal. Another very remarkable lump was shown by the Jackson Coal & Coke Company of Petersburg, Penn., selling agents for the W. C. Atwater Mill Creek Mines. This exhibit was the largest lump of coal ever mined and weighed nine tons.

The **Norfolk & Western Railroad** received a gold medal for its collective exhibit of coal, coke and copper ore, and gold medals were awarded to the **Pocahontas Collieries Company** for their coal; to the **Stonega Coal & Coke Company** of Virginia for its roader, gas, lump and cannel coal and coke, and to the **Pulaski Iron Company** for its iron ore, coal, coke, pig iron and limestone.



EXHIBIT OF STONEGA COAL & COKE CO.

The Stonega exhibit was particularly attractive, and consisted of a tabouret made of Stonega seventy-two-hour foundry coke; also two massive coke pillars supporting an arch, the letters on which, spelling the words "Stonega Coke," were made of the material they named, and were especially shaped for the purpose. The arch supported a glass sign on which was shown the Virginia analyses of Stonega coke for an entire year. To the Stonega Company was awarded the only gold medal given for coke at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the original of that gold medal appeared mounted in a mahogany case supported by the tabouret above mentioned. A mining car within the arch was filled with gas and domestic coal. The car was one of the regular standard vehicles used by the Company in its several mines. The background of the exhibit was composed of two panels, one of which contained an oil painting of the Stonega plant and the other was decorated with photographic views of the different works operated by the Company. The whole exhibit was surrounded by a balustrade, the posts of which were made of coke, and between these posts there was festooned an iron trace chain of the kind used in the harness of mules that haul the coal in the mines. The specific color scheme of the exhibit was black and silver, very like the coal and coke exhibited.

The exhibit of the Norfolk & Western emphasized the wonderful development of the coal producing territory it drains. In twenty-five years the output has grown from an annual shipment of less than two hundred thousand tons to a total for 1907 which reached thirteen million tons of coal and three million tons of coke.

The only large deposit of gypsum south of the Potomac River and east of the Mississippi is found in Smythe County, Va. The extent of this deposit is not known, but the **Buena Vista Plaster Company,** which exhibited its product, has mined the field for many years and the drill core, taken from the deposit of this County, forty-two feet long and showing solid gypsum both gray and white, averaging about ninety-nine per cent. in calcium sulphate, is fair evidence of the possibilities of the streak. The Southern Gypsum Company of North Holston, Va., which draws its supply from the same source, was also an exhibitor in the Norfolk & Western division.



MATHEISON ALKALI WORKS

Practically all of the salt deposits of Virginia tributary to the Norfolk & Western Railroad are controlled by the **Matheison Alkali Works,** of Saltville, Va., who received a gold medal for their salt, sodium carbonate, caustic soda and bicarbonate or cooking soda. The Matheison Works is one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, and they displayed a pyramid of their package goods resting upon heavy barrels and casks which contained their sodas. They also showed a large picture of their works. The exhibit was very attractive.



MATHEISON EXHIBIT

There are few sections of this country so rich in limestone as the Valley of Virginia, a territory traversed throughout its entire length by the Norfolk & Western. That the Valley is, in fact, a limestone formation, was accentuated by the displays from that section, which consisted of the highest grade specimens of blue,



EXHIBIT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

white, gray and black limestones and marbles. These stones are suitable for all building and structural purposes, for making lime, for fluxing, for agricultural uses, for road-building, and for cement. A large triple arch erected by the Pulaski Companies from varieties of building stones deserved and received special attention. From the same district were shown buff sandstones and the grosser sandstones used in heavy structural work as well as shales, clays and bricks.

The exhibit of high grade copper ores shown by the Norfolk & Western were all taken from Halifax County, Va., and Parsons County, N. C. This field is not well known but six or more active operations in the district have for a number of years taken this mineral from true fissure deposit; the ore averages about three per cent. metallic copper. In the collection were some of the finest specimens of copper-glance, azurite, malachite, bornite, chalcocite and chalcopyrite that were ever placed on exhibition, and many of the specimens averaged eighty-five per cent of metallic copper. Lower grade copper ores from other fields were also exhibited. Those of the Blue Ridge and northern Virginia and from Grayson County formed a display consisting largely of malachite and native copper, and the specimens from Grayson showed a pig from the Ore Knob Mine, some concentrates and chalcopyrite ore averaging in excess of five per cent.

Among the secondary mineral deposits, which are being developed along the Norfolk & Western Railroad, might be mentioned barytes, feldspar, kaolin, mica, nickel, arsenic, manganese, ferro-manganese and ochre and other pigments. Samples of all of these were exhibited in the collection and some of them have passed beyond the possibilities of a prospect into the realm of mineral certainties.



NORFOLK & WESTERN TIMBER EXHIBIT

The Norfolk & Western made also an extensive timber exhibit and one which attracted the attention of every visitor to the building. Among the showings in this class was a huge grape-vine from Bedford County and a section of a giant poplar from Wise. There were fifty different varieties of timber taken from a single farm in Pulaski County, specimens from thirteen fine forest giants of Washington County, large spruces from Smythe and cypress from Nansemond. The pines of Prince Edward and the oaks of Bland were especially noticed.

The exhibit of the **Southern Railway** consisted of woods and mineral products from that part of "The Old Dominion" most directly tributary to this System. The exhibit was very attractively installed. In the center of the space was a pavilion whose columns were formed of various Virginia hardwoods. In front of this pavilion there was a choice exhibit of colored marbles surmounted by a handsome bust representing Virginia and made from the white marble of Loudoun County. The background of the whole was a fine display of the pines and hardwoods of the Southern's Virginia territory. The mineral exhibit consisted of iron, manganese, copper, coal and other ores, and soapstones, marbles, brownstones and clays; enough in each instance to show quality without over emphasizing any portion at the expense of another. The entire exhibit was enclosed by oak pedestals made in a Virginia factory from Virginia wood. These pedestals were surmounted by columns of Virginia soapstone and crowned with balls of marble and soapstone taken from Virginia quarries. The Southern Railway received a gold medal for its collective mineral display. Few exhibits at the Exposition were so thoroughly artistic.

The **Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company's** exhibit, which formed an important portion of the Virginia mineral and timber display, was an excellent object lesson. It presented a series of illustrations of the wealth producing materials in the territory contiguous to the road. The mineral exhibit was especially comprehensive, though timber was not neglected. Huge columns of coal from the Kanawha and New River fields were featured. Coke of exceptional quality appeared in pyramids and coals of various grades and sizes were shown.

Iron was exhibited by several mining com-



EXHIBIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY

panies; the principal displays being made by the Alleghany Ore and Iron Company of Covington, and the Low Moor Iron Company of Craig County. Buckingham County slate was an important component of the collection and pyrites from Louisa County was another. These mineral deposits are well known throughout the United States. Among the building material displays which attracted particular attention was the collection of the "Chesapeake & Ohio," which included the limestone and cement exhibits of the Old Dominion Portland Cement Company of Fordwick, Augusta County, and lime and limestone from Indian Rock, Botetourt County. The Electrolytic Company of Holcomb's Rock made an excellent display of hardened steel and steel hardeners. In connection with the ore exhibits, numerous specimens of mineral waters were shown in bottles. The timber booth of the railway company contained some fine samples of poplar, oak, pine, walnut, hickory and cedar. A very catchy decoration for the booths was afforded by a number of handsome oil paintings prepared from photographs of mining operations and timber tracts. The **Collective Exhibits of Minerals and Timbers** each received a gold medal.

The Colonial Coal & Coke Company, the Blackwood Coal & Coke Company and the Clinchfield Coal Corporation installed their exhibits in adjacent booths, and the paintings of their operations gave a fine exemplification of the processes employed in the production of coke. These showed mine openings, coal mining machinery, the various branches of mining, scenes in mining towns, conveying coal to the ovens, coke ovens in operation, and the handling of coke. In connection with the coal and coke shown, these pictures were instructive as well as entertaining. The **Virginia Anthracite Company** of Blacksburg, Va., occupied a prominent part of the building and as the feature of their exhibit showed a miniature replica of the "Merrimac" floating in a sea of coal. It was an actual work of art and undoubtedly gave the Merrimac Coal quite an extensive advertisement. The different sizes of the anthracite were exhibited in glass cases, and the Company received a silver medal, the highest award given to anthracite coals at the Exposition.



EXHIBIT OF VIRGINIA ANTHRACITE COAL CO.

The **Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company** of Bristol, Va., received a gold medal for coal, coke, iron ores, pig and commercial iron. This Company, which conducts some of the largest operations in the south, occupied one end of the building between the two main entrances. Its exhibit was one of the best installations in this section, which was crowded with fine booths.

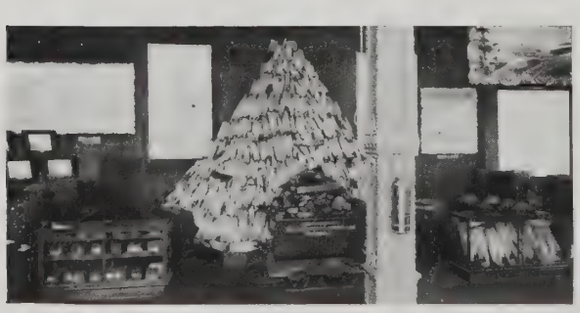


EXHIBIT OF THE VIRGINIA COAL & COKE CO.

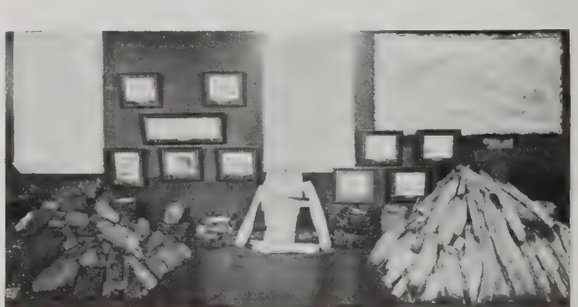


EXHIBIT OF BLACKWOOD COAL & COKE CO.



EXHIBIT OF VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE CO.

A large painting, fifty-two feet long and twenty feet high, formed not only a striking feature of the exhibit but perhaps attracted more attention than any single object in the building, not only by reason of its size, but on account of its artistic and historical merit. It was a wonderfully well executed reproduction of the first coal operation in Southwest Virginia. The Company showed a mine entrance with mining cars loaded and pyramids of coal and coke standing nearby. Cases of various iron ores worked by the Company and a stand of commercial iron were important features.

Mr. Banks, who installed and had charge of the maintenance of the Virginia exhibits, was ably assisted by D. S. Blair of Wytheville and J. T. Dunn of Bland. The display of minerals and timbers in this building was devoted exclusively to the showing of Virginia's wealth in these lines and undoubtedly awakened a more profound interest in her resources than had ever before been manifested. So well did this exhibit subserve the purpose for which it was created that it will probably be used by the State to form the nucleus of a mineral and timber museum. The opportunity which this splendid collection afforded the State to begin worthily a department likely to add so much to the wealth of Virginia, will scarcely be neglected by the State; especially as the contributors to it consented to allow their exhibits to become the property of the Commonwealth. Governor Swanson, General Rufus A. Ayers and the Hon. W. W. Baker, the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Association, and the various committee chairmen who secured the highly gratifying results which materialized at the Exposition, deservedly received much praise for their efforts and the thanks of the Exposition Company for adding a feature which in its way was as attractive as any portion of the Exposition and which was installed as a whole more artistically than any commercial showing made there.

One of the finest exhibits in the main section of the Mines and Metallurgy Building was made by **North Carolina** in the center of the east end of the building and facing the chief entrance. Archways of Mount Airy granite and the pink granite of the Balfour Quarry Company and a three foot granite balustrade enclosed the striking display of the State. The balustrade was formed of the four principal stones quarried in North Carolina. Besides the white and pink granite mentioned there was the Rowan gray granite and the pearl blue stone of the Consolidated Granite Company. Building stones cut and polished formed columns and spheres which surmounted the corners of the balustrade. The exhibit was designed, collected and installed by Joseph Hyde Pratt, the State Geologist, and was extremely comprehensive. The American Gem & Pearl Company of New York, the North Carolina State Museum and Mr. Pratt offered a collection of gems which represented fully the precious stones and gem minerals found in North Carolina. Especially interesting were specimens of rhodonite and hiddenite, varieties which have been found only in the North State. Gold medals were awarded to **Mr. Pratt,** to the **American Gem & Pearl Company** of New York, to the **Balfour Quarry Company** and to the **Rowan Granite Company.**

Mica and talcum industries were comprehensively represented by the crude, intermediate and finished products arranged to illustrate the various steps in the manufacture of the materials into commercial products. The Silver Mica Company, the North Carolina Talc & Mining Company, the American Lava Company, the Talcum Puff Company, the Glendon Mining & Manufacturing Company and the Croatan Company co-operated in furnishing the specimens exhibited. The **Carolinas Monazite Company** of Shelby, N. Y., received a gold medal for their display of monazite, both crude and refined, and associated minerals. This industry was attractively exhibited by a five-foot vertical section of a gravel deposit enclosed in a box having a glass front. In connection with this were jars containing corresponding quantities of crude and concentrated products extracted from the gravel, thus illustrating the working of the deposit. The use of the salts and the rare elements obtained from monazite was represented by a display of incandescent mantels.



EXHIBIT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Georgia was represented by a special collection of economic minerals. Her building stones were displayed in the form of columns and large slabs of cut and polished colored marbles displayed along the walls. The installation was made with a view of showing how artistically these marbles could be made to blend. Granites were displayed in cubes, polished and rough. The collections were prepared by W. S. Yeates, the State Geologist, and were installed under the direction of S. B. Jones. The State of Georgia received a gold medal for its collective mineral exhibit.

The principal feature of **Ohio's Mineral Display** consisted of an exhibit of ceramic products. Professor J. A. Bownocker, the Ohio State Geologist, adopted the very commendable plan of concentrating the demonstration and making it especially fine rather than comprehensive. The ceramic exhibit was sufficiently complete to satisfy, from every point of view, the student of clay products. The pottery display was perhaps the most complete and attractive ever brought together in a single collection at an exposition. The same may be said of the brick and tile exhibits. Bricks were shown in panels, over forty in number, each representing a different brick, which was labeled to show its name and its special use. This method of exhibition afforded an opportunity for comparing the color and texture of the cubes.

In order to realize how complete were the exhibits it will only be necessary to read the list of those firms contributing. These were,



OHIO EXHIBIT

for potteries, the Rockwood Pottery Company of Cincinnati; the Roseville Pottery Company, the S. A. Weller Pottery Company and the Owens Pottery Company of Zanesville; the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company and the Homer Laughlin China Company of East Liverpool; the Pope Gosser China Company of Coshocton; the Cambridge Art Pottery Company and the Cambridge Glass Company of Cambridge; the Sebring Pottery Company of Sebring; the Burleigh & Winter Pottery Company and the Star Stoneware Company of Crookville; the Chambers Window Glass Company of Mount Vernon, and the Hocking Glass Company of Lancaster. The Brick companies exhibiting were the Canton Pressed Brick of Canton; the Columbus Brick & Terra Cotta Company; the Columbus Clay Products Company and the Iron, Clay, Brick Company of Columbus; the Coshocton Brick Company of Coshocton; the Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Company of Shawnee; the Logan Clay Product Company and the Logan Brick Manufacturing Company of Logan; the South Webster Brick Company of South Webster; the Hanover Pressed Brick Company of Hanover; the Hydraulic Press Brick Company and the Oakland Pressed Brick Company of Zanesville; the Straightsville Impervious Brick Company of Straightsville, and the New Lexington Press Brick Company of New Lexington.

The State of Ohio received a gold medal for its **Mineral and Ceramic Exhibits**; also for its collective display of pottery and glass. The **Pope Gosser China Company** and the **Rockwood Pottery Company** each received an individual gold medal, the former for decorated and plain china and semi-porcelain and the latter for art pottery.

The **Mineral Exhibit of Michigan** consisted of displays of iron, copper and graphite from the upper peninsula; salt and coal from the northern portion of the lower peninsula; gypsum from the vicinity of Grand Rapids, and brick and cement products from various parts of the State. The principal contributors to the iron exhibit were the Oliver Mining Company, which displayed an extensive series of iron ores, and glass models representing the underground workings of their mines; the Public Museum of Grand Rapids, which furnished two massive specimens of high grade specular ore; the Cleveland Cliffs Mining Company, which sent an extensive series of enlarged photographs illustrating the charcoal industry in its relation to the smelting of charcoal iron, and the Michigan State School, located at Houghton, which furnished a fine series of cabinet specimens and a number of enlarged photographs of mining plants and underground workings.



MICHIGAN EXHIBIT

The copper industry was represented by cabinet specimens and mining photographs furnished by the Michigan College of Mines. The Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Company of Greenland, Michigan, sent a block of native copper weighing fifteen hundred pounds, and the Michigan Copper Mining Company of Rockland exhibited a mass of copper weighing nine hundred pounds, together with other characteristic specimens. The Mohawk, Wolverine, Calumet & Hecla, Quincy, Tamarack and Osceola Mining Companies each furnished samples of the " run of mine " rock of their respective companies. The Lake Superior Smelting Company had a fine exhibit of commercial copper in its various forms. Copper in its manufactured state was represented by a series of marine propellers furnished by the Michigan Wheel Company of Grand Rapids.

The graphite interests of Michigan were represented by an exhibit made by the Detroit Graphite Company, which illustrated the different steps in the transition from graphite shale to graphite paint products; and the Michigan Graphite Company of Saginaw, Michigan, furnished a characteristic series of their high grade lubricating graphite. Randall lump coal from Bay City, represented the State's resources in that line. There was a fine exhibit of salt from Port Huron. The Italian Mosaic Art Company of Detroit exhibited a collection of marble mosaics. The Gypsum deposits of Grand Rapids and vicinity, from which are produced the famous Michigan stucco, were represented by a series of mineral and crystallized specimens furnished by the Grand Rapids Public Museum, and a comprehensive exhibit of alabaster, stucco and wall plasters was shown by the various factories in Grand Rapids.



KENTUCKY EXHIBIT

Kentucky made an exhibit which deserved special commendation, since there was no State appropriation for the purpose and the required money was raised by private subscriptions. A space one hundred and ten feet long by ten feet wide at the eastern end of the Mines and Metallurgy Building was allotted to Kentucky; and within thirteen huge cases of Flemish Oak was displayed one of the most comprehensive exhibits of a State's mineral wealth, so far as varieties were concerned, that was ever made at an exposition. A considerable part of the exhibit was furnished by the **Kentucky Geological Survey.** More than one thousand mineral specimens composed this collection, the display of coal and oil being especially interesting to the industrial world. Bituminous and cannel coals of superior quality were shown in huge piles, and petroleum in every form, from rock to refined oil, was in the collection. There were

many varieties of fire clay of high quality, gypsum, marl, pyrites, lead, zinc, calcite, fluor-spar and other minerals in the cases. A gigantic pillar of salt represented another valuable product of Kentucky, and a large geological map, ten feet by ten feet, made an interesting showing of the State's mineral distribution. Large samples of building stones were neatly arranged near one end of the Kentucky collection, and the walls back of the minerals were covered with appropriate pictures and instructive maps.

Maryland's exhibit included types of material which illustrated the natural resources of the State. Immediately in the foreground were large models of Baltimore and vicinity and of the coal regions of Western Maryland, and back of the models were shown many volumes of the Maryland Geological Survey Reports, while on the walls were hung maps of the State and of several of the counties.

The publications of the Geological Survey described the chief mineral resources of the State, and the reports treated of the stratigraphy and fossil contents of formations which are of great value and interest to students. The maps were interesting both from geologic and geographic standpoints. The roads were represented with such fidelity that one could follow most of the minor turns and twists made necessary by the occurrence of hills. All elevations were shown and geologic formations were indicated. In connection with this latter subject, a large framed section drawn to scale and appropriately colored represented diagramically the various geologic formations of the State in the order of their superposition, from the older gneisses up through the limestones and shales and coal measures to the younger clays, sands and marls of the coastal plain region. There were also manuscript drawings representing the areal distribution of clays and coals and cement and building stone materials



MARYLAND EXHIBIT

One of the most costly as well as one of the most attractive exhibits in the Mines and Metallurgy Building was made by the **Government of the Province of Nova Scotia.** It occupied about six hundred square feet floor space; and the Province received a gold medal for its display of economic minerals. The two great mineral resources of Nova Scotia are coal and gold, although other deposits are found in more or less considerable quantities in various parts of the country. Probably considering that exhibiting coal at Norfolk was like "Carrying Coals to Newcastle," this mineral was not shown, but cards told that "Nova Scotia produces over sixty per cent. of the total coal output of Canada." The Nova Scotia gold was well displayed, and it constituted not only the finest exhibit of its kind on the Grounds but one of the very best ever assembled.

In the rear of the exhibit was a glass case, heavily protected with steel bars, which contained a valuable display of gold in its free state. There were about one hundred and twenty-five specimens, representing the following districts: Gold River, Montague, Waverly, South Uniacke, Ofer, Renfrew and Beaver Hat. Above this case was a large golden obelisk indicating in mass the gold which up to the



EXHIBIT OF NOVA SCOTIA

present time had been mined and recorded in Nova Scotia. The column represented approximately twenty million dollars, although it is claimed by Government experts that fully as much again has been taken out and not recorded. After gold and coal, iron ranks as the next important mineral product of the Province, and some splendid specimens of pyrite, pyrrhotite, hematite, limonite and ochre were shown. Gypsum, marble and clays received due attention, the marble display being unusually fine; and there were some fine specimens of copper ore. The show was under the direction of Hon. C. P. Chism, Commissioner of Mines for the Government of Nova Scotia, and was sent to the Exposition in care of the Curator of the Provincial Museum.

Vermont occupied a conspicuous section fronting on two main aisles. The booth was enclosed by a handsome railing made of ten polished posts of Vermont marble of different kinds, and these were connected by chains. At one end was a polished wainscoting of variegated Vermont marble six feet high. The posts and wainscoting were furnished by the Vermont Marble Company. The display of "The Green Mountain State" consisted entirely of building stones. The exhibit was arranged and installed by Professor George H. Perkins, the State Geologist, and included one hundred and five specimens of marble, granite and slate sent by twenty-four individuals or corporations. The specimens consisted of cubes and slabs, cut or polished, and many both cut and polished. About every variety of marble, granite or slate produced within the borders of the State was in the collection; and accompanying the display of stones were fourteen enlarged photographs illustrating Vermont stone quarries and mines.

In the Mines Building, stones for structural or ornamental purpose were very numerous. Few quarries exhibited individually, and the list of awards scarcely indicates the quality of this class. As components of several State collections, these materials helped to secure the gold medals. The **North Carolina Granite Corporation** of Mt. Airy, N. C., received a gold medal for an enormous monolith.

A remarkable mineral exhibit was made by **West Virginia.** At the corner of Willoughby Avenue and Bacon Street, there stood a lofty column which was built of coals taken from West Virginia's mines. To obtain a firm foundation on shore sands with water only seven feet beneath them, and at the same time to secure an anchorage that would enable the structure to resist a wind pressure of fifty pounds to the square foot, required very skillful engineering, and H. Rus Warne of Charleston, the architect who prepared the working plans, performed his duties admirably. A concrete base forty feet square and one foot thick carrying heavy railroad rails was buried flush with the surface of the ground. From this foundation the supporting walls were moulded to get a proper footing for the framework. Around the central frame were placed platforms with angle iron braces for the support of the seams. Each seam was placed independently and was not called upon to sustain any part of the overlying burden. Without that arrangement, the soft coals from the Pocahontas and New River fields could not have been used. Twenty-one car-loads of material were required for the column. As the coal reached the Exposition each block, faced by hand and bedded in cement with wire anchorages, was placed in its proper position. The column measured sixteen feet square at the base, twelve feet six inches square at the top, and was one hundred and twenty-three feet six inches high. It carried over eight hundred thousand pounds of coal and thirty-eight thousand feet of frame timbers.

Carroll Robinson represented the Commission as General Supervisor of the construction and A. F. Withrow & Company of Charleston were the contractors. The coal column was designed by Neil Robinson of Charleston, West Virginia.

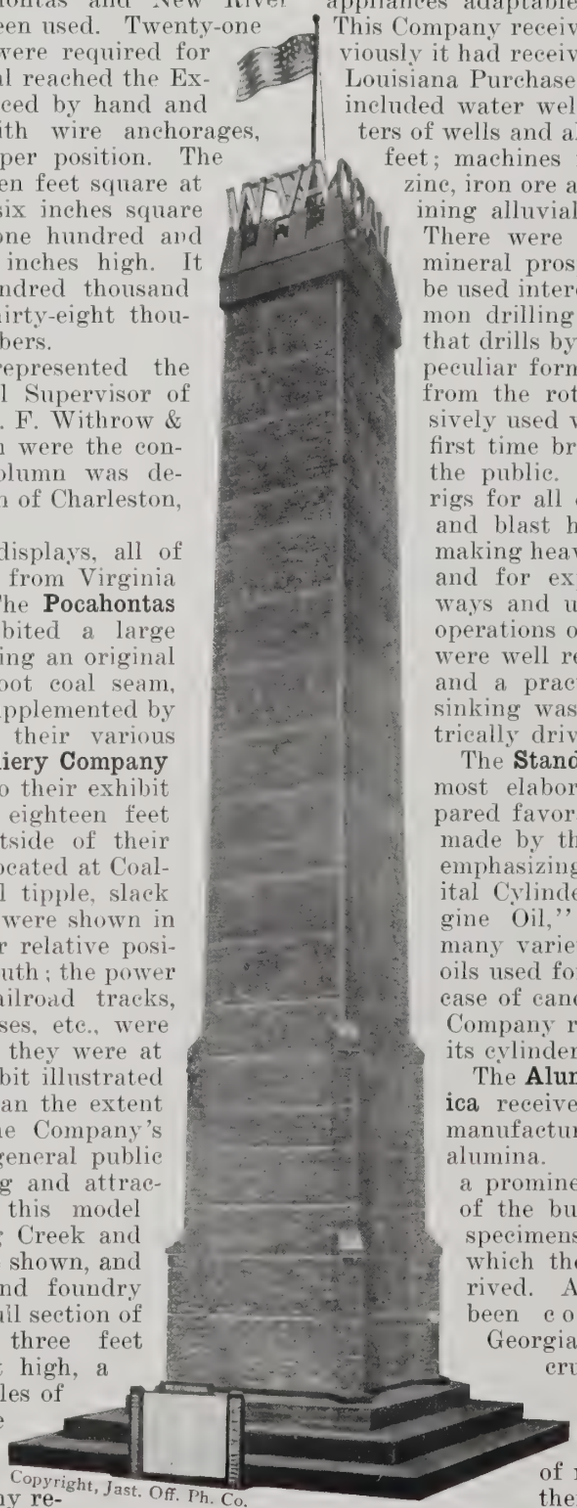
Exclusive of State displays, all of the coal exhibits came from Virginia and West Virginia. The **Pocahontas Coal Association** exhibited a large block of coal representing an original section of their ten foot coal seam, and samples of coke, supplemented by large photographs of their various plants. The **Davis Colliery Company** had as a background to their exhibit a large model, about eighteen feet deep, showing the outside of their colliery Number One, located at Coalton, W. Va. The steel tipple, slack bin and crusher house were shown in the foreground in their relative positions around the pit mouth; the power house, coke ovens, railroad tracks, mine tracks, cars, houses, etc., were all represented just as they were at the colliery. The exhibit illustrated to an expert mining man the extent and size of one of the Company's operations, while the general public viewed it as a pleasing and attractive exhibit. Beside this model large cubes of Roaring Creek and Copen splint coals were shown, and exhibits of furnace and foundry coke. There was one full section of Copen splint about three feet square and seven feet high, a single piece. The samples of coke were handsome pieces rich in carbon and showing perfect structure. The Company received a gold medal for colliery and gas coal and for foundry and furnace coke. The New River Coal Company showed two cubes of their coal with analyses, and supplemented this with a large number of most excellent photographs. Castner, Curran & Bullitt, the representative of the Pocahontas Coal Association, showed charts of the production of coal from the West Virginia field by the Companies which they represent, and they also had on exhibition a copy of the original oil painting of Pocahontas.

An exhibit of peat and peat products was made by the American Peat Society, and collected under the direction of Charles Davis. It was one of the first of its class ever made at an exposition.

No attempt was made to exhibit mining machinery on a large scale. There was, however, one display which deserves especial mention. The **Keystone Driller Company** of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, installed in the east central portion of the building a complete exhibit of their output, comprising machines, tools and appliances adaptable to various mining uses. This Company received a gold medal, and previously it had received the Grand Prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The display included water well machines for all diameters of wells and all depths up to a thousand feet; machines for prospecting for lead, zinc, iron ore and copper; also for examining alluvial deposits of gold or tin. There were core drills for coal and mineral prospecting. These bits may be used interchangeably with any common drilling tools upon any machine that drills by up-and-down stroke. Its peculiar form of core drill as distinct from the rotary drill hitherto exclusively used was in this exhibit for the first time brought to the attention of the public. There were portable oil rigs for all depths up to half a mile, and blast hole drills to be used in making heavy railroad and canal cuts and for exploring ground for subways and under river tunnels. The operations of all of the above devices were well represented in the exhibit, and a practical illustration of well sinking was made with a large electrically driven machine.

The **Standard Oil Company** made a most elaborate exhibit, which compared favorably with any other ever made by the Company. They were emphasizing particularly their "Capital Cylinder" and "Renowned Engine Oil," but they also showed many varieties of crude and refined oils used for lighting purposes and a case of candles made by hand. This Company received a gold medal for its cylinder and engine oils.

The **Aluminum Company of America** received a gold medal for its manufactured products, bauxite and alumina. Their display occupied a prominent place near the center of the building, and they showed specimens of crude bauxite from which the metal aluminum is derived. All of these exhibits had been collected in Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas. After the crude material, aluminum oxide was next shown, this representing the first stage in the process of reduction of the ore, then pig aluminum and the various forms of aluminum



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WEST VIRGINIA COAL TOWER

ingots, representing the different grades which are used in the manufacture of aluminum articles. The portion of the exhibit which was most attractive showed the manufacture of aluminum utensils. As an illustration: the manufacture of a coffee pot was explained in stages. First was seen the original circular blank from which the utensil was made; then the blank after the first drawing operation had been effected; the second drawing operation followed, and the fourth specimen showed the blank after it had been spun; the fifth exhibit was of the pot after the spout had been soldered on, and the hole stamped for spout and handle. Similar exhibits showed the manufacture of the spout, the handle and the top, and the last was a finished coffee pot ready for use. Other utensils whose processes of manufacture were illustrated were a syphon, a mess kettle and canteen. The various uses of aluminum were well represented by sets of rods, tubings, sheets, wire and cables.

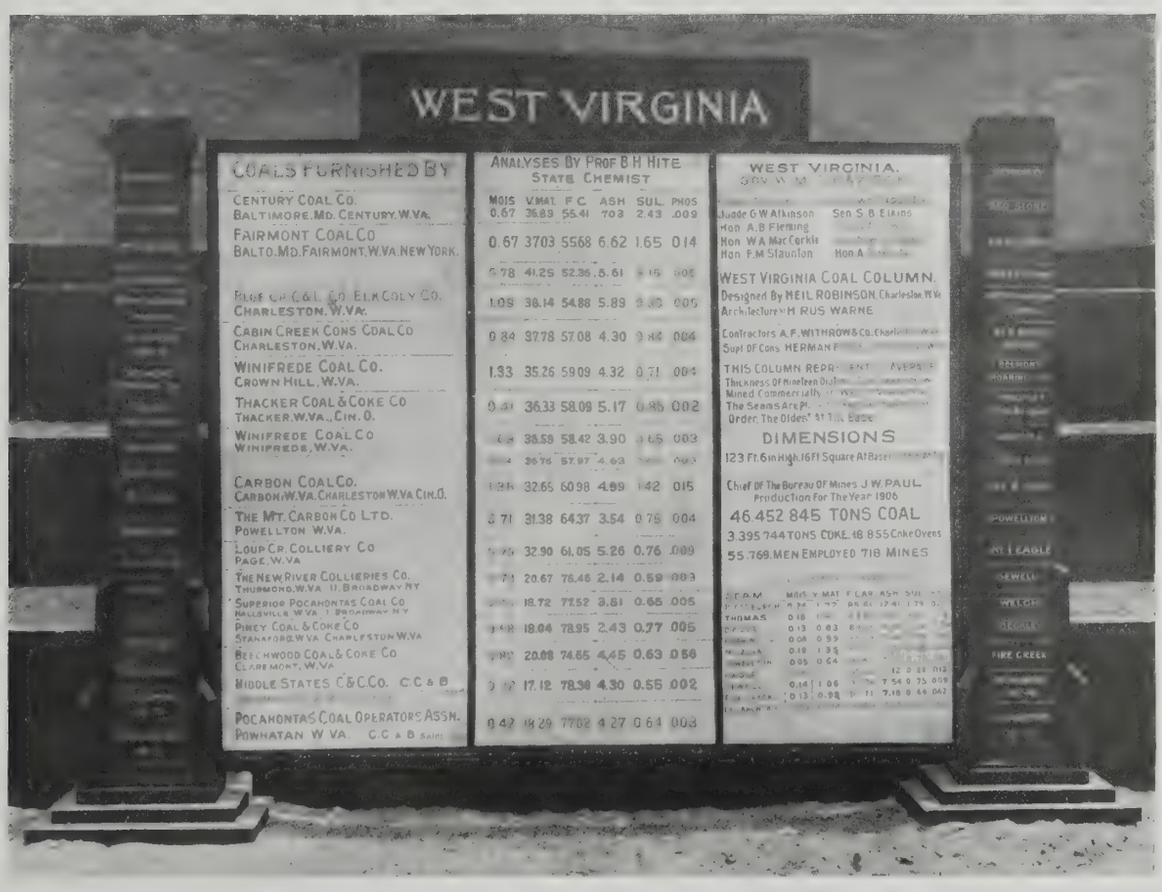
Precious and semi-precious gems were shown in three large plate glass cases. Some of the stones were finished and others were in their natural form, as crystals, cleavages and fractured pieces. For the most part these were taken from American territory, but some were from Siberia, Persia, Ceylon, South Africa, Congo Free State, Egypt, Brazil and Australasia.

The Arizona Turquoise Mines Company of New York made an excellent display of their gems, which represent the product of a mine recently opened in Arizona. The specimens were of excellent color and were shown in the rough, as clear turquoise and as turquoise matrix.

There were a number of cut stones, green, red, pink and yellow, from Maine and California, and a vivid collection of amethysts and cut stones from Virginia, North Carolina and Montana. The last State also furnished some beautiful blue, green and pink sapphires. San Diego County, California, furnished some exceptionally fine crystals of kunzite and cut gems; and from Amelia County, Virginia, spessartite and orange red garnets were sent. There was a wonderful collection of tourmaline in magnificent crystals, some with a green exterior and a red or pink interior, and others were rich red throughout. This last variety, known as rubellite, came from California.

The exhibit of **Tiffany & Company** of New York, London and Paris, contained many of the specimens noted, and their display also included a full series of the best obtainable specimens of precious and semi-precious gems and stones in their natural form as crystals in the original matrix. With these were also detached or cleavage pieces, broken fragments, boulders and pebbles, all illustrating the conditions of gems as found in nature. Many of the semi-precious stones were exceptional both as to size and quality. Among the most notable of these was a section of an enormous jade boulder. This specimen measured three feet by two and was one-eighth of an inch thick. It was highly polished on both sides and was as translucent as a piece of cathedral glass. This firm's display of the California gems included some of the largest and handsomest crystals of rubies, sapphires, topaz, quartz, tourmaline and kunzite ever shown. The collection was exhibited in three cases in the principal aisle in the center of the Department of Mines, the more precious specimens being placed nightly in a safe. The exhibit was secured for the Exposition through the good offices of Doctor Kunz, a member of the Tiffany Corporation and the scientist after whom kunzite was named. Gold medals were awarded to Tiffany & Company and to Dr. Kunz.

The American Rutile Company exhibited crude and refined rutile—one of the minerals from which titanium is obtained, and Joseph Hyde Pratt added to the exhibit many specimens of tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, chromium and literature relating to ferro-alloys. A practical illustration of the hard steel manufacture was furnished by the **Manganese Steel Safe Company** of Plainfield, N. J., which received a gold medal for its product. One of the Safes made by this Company was gener-



TABLET AT WEST VIRGINIA COAL TOWER

ously placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Mines Building and was used during the Exposition period for storing valuable gems. The Safe was known as the Bayonet Joint Bank Safe and was made out of two pieces—a radical departure from other models. The Safe had a single thickness of metal. The door was one piece, the body another, and both were so tough that breakage was practically impossible, while no annealing process could soften the material.

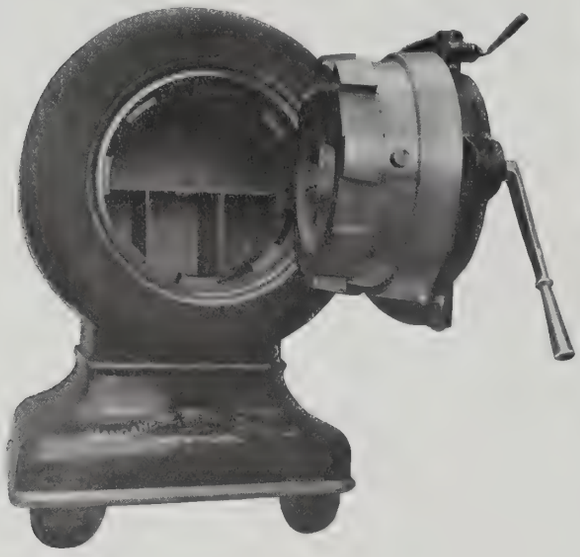


EXHIBIT OF THE MANGANESE STEEL SAFE CO.
Plainfield, N. J.

A display of ferro-alloys and steel hardening metals occupied another especially prepared booth and was a collective exhibit illustrating very completely this interesting group of metals. The **Primos Chemical Company** made an excellent display of iron alloys and hardening materials together with the crude minerals from which they were derived. Among the former were ferro-vanadium, ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, ferro-boron, ferro-titanium, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-tungsten. In lump and in concentrates were shown hubnerite, wolframite, sheelite, molybdenite and others; and to illustrate the uses of these, samples of various steels were also shown. The entire exhibit received a gold medal, tungsten, molybdenum and their alloys being especially emphasized.

Eimer & Amend showed a number of ores which illustrated the occurrence of minerals from which steel hardening metals are derived. They also showed important apparatus and utensils used in modern mining and assaying laboratory work. These included an assaying balance, laboratory classifier and slime table, both designed by Professor Monroe of Columbia University, crucible and muffle furnaces, electric furnace, electric heating appliances, flasks, samples, etc. In another section this same Company showed a complete outfit of balances, beakers, flasks, heating arrangements, platinum ware, filtering and testing apparatus for a complete weather analysis laboratory; and in a



EXHIBIT OF EIMER & AMEND
New York City

third section, lamps, furnaces and stoves, using alcohol as fuel, and an alcohol testing and determining apparatus. This firm received a gold medal for assaying and metallurgical supplies and their mineral collection.

Among the most prominent exhibits under the heading of chemical apparatus and chemical products were those relating to platinum. **Baker & Company** of Newark, N. J., exhibited bottled samples of crude platinum, platinum nuggets, sands and sponges, platinum chlorides, various salts of platinum, platinum coins, iridium and metals of the platinum group, as well as gold and silver. There were sixty-six articles in this range. They also displayed platinum manufactured ware such as crucibles, dishes, boats, spatulas, triangles, rivets, etc., and received a gold medal for their display of platinum ore and its products. As a whole, their exhibit illustrated platinum as completely as any ever made.

The **S. S. White Dental Company** of Philadelphia, who also received a gold medal, made an exhibit which illustrated the many services which platinum renders to modern dentistry.

The **Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company** of New York received a gold medal for chemical ozone and a silver medal for the apparatus for regenerating air by the means of ozone. This was the first significant display that has ever been made of sodium peroxide in a condition suitable for commercial purposes. This compound has the property, when brought into contact with water, of liberating oxygen gas. This is of great value to mine operators and for use in submarine boats, since vitiated air may be vitalized automatically by the generation of nascent oxygen and the absorption



EXHIBIT OF THE PRIMOS CHEMICAL COMPANY



EXHIBIT OF THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
New York City

of carbon dioxide through the sodium hydrate produced. In connection with the exhibit, this Company showed their small oxygen generator, which is operated in a nearly air-tight dark room, for the purpose of illustrating how air may be purified.

A gold medal was awarded to the **Collective Exhibit of Radium** which had been brought together by George F. Kunz, Ph.D., of New York, Professor Truman Abbe of Washington, and Doctor Metzenbaum of Cleveland, Ohio. This exhibit was intensely interesting and instructive. It included nearly all of the minerals that are radio active and contained as well a number of radium salts. The use of radium in medicine was illustrated by photographs and radiographs of various experiments made with this recently discovered element. The literature on the subject was well represented. Radium samples were exhibited in a dark room, and from time to time phonographic lectures were delivered.

Lighting materials were displayed in a section especially prepared for this purpose. Near the center of the building there was a circular pyramid containing specimens of all kinds of lamps, illustrating the evolution from the crude clay lamp of the ancients to the highest developed modern lamp. In another case in this space was the exhibit of the **Welsbach Company,** containing specimens illustrating the minerals containing thorium and the various salts manufactured from the crude product, and the incandescent mantles used commercially for illumination. The principal mineral employed is monazite, and shown with it were associated minerals, such as garnet, limenite, zircon, etc. This exhibit was arranged and installed by H. S. Minor, and it received a gold medal.

At the northwest corner of the Mines Building there was a display of abrasive materials. Several prominent firms contributed to this exhibit. The **Pike Manufacturing Company** of Pike, N. H., sent a number of fine whetstones, oil stones, corundum wheels and blocks of crude materials from which these were constructed. The **Norton Company** of Worcester, Mass., contributed alundum in mass and many wheels and stones manufactured from it. The **Carborundum Company** of Niagara Falls showed a superb collection of crude carborundum as well as wheels and stones. The exhibits made by the three foregoing Companies each received a gold medal. Among some less considerable yet important contributors were the Cleveland Stone Company of Ohio who showed a pyramid of grindstones illustrating a wide range of grits to be used for special purposes; Irvine Reifsneider of Bowmansville, Pa., who showed some of the celebrated Turkey Hill Mill Stones, J. A. Wright of Keene, N. H., who exhibited samples of infusorial earth used in the manufacture of silver polishes, and the Highland Forest Company of Willets, N. C., who, with the American Garnet Company of Cortland, N. Y., displayed a fine collection of garnet rock and ground garnet. In addition to these individual and firm exhibits J. H. Pratt showed an instructive collection of abrasives illustrating not only the uses of the various materials but their points of occurrence and distribution —an exceptionally complete display.

The literature of geology, mines and metallurgy was well represented by copies of nearly all current publications on these subjects. In a few instances, the publishers made special exhibits, as, for instance: The Coal Trade Journal and Mine and Minerals; and the **American Institute of Mining Engineers** made a display of Institute papers, which included its "Transactions," published annually, containing lists of officers, rules, etc., proceedings of meetings, papers revised for final publication; and its pamphlets, which relate to such subjects as the evolution of mine surveying instruments, the glossary of mining and metallurgical terms, special mining and railway maps, etc., were intensely interesting. These publications were arranged in a space near the south entrance to the building—an enclosure furnished with chairs and writing tables and which served as headquarters for geologists and mining engineers. The Institute received a gold medal.



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ENTRANCE TO COURT OF MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING



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THE NEGRO BUILDING

CHAPTER XVIII

NEGRO PARTICIPATION

LAYING CORNERSTONE OF NEGRO BUILDING—UNITED STATES SUPERVISION—NEGRO ARCHITECT AND CRAFTSMEN—PROMISING EXHIBITS—EDUCATION DISPLAYS—COLLEGIATE, SECONDARY AND INDUSTRIAL—SCULPTURE—AGRICULTURAL SHOWING—FOODS—PHOTOGRAPHS—CHINA-WARE—EMBROIDERIES

THE cornerstone of the Negro Building was placed in position February 14, 1907, by the Grand Lodge of the Negro Masons of Virginia. Mr. Myers, of the Board of Governors, tendered the site for the building, and Giles B. Jackson, Director General of the Negro Development and Exposition Company, delivered a stirring address on the purposes of the Negro exhibit, and he prophecied: "The showing that we will make in this building will startle the world, it will astonish those who are unfamiliar with the true condition of the Negro and it will be stimulating to our race." He was entirely right. No one interested in the study of ethnology and the evolution of a race from a state of semi-barbarism to useful citizenship could visit the Negro exhibit without being profoundly impressed. The unprejudiced observer could see what had been done during the forty-two years that had elapsed since slavery was abolished and could not fail to predict hopefully for the future.

The building was designed by W. Sydney Pittman, a graduate of Tuskegee and Drexel Institutes and at present an architect in Washington. The United States Government bore the major portion of the expenses entailed by this exhibit and the building was erected under the Government's auspices. The architect of this building was the first negro whose design had ever been accepted by the Government. All work on the structure was done by negroes, the contractors were negroes and so were the workmen. The building had two stories, was two hundred and thirteen feet long and one hundred and twenty-nine feet wide, and within its walls were nine thousand, one hundred and fourteen exhibits. Some of these possessed little merit, others were exceptionally meritorious. There were embroideries completely artistic in design and execution and others that had no intrinsic or artistic value but evidenced laudable ambition and persistence. So with other branches of manufactures and of art work—there was a wide difference between the worst and the best.



THOMAS J. CALLOWAY
Chairman Executive Com.



GILES B. JACKSON
Director General

Rarely has there been a better showing of industrial training, combined with academic work, than was displayed in the collection that appeared in the Negro Building. Many intelligent, thoughtful, purposeful white men visited the exhibit and were deeply impressed. While those who came to view and to examine were residents of all sections of the country and all were impressed more or less deeply, it may be said that the men from the Southern States undismayed by some of the crudities that were in evidence, were most enthusiastic in their approbation of the obviously fine purpose and commendable ambition which was throughout manifested and they were astounded at the general excellence of the exhibit.

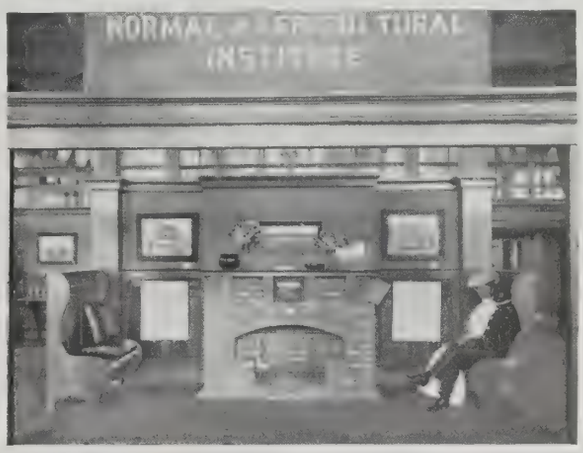


EXHIBIT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Hampton, Va.

The **Hampton Normal Institute** made a splendid illustration of the various functions of that famous school. Though exceedingly simple, the display was arranged in a most dignified manner and very attractively. The wall space of the exhibit was broken by panels of olive gray burlap, the woodwork being stained a gray green. In the lower part of each panel was placed an exhibit typifying a class, the upper portion of the panel being occupied by an enlarged photograph of students at work in the department from which the exhibit came. In this way the work of the following departments was illustrated: The Shoe Shop—by shoes in different stages of construction; the Tin Shop—by tin buckets and various cooking utensils; Cabinet Making—by a chair and desk; the Tailor Shop—by a coat partly finished; the Machine Shop—by a small gas engine; the Printing Office—by pamphlets and circulars; the Department of Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting and Painting—by a large truck wagon; Steam Fitting and Plumbing—by lead pipe joints; the Boys' Manual Training Department—by tinware, models of woodwork and a small house building; a Girls' Manual Training Department—by canned fruit, a cook book, a set of baby clothes and a shirtwaist suit; the Agricultural Department—by objects illustrating experiments in root growth; the Academic Department—by large charts outlining the course. The exhibit received a gold medal.

The **Virginia Union University** received a gold medal for an exhibit which well subserved the purposes of its designers and gave a good idea of the scope of the school and the work of its graduates. It contained two educational cabinets and two cases of articles made in the manual training department, as well as some pictures painted by the students. The cabinets were of the most approved modern style, and one of them had been made in the industrial department of the University. Each contained sixteen frames or thirty-two surfaces for exhibits. The front face of one contained an index to the exhibit and the other a picture of the University grounds. The other frames contained a complete history of the University and the schools out of which it had evolved—Wayland Academy in Washington, the Richmond Institute and the Theological Seminary of Richmond. The pictorial story was intensely interesting, starting with the schools of 1867 in the old barracks at Washington and in the abandoned slave pen at Richmond. Pictures of the different buildings which the school has occupied since that time followed. The frames contained portraits of the past presidents of the various schools and the present faculty of the University; groups of students in the college department and in the theological department and a group of the graduating class of the year 1907. Graduation statistics and notes concerning the occupations of the alumni occupied one frame; several frames were filled with pictures of prominent graduates, men who have achieved success in various spheres. One of these groups showed the portraits of those who had been presidents of State conventions; another, moderators of associations; others, presidents of colleges and schools, professors, editors, authors, pastors, legislators and business men. There were some remarkable examination papers in Hebrew and Greek, theology, psychology, algebra, physiology, manual training, mechanical drawing and other subjects, and the drawings in plant morphology and in zoology were especially interesting and creditable.

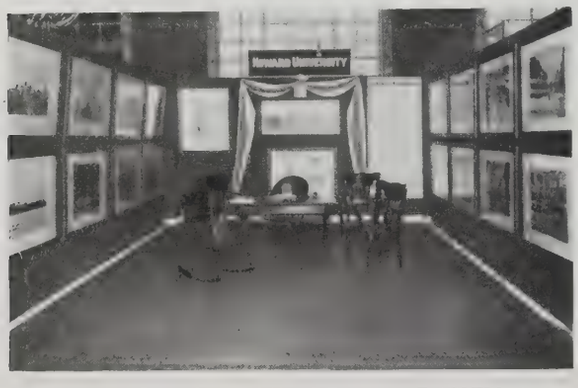


EXHIBIT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

The exhibit of the **Howard University** of Washington, D. C., also received the highest award. Like the other exhibits of the Negro schools, it was arranged simply and was in consequence extremely effective. Its installation evidenced taste and the display appropriately told the story of the University. It occupied a fine alcove wainscoted to a height of eight feet with dark green burlap. On the walls were displayed a score or more of large photographs handsomely framed. A central frame, much larger than the others, gave a panoramic view from the main hall and showed the extent of the campus with its athletic field and the relative sizes of the several buildings. This view attracted general attention. To the right of the picture was the large reservoir lake which adjoins the campus and the extensive parks of the Soldiers' Home which stretch out to the Catholic University properties. The other photographs showed in detail the principal buildings of the University and the President's house. The view of the interior of the library with its many thousands of volumes proved effective, as did also the views of the classes in the arts, sciences and industries—the latter being a basic part of the educational system in connection with the academy and the teachers' college.

The room was furnished with a heavy oak table and chairs and afforded a restful headquarters for the alumni and their friends. The graduates of this University number over twenty-five hundred and, widely scattered, are engaged in all lines of professional and general work. An outline of the history of the institution was given on charts which also showed important data concerning the work of the University and its graduates.

The **St. Frances de Sales Academy** of Rock Castle, Virginia, a school that is principally supported by the Drexels of Philadelphia, received a gold medal for some beautiful examples of dressmaking and fancy work. In another part of the building there was a second Rock Castle exhibit made by the **St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural College for Negro Boys.** At the St. Emma school the colored youth are taught various trades and practical agriculture. The exhibit made at the Exposition consisted of six vehicles, two sets of harness, several suits of clothes, a dozen pairs of shoes, one wardrobe, forgings from a blacksmith shop and a large sign. The workmanship shown in this exhibit was extraordinary, and when the Jury of Awards bestowed a gold medal on the display they took advantage of the occasion to compliment the school highly.

The other gold medal exhibits which received general commendation were those made by the **Agricultural and Normal University** of Langston, Oklahoma, which showed photographs illustrating its industrial work; the **Claflin University** of Orangeburg, South Carolina, for class room work and industrial exhibits; and for similar reasons gold medals were awarded to the **Lynchburg Public Schools** of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the **West Virginia Colored Institute** at Charleston, West Virginia. The **Penn School** of St. Helena Island, South Carolina, received a gold medal for photographs and basket work and the **Norfolk County Public Schools** for industrial work, while the exhibit of the **Wilberforce College** of Wilberforce, Ohio, which included drawings, paintings and samples of literary and industrial work, was exceptionally meritorious.

The Normal Industrial Institute of Petersburg, the largest colored school in Virginia, well deserved the attention it received. Examination papers of the senior grades were surprisingly well prepared and showed neatness, fine penmanship and a high grade of intelligence.

Though not in the gold medal division, there were a number of other industrial educative displays which received awards and some of these were distinctly high class. The showing of iron work made by the Tougaloo University of Mississippi was exceedingly creditable and the general exhibit of the Joseph K. Brick School of Enfield, North Carolina; the Robert Hungerford Normal and Industrial School of Etonville, Florida, and the Lincoln Public School of Leavenworth, Kansas, were noteworthy. The Fisk University of Nashville, Tennessee, made a fine exhibit and offered a unique demonstration of student training. Daily one of the students gave a lecture on



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AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS IN THE NEGRO BUILDING

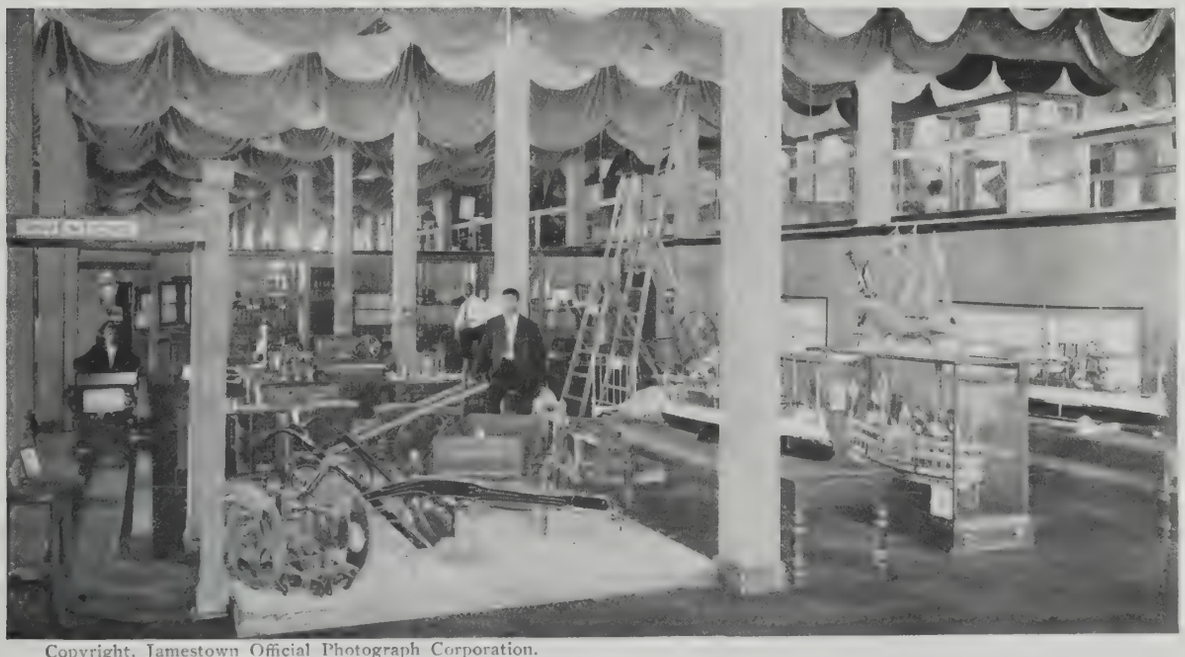
chemistry, biology, or some other study and this talk was succeeded by songs from the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

In the division of art the best specimens formed a series of historic tableaux representing the Negro at different periods of our country's history. Beginning with the landing of slaves at Jamestown, in 1619, there were scenes commemorating the establishment of the first Negro church with a negro pastor in 1816, the first Negro school house, the beginning of home building by the Negroes, Negro soldiery, Negro slaves working in the cotton fields, escaping slaves, and an old slave defending his master's home during the Civil War, and there were tableaux showing Negro mechanics and banks operated by Negroes, an improved home, a Sunday scene and a college commencement with Fred Douglas in the foreground. These pieces were designed and executed by **Meta Vaux Warrick** of Philadelphia and she received a gold medal for her work.

The agricultural exhibits were not numerous nor were they as worthy as might have been anticipated from the fact that there are so many Negro farmers who now till their own soil. The only two awards given in that department were to **Rufus Jordan** of Henderson, Kentucky, and to **A. C. Taylor** of Charleston, South Carolina, for cotton. Each of these won silver medals.

In the Department of Foods, **Henry Kirklin** of Columbia, Missouri, received a gold medal for canned vegetables. He exhibited jars of White Plume Celery, Ponderoso Tomatoes, Fordhook Cucumbers, Kentucky Pole Beans, Chinese Giant Peppers and Egyptian Beets. The Kirklin exhibit at the Exposition consisted entirely of products which had been grown in his garden at Columbia and they attracted the attention of agriculturists from all sections.

An alcove in the building was devoted to the musical compositions of Negroes, among whom H. T. Burley is the most famous, although Cole and Johnson were represented by their popular rag-time compositions. Another alcove was devoted to newspapers published by Negroes and it surprised visitors very much to learn that in this class there are over two hundred and fifty publications. There was a library adjoining the newspaper alcove and within were five hundred volumes whose authors were Negroes. The works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the poet whose untimely death was a matter of general regret, occupied a prominent position, while among the other famous contributors were Booker T. Washington, DuBois and Chestnut. Over the door at the east entrance were the portraits of three well-



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MODELS OF INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY NEGROES

known men who have been registrars of the United States Treasury—R. B. Bruce, J. W. Lyons and the present incumbent, W. T. Vernon.



PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED BY A. P. BEDOU
New Orleans

Among the general exhibits there were excellent samples of photography. **A. N. Scurlock** of Washington, D. C., made a fine showing of photographs and **A. P. Bedou** of New Orleans exhibited some views which were exceptionally artistic and evidenced remarkable judgment in securing the best effects of light and shade reproductions. Each of these exhibitors received a gold medal.

There were some excellent examples of china decorations and embroidery. **Frances Spencer Dorkins** of Norfolk received a gold medal for her exhibit of china painting and fancy work. In the exhibit were forty pieces, all of them meritorious and some particularly artistic. This young woman, whose work would receive attention at any exposition, personally performs every detail in connection with her output. The designs were original and all the colors



EXHIBIT OF FRANCES S. DORKINS
Norfolk, Va.

were fired by the exhibitor. There were three large plaques, a dog's head painted from life and two floral pieces which were much admired; and some artistically painted steins, a claret pitcher decorated with berries, and a sugar and cream set were commended highly. **Margaret Fortee** of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; **Marcella Meekins** of Covington, Virginia, and **Ida Underwood** of Rainbow, Connecticut, received gold medals for embroideries.

Unfortunately for historic purposes, most of the exhibitors in the Negro Building entrusted their affairs entirely to the Executive Committee and did not see their own exhibits. In most cases it proved very difficult to obtain descriptions even of those displays which received gold medals but the little that is noted in this chapter will serve to show that the effort was commendable.

Thomas J. Calloway, Andrew F. Hillyer and Giles B. Jackson were in charge of the Negro Building and it is difficult to praise their work too highly. They were assiduous in their devotion to the task which was assigned to them and were tireless in their endeavors. They seemed to be at all times enthused with



LACE CENTERPIECES EXHIBITED BY
IDA UNDERWOOD

a desire to prove to the world what were the achievements of the Negro, not so much with a view of showing what he had accomplished but what he gave assurance of accomplishing in the future.

The only State which appropriated any money for a Negro exhibit was North Carolina whose Legislature unanimously voted that the sum of five thousand dollars be expended to help in making a display that would reflect credit on the Negroes of the State, and an Executive Committee, composed of progressive, capable and conscientious Negroes, was selected to collect an exhibit and to expend this sum. Reverend C. H. Williamson of Raleigh was selected as the executive head and he was ably assisted by C. M. Hunter of the same city, who served as Secretary. A number of medals were awarded to various exhibits which formed a part of North Carolina's contribution.



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INSIDE INN

CHAPTER XIX

CONCESSIONS

HOTEL ON GROUNDS — RESTAURANTS — STANDS — OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS — WAR PATH — AMUSEMENTS, GREAT SPECTACLES, CYCLORAMAS, ORIENTAL SHOWS, MENAGERIE, LABYRINTHS, INCUBATOR, WILD WEST, MINOR ATTRACTIONS.

RESTAURANTS, amusements and vending exhibits were all included in the Jamestown classification as "concessions." Of the selling group, there were quite a number widely distributed throughout the Exposition Grounds and in the exhibit palaces. The restaurants were not numerous, but were sufficient for the attendance. The rates charged in these places were not exorbitant.

There was only one hotel on the Grounds, The Inside Inn, which was a large three-story building modeled after the Queen Anne style of architecture. It was a roomy structure, the apartments on the lower floor being especially spacious. Some of the sleeping rooms were small; but that is usual with exposition hotels, and the "Inside Inn" did not sin so badly in that respect, while it could not be denied that they were all comfortably furnished.

There was a ball room in the hotel, where many Exposition functions, especially dances, were given and a spacious hall, where numerous conventions met. During the greater part of the open period of the Exposition, two large dining rooms were operated, one for the guests, who preferred the American plan, and another *à la carte*. Late in the season, the former room was abandoned, as the plan of the hotel no longer included a flat rate for meals and a room.

Before the hotel, a piazza extended, a comfortable, well-shaded porch, that directly overlooked Hampton Roads and afforded an excellent viewpoint for those who cared to observe the stationary battleships or the changing scenes of the busy harbor. For the entertainment of the hotel guests, a good orchestra was engaged and the music which they rendered was a feature that attracted many to the Inn. The Inn was conducted by local people, who were unacquainted with the methods employed in hotel enterprises of such magnitude and undoubtedly a number of mistakes were made in the earlier months of the Exposition; subsequently, competent technical help was secured. The management of the Inn was then beyond cavil.



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PIAZZA OF INSIDE INN

Occupying one of the choicest places on the Exposition Grounds was the Marine Restaurant, operated by Nathan, Grandall & Hamburger. Among the higher class eating places it was perhaps the most popular. This building lay to the west of the Government Piers and fronted on the boardwalk leading to that feature. The restaurant was built on spiles and at high tide was on three sides surrounded by water. The walls for the most part were glass, arranged so that the entertainments were given in the open air; for, except during disagreeable periods, and these were rare, there were practically no walls. The view of the diners was uninterrupted and the play of the breezes fell throughout the apartment. The Marine Orchestra was appropriately garbed in the uniform of sailors and they played well. Vocal soloists added to the musical program.



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MARINE RESTAURANT

Willoughby Boulevard

The Government Restaurant, operated by Firmin Michel, stood at the eastern approach to the Government Piers. It was a building somewhat similar to the one just described, and, like the former, extended over the water. It was, however, at no time a profitable venture and it ceased operating long before the Exposition closed. The proprietor was well-known as the "Hot Roast Beef Sandwich Man," for



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VIEW OF THE WAR PATH



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THE SWISS ALPS
War Path

he had vended this article at a number of expositions. He conducted another eating place on the War Path and was successful in that location.

Fritz Müller & Sons were the proprietors of the Swiss Village, a very popular restaurant, which architecturally reproduced a Swiss chalet set against a background of simulated snow-clad peaks. The Müllers were experienced caterers on a large scale, had much



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THE PRESS CLUB RESTAURANT
Commonwealth Avenue, West

exposition experience and their place was exceedingly well patronized in proportion to the attendance on the Grounds. It was the scene of many set luncheons and dinners. The Swiss Village stood at the head of the War Path, in close proximity to the principal amusements. A fine orchestra, composed of men and women, played every afternoon and evening and during an extended period Tyrolean singers added greatly to the enjoyment of diners.

Not far away was a building, designed for a Union Labor Hall; but, diverted from this pur



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OLD JAMESTOWN CAFÉ
War Path

pose, served as headquarters for the Jamestown Press Club, and afforded restaurant space for one of the concerns, operated by Stillwell & Benson. These restaurateurs managed several popular-priced eating places at the Exposition. The chief of them was the one in Labor Hall, but scarcely less important was the Old Jamestown Cafe, situated just at the center of the north side of the War Path and surrounded by all the big amusement concessions. In the Streets of Seville this firm had another eat



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ELECTRIC KITCHEN
Lee's Parade

ing place and still another in the Palace of Commerce. This Old Norfolk Café stood just within the Exposition Grounds to the left of the main entrance and was one of the first sights to greet the incoming visitor.

Miss Nellie F. Conway, a very competent cateress, operated the Electric Kitchen. The building was comfortable and home-like and the fare was good. The kitchen was at the northwest end of Lee's Parade; and a megaphone man permitted none of those who crossed the soldiers' grounds to miss hearing the praises of the establishment which his voice was advertising.

Colonel B. H. Oxley, a Virginian whose taste for water-ground corn meal had survived from boyhood, was the proprietor of the Old Corn Mill restaurant; and the corn cakes served therein were made from meal ground in the water mill attached to the building. A big turbine wheel attracted the attention of all



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OLD CORN MILL
Powhatan Street

who entered the One Hundred and Fourth street gate; and throughout the season his place was well patronized.

There were a number of minor eating places and innumerable booths, from which ice cream cones, candies, cakes and sodas were sold. Some of these booths were Kiosk affairs, scattered at intervals throughout the Grounds; and a number of them were in the buildings. There were also an appreciable number of stands selling fruits, pop corn and peanuts.



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HEADQUARTERS OF JAMESTOWN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH CORPORATION

At the northeast corner of the War Path there was a two-story Queen Anne building, the headquarters of the JAMESTOWN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH CORPORATION. It was an attractive structure and close inspection revealed some interesting features. These were mainly photographic and indicatory of the character of the concession.

In the upper sash of each of the windows on the lower floor, historical transparencies had been placed. There were seventy-two of these and they portrayed some of the most historical spots in Colonial Virginia. In some of the windows, there were definite series, such as the one that illustrated Jamestown or others which showed Williamsburg or Yorktown. Generally, the views were indiscriminately placed; and, while all of them were historical, they were grouped without design other than to form the most agreeable visual combination.

The lower floor of the building was used as a display and sales room; the upper was devoted to the offices and work rooms. A corps of efficient operators were employed by the corporation, and the cameras and photographs supplied to them were of the best quality. All of the principal events of the Exposition were photographed, and moving pictures were made of the most important special occasions. With the exception of personal photographs, practically all the pictures in this book have been reproduced from the photographs made by the Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation, and it is needless, therefore, to say that few attractive spots on the Exposition Grounds were missed by the artists, who, in addition to their landscape work, photographed every convention and State day group and most of the important exhibits. The corporation had the exclusive concession for all photographic work on the Exposition Grounds and the press department was largely dependent on it for material for advertising the Fair. Few expositions have been so bountifully supplied with pictorial material for exploitive purposes, and none had photographs of better quality.

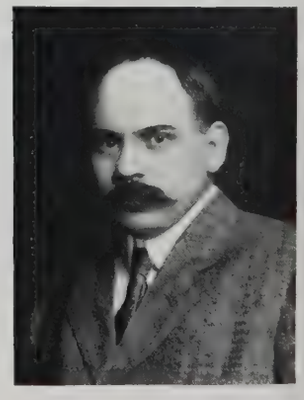
THE WARPATH

The amusement concessions at the Exposition were not as numerous as had been the case at other fairs of a similar size, but they were generally high-class and, as a whole, ranked well above the average. Many of them were distinctly excellent.

Probably the principal concessionaire was Emmet W. McConnell, who was sole proprietor or managing director of several amusements. He conducted the spectatorium representing the Conflict of the Merrimac and Monitor, the two large cycloramas portraying the battles at Gettysburg and Manassas, a Shoot the Chutes and a Scenic Railway.

By all odds, the most successful amusement venture at the Ter-Centennial and, in some respects, the greatest amusement success of any exposition, was the MERRIMAC AND MONITOR exhibition, whose books showed that approximately twenty-five per cent of all the paid admissions to the Grounds yielded tribute also to this great show, and the books further proved another curious fact, that on several days the receipts at the Merrimac and Monitor box offices were greater than the Exposition entrance receipts.

Associated with Mr. McConnell was E. A. Austin, a well-known artist and designer of large spectacles. Most of the McConnell successes have been produced by the same artist. The series, which began with "Hobson Sinking the Merrimac," was followed by the "Johnstown Flood," at Buffalo, and by two scenographs at St. Louis—"New York to the North Pole" and the "Galveston



EMMET W. McCONNELL



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EXTERIOR OF MERRIMAC AND MONITOR

Flood.'' The Merrimac and Monitor was undoubtedly the best effort of the artist. It was a wonderfully realistic reproduction of the first battle between ironclads.

The ease with which the Merrimac destroyed the wooden vessels of the Federal navy was pictured convincingly, and served to explain the immense importance which the United States attached to the trial of the Monitor. The duel between the armored vessels was given with remarkable fidelity to the original. The mimic conflict and the accompanying lecture had been prepared with exceeding care and both were absolutely impartial. The Federal and Confederate accounts of the fight have differed in details and in essentials. Actual participants in the original encounter shared in perfecting the portrayal and the dispassionate, fair outcome of their labors gave as a result a scene and story much more interesting than either biased account.

Few of the distinguished visitors to the Exposition failed to visit the Merrimac and Monitor, and some figures will show how remarkable was the attendance. The grand total revenue of the Exposition from all admissions to the Grounds from April 26 to November 30 was six hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and five cents, while the gross receipts of the Merrimac and Monitor, which did not begin operating on Opening Day, or, in fact, for several weeks afterward, was one hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents. A unique mark of appreciation was given to Mr. McConnell by the Jury of Awards, who bestowed on him a gold medal for the mechanical and artistic excellence of this exhibit.

The Battle of Gettysburg, a famous cyclorama, painted by Philippoteaux, one of the best historical painters of the nineteenth century, was the next-door neighbor of the Merrimac and Monitor. This remarkable combination of canvas and lay figures has been seen at numerous expositions and always attracts. The artist pictured the battle with rare judgment, bringing into view all the important details which combined made the name of Gettysburg one of the most noted in the domain of war. The Battle of Manassas was another panorama offered by Mr. McConnell. The picture is not so well known as Gettysburg, but is scarcely less worthy of praise. It gave equally as well an idea of how a great Southern victory had been accomplished as the other picture gave of a Southern debacle. These immense paintings were intensely interesting to history-lovers.



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INTERIOR VIEW OF MERRIMAC AND MONITOR



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SHOOT THE CHUTES



Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation.
SCENIC RAILWAY

The SHOOT THE CHUTES was mammoth. The incline was very high and steep and the receiving lake large enough for swimming contests. It differed in no respect except size from the usual efforts of the kind. The same might be said of the SCENIC RAILWAY. It was large, strong and some of the scenes were interesting.

Occupying the entire western end of the War Path was Gaston Akoun's BEAUTIFUL ORIENT and STREETS OF CAIRO. Associated with Mr. Akoun in this and several other enterprises was his brother Ferdinand. Within the Streets of Cairo stood the inevitable Turkish Theater, where oriental girls danced, oriental musicians played, oriental prestidigitateurs performed their tricks. All of these features have been witnessed at other expositions, and most of them were no better or no worse than their predecessors; but one distinctly superior was the dancing by an artist known as the Princess Rajah. Her terpsichorean offering was well



GASTON AKOUN



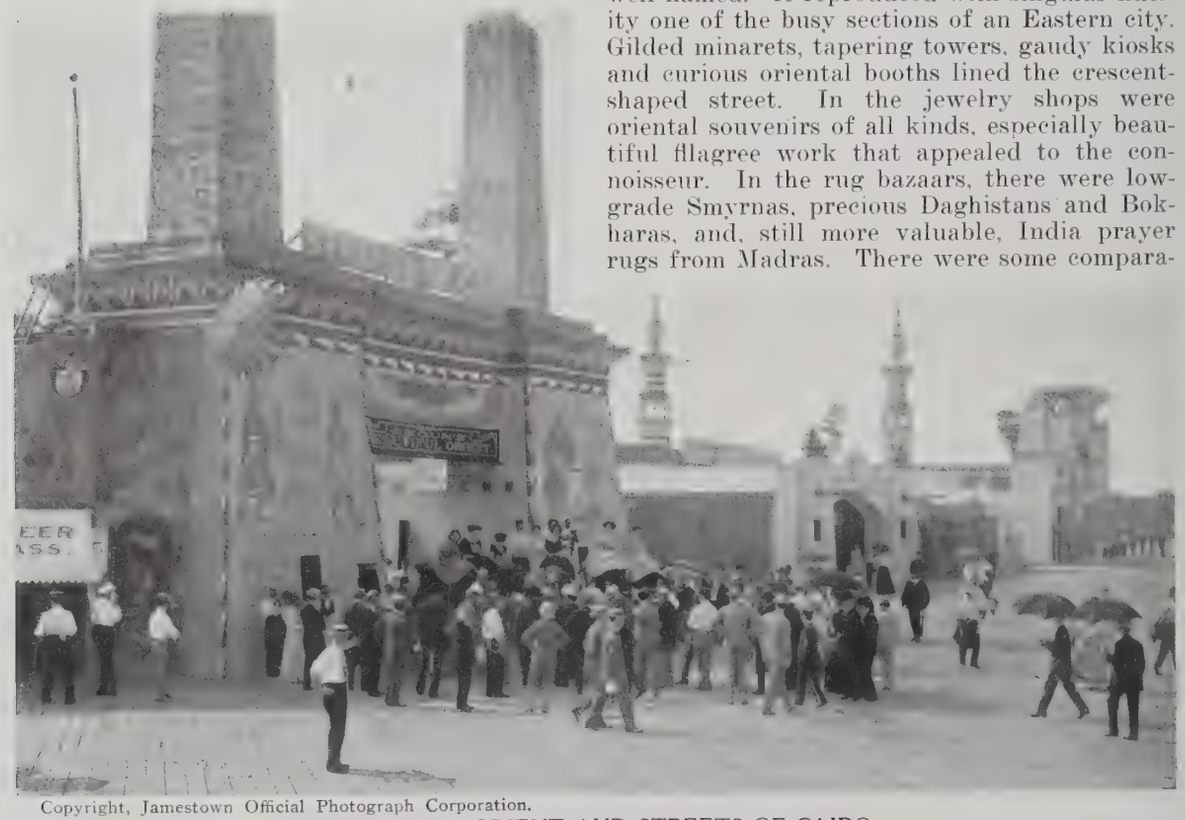
FERDINAND AKOUN



Copyright, Jamestown Official Photograph Corporation.
MAIN ENTRANCE TO BEAUTIFUL ORIENT

out of the ordinary and ranked high as an artistic performance.

The theater, however, was among the least of the attractions. The Beautiful Orient was well named. It reproduced with singular fidelity one of the busy sections of an Eastern city. Gilded minarets, tapering towers, gaudy kiosks and curious oriental booths lined the crescent-shaped street. In the jewelry shops were oriental souvenirs of all kinds, especially beautiful filagree work that appealed to the connoisseur. In the rug bazaars, there were low-grade Smyrnas, precious Daghistans and Bokharas, and, still more valuable, India prayer rugs from Madras. There were some compara-



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BEAUTIFUL ORIENT AND STREETS OF CAIRO

tively cheap Chinese silks and some of the less expensive silks of Hindustan, while with these were shown elaborate embroideries from Persia Arabia and Turkey. There was a Turkish restaurant, where a guest might easily fancy himself in Constantinople; and, to the man from the western world, there were countless other odd and quaint sights that made repeated visits to this concession pleasant and profitable.



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TEMPLE OF MIRTH

The crystal maze, that curious adjustment of mirrors which has mystified many thousands, was reproduced by the Akouns, who also operated the Temple of Mirth, a well-named place since it could evoke laughter from the veriest misanthrope. Distorting mirrors, puzzling labyrinths, unsteady stairways and precipitous chutes were some of the many features which proved potent to produce hilarious outbursts. The bally-hoo connected with this show was one of the best on the War Path and gave a promise of enjoyment which the patrons surely realized.

Among the other Akoun enterprises, the most important was the Ferrari Wild Animal Show—a menagerie and theatre combined. A fine collection of forest denizens occupied the numerous cages and every hour trained beasts, lions, tigers, panthers, wolves and bears performed. There were some especially fine exhibitions given by celebrated animal trainers and by some snake charmers of more than ordinary merit.



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FERRARI'S WILD ANIMAL SHOW

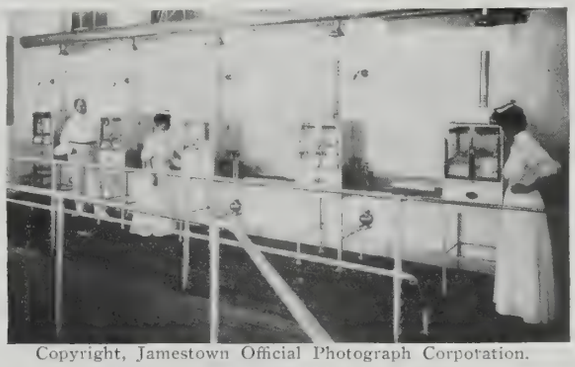
The great disaster which, during the Spring of 1906, appalled civilization, the Destruction of San Francisco, was reproduced with astonishing accuracy and was admittedly an artistic and mechanical triumph. The great metropolis of the Pacific Coast seemed actually on the stage. The beginning of the storm; the patter of raindrops and the drenching downpour as from a waterspout; the increasing gale and the ensuing tornado; reports as of artillery and dread rumblings; the gaping ground and tottering buildings; and, last of all, the encompassing fire—these were parts of the show, and a lecturer entertainingly explained their relation to the tragedy.



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DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO

Captain Louis Sorchow, a veteran sub-marine worker and a trained concessionaire, gave a most interesting exhibition which he called Deep Sea Diving. It showed the diver in full harness working at his trade in a glass tank filled with water.

A Baby Incubator exhibition was well patronized; and, considering the lack of a large immediate population to furnish material, the supply of babies was never meagre. Some of the incubator results were marvelous. Several wee specimens of humanity, whose lives appeared to be limited by days at the most, thrived and became healthy infants under the care of the nurses and as a result of the treatment. The development of some of these poor babies proved so interesting that the Incubator had perhaps more steady patrons than any other show on the Grounds. Instead of one visit satisfying, it simply gave an appetite for repetition.



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INTERIOR OF BABY INCUBATOR



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EXTERIOR OF BABY INCUBATOR



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THE ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE

The Esquimaux Village was a fairly good simulation of the life that is enjoyed by Uncle Sam's wards in Alaska. The Hampton Roads temperature made the Arctic clothing almost unendurable, and the sports were not performed with much zest.



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THE KLONDIKE

The Klondike Gold Mine, another cold climate enterprise, was more interesting. The trips across country on dog sledges were illustrated and the methods employed in extracting gold from placers or deep diggings were graphically portrayed. An interesting lecture was given with the exhibit.

Near the northeastern end of the War Path stood a railway station with the rear entrances of three cars abutting on the platform. Each of the cars was a theatre for a moving picture show which carried the audience through strange scenes. The concession was known as Hale's Tours of the World.

W. H. Barnes offered two excellent attractions: The Princess Trixie and Paul Revere's Ride. The former was a trained mare whose performance, however it may have been engineered, was most astounding. Apparently, the animal gave evidence of really acute intellect, answering questions which demanded reasoning powers and showing at times curious discrimination. The replies were perhaps suggested by the trainer through some signal, but how it was done remained a mystery. The other show gave a good idea of the famous ride of the Revolutionary patriot.

There were several paintings exhibited. The most important of these and the best known was Nana, a study in the nude. The room containing the picture was draped in black velvet and the figure lying on the couch seemed to be alive. The judicious use of lights heightened the illusion which was really startling.



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PRINCESS TRIXIE AND PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

An Old Mill stood at the northwestern limit of the War Path. The great wheel was turning all the time and served as an invitation to the passing throng. The mill had little or nothing to do with the real concession, which was a series of picturesque canals winding through tunnels and in the open.



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THE OLD MILL

Pharaoh's Daughter, an illusion, which transplanted later to London made a huge success, occupied an attractive theatre and fascinated the curiously inclined. There were also on the War Path some odd painting puzzles which mystified their observers.

Hell Gate was the genuine thriller of the Exposition. In this production a series of concentric waterways led to a precipitous incline just at the middle of the daylight section. Then, a plunge; and the traveler was in Hell. The demons were there and so were snakes, lizards, bats and other eerie creatures. A visitor could step upon some slick and slimy moss and slip against a dead fish of an ice-cold serpent. The enjoyment to be derived from the experience depended somewhat upon the nervous organism of the visitor; but, on the whole, people seemed to relish the show, which was certainly a novelty.



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HELL GATE

Fair Japan had an excellent site at the centre of the eastern end of the War Path. It was exclusively a theatrical enterprise and all the actors were Japanese. These included musicians, jugglers, club-swingers, fencers, wrestlers, gymnasts, singers, tragedians and comedians. The show given by the troup from Nippon was eminently artistic and drew well during the brief period that the enterprise continued. Unfortunately for the promoters, the show did not materialize until the Exposition was half over.



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FAIR JAPAN

Colonial Virginia was housed in a reproduction of the old Capitol at Williamsburg. The entertainment that was given there consisted of performances and moving picture shows representing life at Jamestown and Williamsburg, the two capitals of the Colony of Virginia. The burning of Jamestown was an especially realistic act. In addition to the theatrical effects, there was a quasi-museum of colonial relics and a gallery of colonial portraits.



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COLONIAL VIRGINIA

The Ostrich Farm was a most entertaining feature to most of the visitors. Except in the extreme Southern States and in California, the big bird is a strange sight; and few of those who attended the performance at the Farm had ever seen so many ostriches in one place. The great, ungainly birds were driven, hitched to sulkies and ridden by jockeys. Plumes were sold and so were eggs. The exhibition gave a good idea of the methods employed to rear ostriches.



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THE OSTRICH FARM

The Philippine Village was far removed from the amusement section. It occupied a large area near the mid-eastern boundary of the Exposition. Enclosed within a high pal-



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ENTRANCE TO PHILIPPINE VILLAGE



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BUFFALOES FROM 101 RANCH

isaded fence, there were several independent groups of huts, each serving as a village for a tribe. Extremely interesting was the exhibition, for it exemplified accurately the daily doings of the little brown men and women. The houses were counterparts of those in the islands, and within doors were utensils and implements which the natives had brought from their homes. Women wove baskets and made crude potteries. The men fought with strange weapons, and both sexes joined in the various dances. Some savage Moros formed a part of the population; but the large majority seemed entirely civilized—their attire alone causing comment.



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INDIANS FROM 101 RANCH

Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch of Bliss, Oklahoma, was represented at the Exposition by cowboys, cowgirls, Indians, Mexicans, half-breeds, buffaloes and some splendid horses and steers. This was a stupendous show, employing a large number of people and giving a great variety of interesting and typical Western features. The ancient stage coach robbery was performed with good effect; a horse thief was captured and executed; a quadrille on horseback was danced; extraordinary lasso exhibitions were given; an Indian raid on a caravan was successfully perpetrated and rapidly avenged; steers were roped and thrown; a pony express was duplicated; buffaloes were hunted; an expert rifle shot broke glass balls while riding at full speed—these were some of the many acts performed in an enormous ring and before a large grandstand and still larger bleacheries.



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AMERICAN MONORAIL EXHIBIT

There were three railway concessions, two of them, the Intra-Mural and the Miniature, were purely concessions, while the third, the Monorail, was primarily an exhibit.



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MINIATURE RAILWAY

There were a number of minor enterprises on the War Path, some of them having a measure of merit, others with no reason for existence.



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101 RANCH—WILD WEST SHOW

APPENDIX

CONTAINING OFFICIAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CHIEFS.



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AUDITORIUM AT NIGHT

STATEMENT OF H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER
President

Editor of Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—Complying with your request for a brief outline of the duties devolving upon the President of the Jamestown Exposition, I take pleasure in sending the following memorandum:

During the pre-Exposition period the duties of the President might have been grouped under two generic heads—"legislation" and "exploitation." The By-Laws of the Company provided that he should also have a general supervision over the whole work of the Exposition.

My predecessor, the distinguished and lamented General Fitzhugh Lee, had personally presented most of the Exposition's invitations to the different States of the Union which could have been approached during his lifetime. It was my privilege to continue this work.



COL. SAMUEL HODGES
Aide to the President

The Act of Congress, which authorized the celebration of the Ter-Centennial and directed the President of the United States to proclaim the event and invite the nations to participate in a naval and military fête, was passed in March, 1905. It was not then deemed advisable by the managers of the Company to send any representative abroad for the purpose of supplementing the Nation's invitation. However, a few months later this course seemed wise and I proceeded to Europe. While on the other side of the Atlantic, I visited England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy; and I received assurances from the governments of each of these nations that their navies would be represented at the rendezvous in Hampton Roads in 1907.

This European trip helped considerably to advertise the Exposition. In Government circles abroad, it was known that a celebration would be held during the year 1907; but the President's proclamation contained nothing to indicate that a commercial, or in fact any, exhibition would be held co-temporaneously with the international naval and military gathering. This was inevitably the case under the provisions of the Act authorizing the proclamation, and the President was powerless to bring the Exposition to the attention of the world.



W. S. DAVIS
Private Secretary

Through the good offices of a number of our country's diplomatic and consular representatives, I was able to exploit the Exposition proper as contra-distinguished from the purely official celebration. To what extent this work may have benefited the Exposition commercially I am unable to say, but it is unlikely that it failed to have some effect.

I returned to the United States early in 1906, and subsequently aided the efforts then being made by the other officers of the Company for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance from the Government, as well as the permission of Congress that the Departments and Bureaus of the Government should exhibit.

Subsequently, and until the near approach of April 26, 1907—Opening Day—my work was principally confined to the delivering of invitations to previously uninvited Commonwealths. During this time I also addressed many important meetings, bringing the Exposition to the attention of a large number of influential people. In the same interim, I was required to appear several times in Washington, as other Exposition bills were later considered.

After April 26, 1907, and until Closing Day, the President's duties were mainly social. He was required not only to preside at set functions, but generally to superintend or supervise the entertainment of all distinguished guests.

To assist in this work, the Secretary of War kindly detailed three United States officers—First Lieutenant Harry N. Cootes, Twelfth United States Cavalry; Second Lieutenant P. H. Bagby, Sixth United States Infantry, and Second Lieutenant E. C. Waddill, Nineteenth





LIEUTENANT WADDILL LIEUTENANT BAGBY

United States Infantry. Mr. Cootes was Military Secretary of the Exposition, and each of these officers fully measured up to the obligations they had assumed.

Colonel Samuel Hodges was the personal representative of the President in visiting State buildings and on other occasions when it was impossible for the President to be present. Hon. N. Veloz-Goiticoa, under whom was Joseph Sinnott, represented the President in the entertainment of foreign guests. Samuel Niemeyer was engaged for a time as Colonel Hodges' assistant. Warren J. Davis was my private secretary. Each of the gentlemen mentioned discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the President. In addition to these members of the staff, the indefatigable Secretary of the Company, Gwynn T. Shepperd, was called into service constantly.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. St. G. Tucker,
President.

STATEMENT OF C. BROOKS JOHNSTON

Chairman of the Board of Governors

Editor Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—Prior to the creation of the Board of Governors, the Company's affairs were entrusted to a number of committees who reported to an Executive Committee. There was a Director-General, who was the chief executive officer of the Company, but under the rules which had been adopted it was practically impossible for him to perform any work unless authorized so to do by some committee. No one connected with the Exposition believed that there was the slightest chance of the celebration being ready by 1907 unless there was some change in the first organization. Various plans were suggested for the alteration of the Company's by-laws in such a manner as might obviate the difficulties of the situation. It was proposed, among other ideas, that three co-ordinate directors or managers should be chosen and these might apportion among themselves the executive duties of the Exposition. It was also suggested to increase this number to five, following the same course in regard to the placing of power and responsibility, but the committee having in charge the preparation of a new set of rules realized the importance of concentrated authority and recommended to the Directors that a board of five be appointed who would supersede to a great extent the Executive Committee and would practically supplant all the standing committees. They further recommended that the Board should elect a chairman, whose province was to direct the affairs of the Company. This suggestion was adopted, and in the fall of 1904 the Board of Governors was organized. C. Brooks Johnston was elected Chairman and C. S. Sherwood Vice-Chairman.

CHAIRMAN AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

At all times it was the opinion of the writer, and he has not altered his view, that the Chairman of the Board of Governors was intended to be not simply what the title may have implied, the presiding officer of the Board, but in reality he was to be the chief executive of the Exposition. The by-law, which permitted the Board of Governors to select a general manager who would have to report to the Chairman, coupled with the other rule which gave to the Chairman the power of instantly dismissing any employee of the Company, clearly indicated the Directors' wishes in regard to the final authority of that office. But from the beginning, however, the individual members of the Board of Governors appeared to consider their chairman simply as a presiding officer of a Board which was jointly executive, and did not regard the Chairman as the only executive with the other members as legislative advisers. This individual executive idea grew and broadened, and finally when the first departments were organized the Board appointed two of its own members managers of divisions. The restriction of executive authority to the Board membership had not at that time, however, become an absolute order, because a third department, created at the same time, was entrusted to a non-member of the Board. These appointments were made in May, 1905. Up to that time the Chairman of the Board had directed all of the affairs of the Company—at least, apparently. In other words, what had been done was executed under his direction, but much that in his opinion was imperative had been left unaccomplished.

Before the Board was created the writer had been Chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee and had largely conducted not only the development work of the Exposition site, but had negotiated with the architects and engineers, who later became the Exposition Board of Design. The direction of this work was continued by him until the Grounds and Buildings Division—one of the three just mentioned—was created. In only two other lines had Exposition matters progressed—exploitation and legislation. Both of these had been supervised by the Chairman since the Board was organized. The former continued to be supervised by him until the winter of 1905, and the latter throughout the life of the Exposition. It was during the time that Exploitation was directed by the Chairman that the department in charge of C. R. Keiley as Chief, paved the way for the very successful campaigns that later were made for National and State participation, as well as the co-operation of historic and patriotic associations. The only attempt at legislation which had been made since the Company's Charter became effective that was not directed by the Chairman was the presentation of a Bill to the Fifty-eighth Congress, requesting an appropriation in aid of the celebration. S. Gordon Cumming of Hampton was placed in charge of this measure. For many reasons, it appeared impossible to obtain a hearing before the Congress then sitting; consequently, the Bill was withdrawn against the protest of many, among whom was the writer, who believed that at least some recognition of the Ter-Centennial could then have been secured, even though no appropriation might have been obtained—an effect which would have advanced the Exposition at least one year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The Board of Governors was created in the fall of 1904 and in December of that year a second Bill was prepared for presentation to Congress. Although five million dollars was the amount requested by this measure, it was never anticipated by any one that such a sum could be secured, yet it was thought possible to obtain some aid from the National Government. The opposition of Speaker Cannon to any appropriation measure was so pronounced that as the session progressed it was feared the Bill would not pass in any form. However, on the very last day of the Fifty-eighth Congress an Act passed the House and Senate which authorized a celebration and appropriated money for a Government entertainment fund, thereby creating a naval and military commemoration quite distinct from the Exposition proper.

PLEDGES DEMANDED

The Speaker of the House was willing that such a Bill should become a law provided that the Exposition people would agree to make no further request that the National Government

appropriate money for the Exposition, and prominent members of the Virginia delegation in Congress urged the writer to agree that if this Bill should be passed the Exposition Company would pledge itself not to ask additional aid. This he refused to do, claiming and believing that the celebration was entitled to Government recognition and support, and he stated his intention of presenting the Jamestown claim until an appropriation was made. The Bill, therefore, was presented to the House of Representatives without any provision regarding future action and the strongest arguments advanced against the measure were that it was merely an opening wedge for future assaults upon the public Treasury, or that camel-like the Exposition was then stretching its head into the provision tent only to devour later all the food therein. However, the end verified the judgment of the writer, for the Bill was passed in spite of the antagonism.

STATES' PARTICIPATION

Prior to the action of Congress, the only legislative work which had shown an actual result was the securing of an appropriation from North Carolina. A Bill setting aside fifty thousand dollars for North Carolina's participation passed the Lower House at Raleigh, but was killed in the Senate, and only one day was left before the legislative session ended in which to secure a reversal of this decision. The Chairman of the Board secured an excellent delegation to go to Raleigh and contest the ground, and as a result within an hour of adjournment a Bill was passed appropriating thirty thousand dollars, with the provision, however, that unless the United States Government appropriated a total of not less than one million dollars in aid of the celebration the North Carolina Act would become void.

CHAIRMAN IN CHARGE OF LEGISLATION

When the Exposition bureaus were organized legislation was explicitly placed in charge of the Chairman, who from the first had argued against employing paid lobbyists to promote a cause which only needed a logical explanation in order to insure sympathetic support. This was one of many matters in which the Board entirely disagreed with the Chairman, and only the continued success of the legislative efforts under his direction prevented a change of policy. When agreeing to continue as manager of this important work the Chairman was actuated by three convictions: first, that it would lower the dignity of the celebration to employ any men, however competent, to lobby in its interests, and he knew that if he did not continue in charge this course would be adopted; second, that the finances of the Company were too involved to permit the incurrence of any unnecessary expense, and, third, that legislation was an affair which properly lay within the province of the chief executive of the Company, and one which naturally should be controlled exclusively by him.

EXPOSITION INVITATIONS

During General Lee's lifetime invitations of the Exposition were extended by him; and accompanying or preceding the President of the Company there were usually one or more of the other officers. T. J. Wool and O. D. Batchelor, the General Counsel, and G. T. Shepperd, the Secretary, performed the greater part of this work, the first and last named serving in the East and Mr. Batchelor in the West. But there were others who shared in this endeavor—Dr. R. L. Payne in North Carolina, Honorable John Goode in Georgia, W. H. Mason and T. H. Synon in Wisconsin and John Whitehead in Ohio. With the exception of the direct tender of the invitations, all of the work of legislation was performed in the office of the Chairman of the Board. Every member of a State legislature in the United States received one or more communications relating to the Ter-Centennial. The historical significance of Jamestown was explained in detail and the sisterly or motherly relation of Virginia toward every other State in the Union was related at length. As a result, those who took the direct invitations did not have to waste any time explaining the purposes of the cause they had come to advocate.

A COMMISSIONER-GENERAL

General Lee died in the spring of 1905, and until the fall of that year the Chairman of the Board of Governors was unassisted in the work of directing the commissioners to the several States. In October, 1905, Honorable William E. Cameron, former Governor of Virginia, was appointed Commissioner-General of the Exposition, and his duties were to aid the Chairman of the Board of Governors in the division of legislation, his special work dealing with the legislatures of various States. Among the Commonwealths which previously had authorized commissioners, and in some cases had made appropriations, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland had appointed no official representatives. It was deemed important that the Governors of these States should take some action in the premises and the Commissioner-General wrote to each of them requesting that they appoint at their earliest convenience their State Commissioners. Early in December the New York Commission was appointed and organized. Governor Douglas of Massachusetts named his Commission, and sent Mr. Fairbanks, the Executive Commissioner, to Norfolk to arrange for a site for the State Building. Governor Warfield of Maryland appointed a large and thoroughly representative Commission, who shortly after the organization visited Norfolk. Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania likewise acceded to the requests of the Exposition Company and a fine body of Pennsylvanians officially visited the Exposition site early in January. The New Jersey Commissioners, headed by their Governor, the Honorable Edwin S. Stokes, arrived in February. The visits of these Commissioners not only helped the Exposition cause in the several Commonwealths that were pledged to participate, but generally aided the Exposition and caused an added interest to attach thereto. Strong letters were addressed to the Governors of the States which held legislative sessions during the winter of 1905-6 and generally favorable responses were received. The prognostications of the Governors were, however, not always realized, notably in the case of Iowa, Minnesota and Kentucky, whose Governors appeared to believe that their States would undoubtedly participate, yet no one of which was represented officially, though Kentucky participated through individual effort.

WINTER OF 1905-6

In mapping out the work to be done during the winter of 1905-6, it was thought best that those States which had been approached but had not taken action, as well as the States which had appointed Commissioners without making appropriations, should be visited by the

same Commissioners who had previously appeared before the several legislatures. Northern and Eastern States were, therefore, visited by Messrs. Wool and Shepperd, who during the preceding spring had accompanied General Lee, and South Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa were visited early in January. William Henry Mann of Petersburg was sent to South Carolina, H. N. Castle of Norfolk to Kentucky and John Whitehead of Norfolk to Ohio, Governor Cameron going to Ohio and also Iowa. On the twenty-eighth of November, 1905, the Commissioner-General visited Atlanta at the instance of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of the launching of the projected Commercial and Industrial Exposition of Atlanta in 1910, and while there created some enthusiasm, which later bore fruit in the passage of a Bill for Georgia's participation. In connection with the legislative work of the Exposition, Honorable Andrew Jackson Montague, Governor of Virginia, gave to the Commissioner-General letters addressed to the Governors of all the States in the Union, urging their attention and requesting their aid in Virginia's undertaking. Governor Cameron, who is an exceptionally eloquent speaker and dignified, forceful man, performed well the duties of his position and made many friends for the celebration. In addition to his appearance in the place named, his communications to other States undoubtedly inured largely to the current and later success of the division of legislation. The Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, who had succeeded General Lee as President of the Company, went to Europe shortly after his election, but later he performed the services which had formerly been the province of General Lee and subsequently of Governor Cameron, and was highly successful in his efforts, especially in Congress, of which body he had formerly been a member, and in New England, where he was well-known through his connection with the American Bar Association, of which organization he had been President.

CONTINUITY OF LEGISLATIVE PLAN

From the beginning until the end of the legislative campaign the plan of work was not changed, and it is well in mentioning this fact to state that no exposition ever had secured so large a State participation with so small an expenditure of money. In this connection, it must be considered that not only could the State buildings be taken as the contribution of the several Commonwealths to the sum total of the Exposition, but in the History Building were many showings which attested to the interest which had been created by the legislative campaign; the Mines and Metallurgy Building held numerous State exhibits, as also did the Palace of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, while the States' Exhibit Building, one of the largest and handsomest on the Ground, was practically filled with the exhibits of the participating Commonwealths.

The successful campaign of the States was beneficent not only directly, but as an indirect influence, determining, in a great measure, congressional sentiment in favor of an appropriation. The States whose legislatures had voted to participate in this celebration, thereby had evidenced sufficient interest to make any opposition from the representatives of these Commonwealths in Congress appear, to say the least, inconsiderate, and it would have been curious if the Congressmen or the Senators from any State which had appropriated directly in aid of the Exposition had vigorously opposed a National appropriation for the support of the same object.

SECOND NATIONAL BILL

When the Fifty-ninth Congress convened, Honorable Harry Lee Maynard, Representative from the Second District of Virginia, introduced a Bill which in lieu of an appropriation to aid the Exposition, contained a clause authorizing the issuance of silver two-dollar pieces giving the seigniorage to the Exposition Company. Numerous hearings were given by the special committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. The seigniorage clause was abandoned and an appropriation clause inserted. Changes were made not only in the details of the Bill, but in its general character. The writer always maintained that not only was an appropriation eminently desirable for utilitarian purposes, but that an actual principle was involved in the Exposition's demand, that the Cradle of the Republic deserved National recognition and should have it. Nevertheless, it appeared almost impossible, notwithstanding the innumerable alterations, even to get the Bill introduced in the House of Representatives. This result was in no way attributable either to the lack of influence of Mr. Maynard or to his failure to use the most intelligent effort, for he was personally popular in Congress, and no man could have worked harder for a measure than he did for the Exposition Bill. It was simply a proof of the extraordinary power wielded by the Speaker of the House, who uninfluenced by the fact that a large majority of the Representatives were favorable to the Bill, dictatorially kept the measure from the House calendar and did not permit it to be read.

ENTERED THROUGH SENATE

As a final resort, the Honorable John W. Daniel, senior Senator from Virginia, took the amended Bill, which had obtained the endorsement of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Exposition, and introduced it as a rider to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill for the year 1906-7. The amendment was accepted by the Senate, returned to the House and accepted at a conference between the Representatives of the two branches of Congress. As an illustration of extraordinary inconsistency, it would be difficult to find one more conclusive than the action of Congress in relation to the final Exposition Bill which was introduced at the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Like the previous measure, this Bill was presented by Mr. Maynard. It carried in the form of a loan an appropriation of one million dollars. If the arguments against the previous measure were sound they were surely irrefutable contentions if applied to this last Bill.

OPPOSITION OF SPEAKER

Mr. Cannon and his adherents had emphasized their conviction that the Exposition could not possibly succeed, and that an appropriation was tantamount to throwing away money. The first Bill appropriated nothing for the Exposition, but established a fund for a military and naval celebration, the money to be spent principally in the entertainment of visiting army and navy officers. The second Bill appropriated a sum slightly in excess of one million three hundred thousand dollars, of which amount two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was to be given to the Exposition Company.

NATIONAL LOAN

The opposition to both of these Bills, as has been said, was predicated upon the cer-

tain failure of the Exposition, but when the Exposition Company requested a loan of one million dollars there was less antagonism evidenced. Congress granted the request and took as security for repayment only a proportion of the gate and concession receipts. It must have been obvious to every intelligent member of Congress that the Exposition would undoubtedly succeed if it was able to repay the Government loan through the channels prescribed by the Bill. The Exposition was obligated to repay into the Treasury of the United States forty per cent of its gross receipts from concessions and admissions.

SHOWING OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS

The Concessions and Admissions report showed that admissions yielded six hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents, and that the Concessions Department collected two hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-eight cents, or a total from both sources of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents. It would have required joint receipts from these departments of exactly two million five hundred thousand dollars to have liquidated the Government loan. Certainly, ten per cent of this total, or two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would have defrayed all of the extra expenses incident to handling the larger crowd and there would have been left a credit balance for the Exposition amounting to the difference between two million five hundred thousand dollars and one million one hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-three cents, or approximately one million three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. As it was, the Exposition repaid one hundred and ten thousand dollars into the National Treasury, and, deducting eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars from the amount stated, the Exposition treasury would have had four hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars to liquidate its obligations after repaying the entire Government loan—all of this being predicated upon two million five hundred thousand dollars of receipts.

Until a division of exploitation and exhibits was created in the fall of 1905, the duties of the first topic had been directed by the Chairman of the Board. For a long while this was the only operating department of the Exposition, and when matters of legislation were inaugurated the duties which were similar were directed by the Chairman. As one who has had experience may speak with conviction, the writer would state that the officer who has charge of one of these topics should always direct the other, for they are most closely joined, not only in methods, but in results.

SCOPE OF EXPOSITION

The purpose of the Exposition Company, and certainly the desire of a majority of its Directors and Officers in the beginning, was to create an historical and not an industrial display. While it was recognized that certain commercial showings must necessarily be made, it seemed to be the general opinion that the sentimental and patriotic side of the celebration should be most accentuated. As a consequence, the earlier exploitation was primarily founded on historic themes and such matter as was prepared for newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, or special papers to be read before different societies all dealt with the history of Jamestown and its effect upon the Nation. Resulting from this policy, there was created a sentiment that later became most beneficial to the celebration, namely, a strong interest among the patriotic societies of the country. The great exhibits which in the History Building were made by the Daughters of the American Revolution and by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, may be traced directly to the earlier exploitation of the Company; and the desire to co-operate in the celebration which many of the strong National organizations evidenced before the close of 1905, determined the Chairman of the Board to continue as manager of Congresses and Special Events after the Division of Exploitation was separated into departments thereafter known as "Exploitation" and "Congresses and Special Events." As a matter of fact, the direction of this department, except for a very brief and inconsiderable period, was the province of the Chairman from the time the Board organized until it was superseded by a Director-General in July, 1907. The report of R. H. Sexton, one time Chief of the Department of Congresses and Special Events and later the Director, will show in detail what was accomplished in the way of awakening the interest and inducing the co-operation of organizations, as well as the means provided to afford entertainment for visitors.

POWER OF CHAIRMAN

Notwithstanding the construction of the rules which obtained among the individual Governors, the Chairman was at least nominally at all times the Chief Executive of the Company, and matters which did not fall naturally under the direction of a Governor of some division were supervised by the Chairman, to whom also from time to time important subjects were especially referred. Two of these particularly may be mentioned, each of them important if not determining—railway subscriptions and the labor question. The former was left practically to the sole direction of the Chairman and the latter was principally directed by him. As regards the subscriptions made by the transportation companies maintaining terminals at Norfolk, it may be said that the resolution of the Transportation Committee, when it voted to purchase the shares of the Exposition Company, carried a proviso which made the agreement at best tentative and undoubtedly difficult to enforce had the subscribing parties determined to make a legal fight against the enforcement. But, on the other hand, it is certain that there was a moral obligation to subscribe and this view, which the Chairman emphasized in all his negotiations, could not be evaded. The success of these negotiations made the Exposition possible, for during the time they were progressing other subscribers were very loath to pay and unquestionably collections from individuals would have been made largely through legal channels if the principal subscribers had failed to keep their tentative agreement.

LABOR QUESTIONS

In the matter of labor, a problem that demanded a solution, there is much that might be said, but a brief outline must suffice. While he was Chairman of the Grounds and Buildings Committee the subject of employing union or non-union labor at the Exposition was referred to the writer, who at that time was directing all matters affecting buildings. At his request, a special committee was appointed to assist him in the adjudication of this subject. This

committee consisted of C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman; S. S. Nottingham, T. J. Wool, Barton Myers and W. E. Barrett. The committee was, to a certain extent, influenced by the interest which the local unions had manifested regarding the Exposition, but this did not determine their course. There were a number of conferences between the committee as a whole, a few members of the committee or the Chairman alone, representing the Exposition, and, on the other hand, the labor delegations, and it must be said that the demands of organized labor, as made by the spokesmen of the various unions, could not be considered unfair. The committee resolved finally that only union labor should be employed by the Exposition Company, and that the good offices of the Company should be used to influence the employment of union labor for the construction of buildings to be erected at the Exposition by exhibitors, concessionaires and State Commissioners. The Exposition Company had at no time cause to regret this decision. There were few disputes, and they were amicably adjusted. The writer can pay this compliment to the various trade unions unhesitatingly, for practically every dispute which did occur at the Exposition not only came under his personal view, but was generally settled by him with the representatives of the various trades.

FINANCIAL FAILURE

Now, it is a fact that the Exposition failed financially, largely by reason of its incompleteness on Opening Day, and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to say that had no time been lost getting from Congress first recognition, then the small sum that was appropriated to aid the Exposition, and finally the Government loan in the spring of 1906 instead of February, 1907, there is no question that everything would have been ready on Opening Day, and that the Exposition would have been as supremely beautiful and attractive at the beginning as it was during its closing months. In the judgment of experts if this had been the condition, the Exposition would have recorded an unprecedented triumph, a success without any question from its opening until its close. The principal handicap at all times was lack of available funds.

In conclusion, the writer seizes the opportunity to express his appreciation of the individual services rendered by the various members of the Board of Governors. Though disagreeing with them entirely in regard to their conception of their duties, he cheerfully testifies his conviction that each member acted solely with a view to the good of the Company so far as he was able to appreciate where the good lay. He does not question that each man did his best and that mistakes when made were deeply regretted by those who had been unfortunate enough to make them, but it is his positive opinion that no Exposition can possess a chance for success unless one man directs it. A governing board composed of five, six or seven co-ordinate and equal members is a dangerous experiment. That such an organization invites failure is a solemn conviction of the writer who believes that in the case of the Jamestown Exposition the system did more than anything else to contribute to the financial disaster.

DRAWBACK OF SYSTEM

The accounts of the Exposition could not possibly have become so involved if one man had possessed the right to demand statements whenever he saw fit and from whomsoever he chose, with the understanding that instant dismissal would follow the refusal or inability of an officer to make such a statement. Obviously, it was impossible for any co-ordinate officer of the Company to make such a demand upon a fellow official. The desire of one department to spend money utterly disproportionate to its actual needs could have been peremptorily stopped if one man had possessed autocratic power, but it was extremely difficult to get the Board of Governors to act jointly against some Governor of the Board. These views are not stated here academically or as hypothetical subjects, because the Chairman advised either that he be empowered to control statements and expenditures or that the Board exercise the power which they had taken. On one occasion drastic action was recommended very strongly, but the advice was disregarded. As stated in the first part of this paper, the writer believes that the Directors intended conferring sufficient power on the Chairman and that the by-laws gave him adequate scope, but the views of the Governors were at variance with the laws of the Company and there was no concentration of executive power.

Respectfully yours,

C. Brooks Johnston.



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SERVICE BUILDING

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. BARR

Director-General July 15-October 5, 1907

Editor Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—I have been asked by the publishers of the Jamestown Exposition Blue Book for a statement showing my connection with the Exposition, and in compliance submit the following:

The Exposition was opened April 26, 1907, in a condition of great incompleteness as to grounds, buildings, exhibits, and attractions to draw attendance. The Board of Governors of the Exposition Company, being without funds to complete the Exposition, entered into an agreement early in June with the Norfolk bankers, under which the latter agreed to purchase one hundred thousand dollars first mortgage bonds of the Jamestown Exposition Company, the money paid therefor to be used in completing the Exposition (only about forty-eight thousand dollars of this amount was so applied, the balance having been used by the bankers to meet obligations theretofore incurred); they to be placed in control of its expenditure and of all expenditures made by the Exposition Company thereafter during the life of such agreement; such control to be exercised through an Advisory Committee to be selected by them. I was asked to serve in this capacity and, after being placed in practical control of the management of the Exposition in such capacity by the Board of Governors, consented to do so wholly as a public duty and without compensation.

I immediately took charge of the work and found, according to the statement of the Auditor, that the obligations of the Exposition Company were approximately seven hundred thousand dollars (this was afterwards found to be approximately one million two hundred thousand dollars), in addition to the Government loan of one million dollars, as shown by the records of the Auditor's office; and that the earnings of the Exposition from admissions and concessions (after deducting the percentage due the United States Government) had been largely insufficient to meet the wages of the employees; that no money (nor credit) whatever was available for the purchase of supplies required for the proper conduct of the Exposition; for properly advertising it throughout the country; or for the presentation of a creditable Exposition.

Being unwilling to be held in any manner responsible for this condition, which I was then powerless to relieve, I declined to act further for the Exposition until money was provided to meet its immediate needs, complete it as originally designed, and conduct it to a conclusion in a thoroughly creditable manner.

During this time I was, without my knowledge or consent, elected Director-General of the Exposition Company by its directors, but as I was unwilling to bear the responsibility for the failure of the Exposition, which was then threatened, I declined the office.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Norfolk bankers and representatives of transportation lines entering Norfolk, when the latter subscribed for one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Jamestown Exposition Company, to provide money for settling with the lien creditors thereof, having been assured that no man possessing public confidence would accept the position if I declined it, and that, in consequence, the Exposition would be threatened with failure, I consented to take charge of its management, provided the United States Government would consent to the use of receipts from admissions and concessions so far as might be necessary to meet the operating expenses of the Exposition (the Government was entitled, under the terms of the one-million-dollar loan, to forty per cent of receipts from admissions and concessions from opening of the Exposition up to July 31 and, commencing with that day, to one hundred thousand dollars semi-monthly until the close thereof, November 30); and that, in addition, a fund of one hundred thousand dollars be raised to assure the completion of the Exposition and its conduct to a successful conclusion.

Immediately thereafter I was, with my consent, again elected Director-General of the Exposition Company by its Directors, and was upon the day of such election advised thereof by a committee appointed for the purpose, of which the President of the Exposition Company was chairman; and was strongly urged thereby to accept the office that day, in order to assure the public that the Exposition would be carried to a conclusion. This I declined to do until the conditions named above were made effective.

I obtained the consent of the Government to the arrangement proposed; and, the fund named having been subscribed, I accepted the office, July 12, upon the condition that I be placed in sole control of the management of the Exposition. This condition was accepted by the Directors, and the by-laws of the Company were amended so as to place such control in me.

Upon taking charge of the Exposition as Director-General, I reorganized the working force on a commercial basis; provided out of receipts money for advertising the Exposition throughout the country; for furnishing attractions on the Grounds to draw the public thereto, being convinced that the exhibits alone would not do so; and pressed the work of completing the Exposition as rapidly as conditions permitted. These expenditures and this work had an immediate effect to increase attendance, which continued to grow until the middle of September.

During the time I was in charge of the Exposition, moneys approximately as stated were provided out of its receipts for the following purposes, in addition to meeting ordinary operating expenses: Advertising, seventy-five thousand dollars; music and other attractions, fifty thousand dollars; completion of grounds and buildings, twenty-one thousand dollars (in addition to one hundred thousand dollars provided for this purpose through the Norfolk bankers and the Jamestown Stock Subscription Underwriting Committee); repayment Government loan, fifty thousand dollars. Further, moneys to the extent of approximately forty thousand dollars, due from exhibitors for space, had been pledged to secure loans previously made, and moneys from this source were, therefore, not available for meeting operating expenses.

Of the one hundred thousand dollars subscribed under the Jamestown Stock Subscrip-

tion Underwriting Agreement, but fifty-four thousand dollars were delivered to me, of which amount fifty-two thousand dollars were expended in completing grounds and buildings; one thousand dollars toward payment of bill of the Washington restauranteur who provided banquet given President Roosevelt on the opening day (the balance, thirty-five hundred dollars, having been paid by me out of receipts); and one thousand dollars in payment to the widow of the first President of the Exposition under resolution of the Board of Directors thereof (passed prior to my connection with the Exposition) to pay her ten thousand dollars.

Friction in connection with a detail of management having arisen between the President of the Exposition Company and me, and the Directors thereof failing to support the by-laws of the Company, I tendered my resignation as Director-General on September 16; the Board of Directors having declined to accept same at the meeting held on the twenty-fourth day of September, I again tendered my resignation in the following letter, and it was then (October 5, 1907) accepted:

Norfolk, Va., September 30, 1907.

To the Board of Directors,
Jamestown Exposition Company.

Gentlemen:—I have received your request adopted at your meeting held on the twenty-fourth instant (with, I am informed, but one dissenting vote), that I withdraw my resignation as Director-General, tendered upon the sixteenth instant, and I beg to say in reply, after full consideration, that, while I greatly value and fully appreciate this expression of confidence in me, I cannot do so under the conditions existing, and therefore beg to ask that I be relieved at once.

In accepting the Director-Generalship of the Exposition, at a time when the resources of your Company were exhausted, and when the Exposition, in consequence, faced disaster, I was morally bound to serve it in this capacity until it had been conducted to a conclusion if the conditions imposed by me, accepted by you and incorporated in your by-laws, were recognized and enforced. This, for reasons satisfactory to you, has not been done, and being, in consequence, powerless to do the things for the Exposition which its reputation and success, in my opinion, demanded, I requested to be relieved of the duties of Director-General as soon as the Exposition was completed in a thorough manner as a creditable Exposition, believing my full obligation thereto had been performed, under the circumstances existing.

As the Exposition has been completed, it can now be easily conducted to a conclusion, if discord be eliminated from its management; and if I can be of any further service, in an unofficial capacity, I would be glad to have you call upon me.

I beg to express, through you, my thorough appreciation of, and thanks for, the urgent requests made upon you by the members of the State Commissioners' Association, the Business Men of Norfolk, and the Concessionaires, that I be induced to continue to serve as Director-General, and to say that I would have pleasure in complying with their wishes if it were possible for me to do so.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. M. Barr.

The Jamestown Exposition was a success in every way except pecuniarily; as an Exposition it reflected credit upon its promoters, designers, the State of Virginia, and the Nation. For the reasons stated below, it was impossible for it to succeed pecuniarily:

The small population within three hours' ride of the Exposition—all previous expositions have drawn from fifty per cent to sixty per cent of their attendance from within this distance.

Its incomplete condition upon the opening day, which greatly discredited it.

The late completion of the Government Pier, the most beautiful single feature of the Exposition. This was not done until September 12, and the Exposition could not be considered complete until that time.

Hostility of the press, caused by the failure of its representatives to receive courteous treatment from the management on the opening day, and the placing of paid advertising matter in one paper only at the time of the opening.

Insufficient advertising—the work of advertising was not undertaken systematically until the middle of July, as money required therefor was not earlier available; and at no time was sufficient money available to do this work thoroughly and efficiently; in consequence, the public was not fully informed of the holding of the Exposition. The best advertising secured was from visitors to the Exposition who were pleased therewith, and, returning home, so advised their friends. This form of advertising did not become effective until the completion of the Government Pier.

Inadequate service for the transportation of people between Norfolk and the Exposition.

These conditions were clearly seen by me when I consented to take charge of the management of the Exposition; and my sole hope and purpose then was to complete and conduct it to a conclusion as a thoroughly creditable Exposition, believing, if this were done, all that could be would be done, and that the people of the South would have no cause for humiliation therein.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. M. Barr.



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CENTRAL GROUP OF BUILDINGS

STATEMENT OF ALVAH H. MARTIN

Director-General October 5-November 30, 1907

Editor Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—Complying with your request for a statement of my services as Director-General of the Jamestown Exposition Company, I take pleasure in submitting the following:

I was elected Director-General by the Directors of the Company at a meeting held Saturday, October 5, and I assumed the duties of the position on the Monday following. I fully appreciated at the time the honor which my fellow-Directors conferred on me, but at the same time realized the responsibilities attaching to the office, and, in view of the conditions then obtaining, I knew that the labors would be onerous, the difficulties many and the end problematical.

It is, perhaps, needless for me to say that I was not a candidate for the position. No man possessing average business acumen would wish to undertake a work which promised failure as an almost inevitable ending. At best, only a partial success was possible. As a matter of fact, the main object of my solicitude was so to conduct the affairs of the Company as to insure the completion of the Exposition period in a creditable manner and to keep the gates open until the night of November 30. The conditions which confronted me when I entered into the office were distressfully embarrassing. There were many obligations which had been incurred previously and there was practically an empty treasury. All of these debts could not be paid, but it was imperative to meet the September pay-roll and to liquidate certain bills for advertising and supplies, and a large account for music. To pay certain creditors in other lines was not only inexpedient but impossible. However, it required forty-five thousand dollars to discharge inevitable obligations assumed prior to October 7.

As a natural result of winter's approach, the attendance decreased, and, to a certain extent, this diminution might also be traced to the adverse reports of administrative misunderstandings, widely disseminated through the press of the country. Nevertheless, my relations with the officers and employees of the Exposition were at all times most pleasant. I did not become Director-General for the purpose of rewarding or punishing, and I asked for no personal loyalty; but I demanded that those who worked for the pay of the Exposition should strive for its success.

So far as possible economy was practiced, and to add to the income every effort was made to increase the interest in special events. Some of the State days and set occasions of October and November were surprisingly successful.

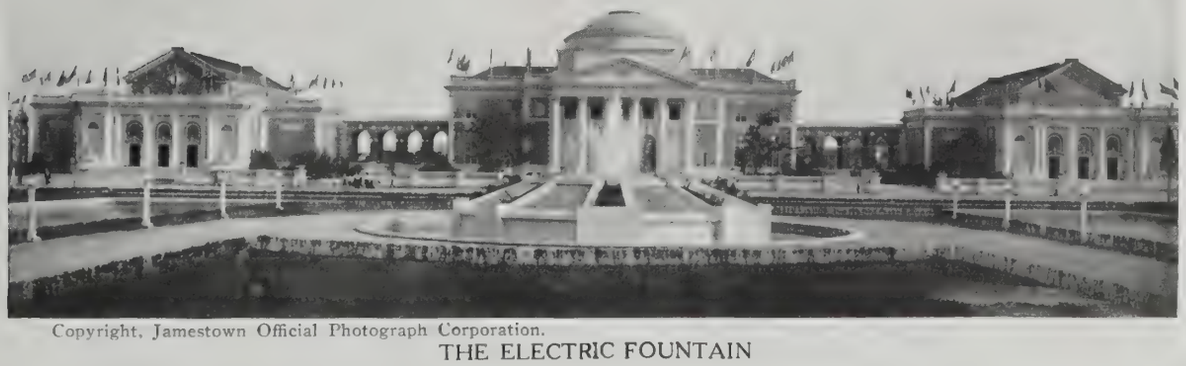
Vigorous efforts were made to attract the interest of the people in behalf of local celebrations. The attendance on the dates fixed for these occasions, particularly on "Norfolk Day" and "Norfolk County Day," were highly gratifying.

When I accepted the office I promised that the business of the Company should be economically administered and with no friction which could be avoided by my effort, and I faithfully kept my word. As Director-General, I received no compensation and gave my services freely and gladly. During my administration every obligation that was assumed was met; and, in addition to the payment of forty-five thousand dollars on accounts due when I assumed office and the liquidation of current debts, the Company was able also to pay into the Treasury of the United States ten thousand dollars on account of its indebtedness due to the Government.

To have accomplished this result without cooperation was impossible, and the business administration was upheld and helped by the sympathetic assistance of all the officers and employees, and by the splendid aid of the President of the United States, the representatives of the Government, the various Governors and State Commissioners and the officers of the Army and Navy.

Those who helped to make the Exposition were proud of their achievement, for they gave to the country an example of patriotic effort which should be a source of pride to Virginia through all time. Unfortunately, it was incomplete until too late to insure its financial success, but in other ways it was a veritable triumph. No more beautiful and dignified celebration was ever held, and I shall always esteem it a privilege that I was able as Director-General so to hold together the Exposition's forces as to bring the enterprise to a successful conclusion on the date officially announced in the Act of Congress providing for the same.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Alvah H. Martin.



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THE ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN

THE DIVISION OF WAYS AND MEANS

THE story of the Ways and Means of an Exposition planned to cost two million dollars, which ultimately developed into a three-million-dollar enterprise, must be a record of strenuous work and insatiate demand on ingenuity and resourcefulness. Even to secure the amount with which to create the Exposition according to its original plans presented difficulties. When Exposition operations were begun the only apparently available sources for funds were the subscriptions to the two classes of the Company's stocks. The common was assessed to yield by installments running over a period of several years, enough to pay for the land, and the sales of preferred stock would give to the Treasury five hundred and sixty thousand dollars approximately, provided that there were no delinquencies, a contingency that did not ensue, for subsequently it proved that not over seventy per cent. of this could be collected.

While similar expansion beyond first estimates has been without exception the history of all American Expositions, it must be considered in estimating the attendant difficulties, that never in a community so small as that bordering on Hampton Roads had so great an Exposition been planned. The actual white population of the three Hampton Roads communities was in 1901 not over sixty thousand, and in this total could be counted few men or corporations of wealth. Nevertheless, in the face of obstacles which might have been deemed unsurmountable the Exposition was completed, and, though this completion was tardy, the finished fair presented an achievement marvelous in its beauty, instructiveness and impression of permanence. An appreciation of these facts will surely grow in this country as a prospective is had, and will demonstrate the virility of a community which, with its limited resources, demonstrated its indomitable hopefulness and nerve and created an undertaking which has demonstrated to the country the enormous possibilities in the growth and future commercial supremacy of Tidewater Virginia.

Up to the demands of the original estimates funds were supplied and that the one million dollars or more excessive cost beyond the primal figures remained to be adjusted after the closing, was due principally to failure of attendance, for instead of five million paid admissions which were reasonably expected but one million four hundred and one thousand persons paid at the turnstiles; and, instead of approximately two million dollars gate receipts, the actual total was less than six hundred and fifty thousand.

The attendance shortage was due largely to two basic causes. First, the small population of the cities immediately adjacent, militated seriously. Second, adverse publicity was especially harmful. The widespread and continuous advertisement of the Exposition's incompletion and the publicity given to the indiscriminate criticism of its management, were important contributing factors deterring prospective visitors. Added to these were other minor causes, among which might be noted the hesitancy of the local banks and railroads to furnish funds for completion, the delay in finishing the Government Pier until the middle of September, inadequate transportation by water between the Exposition, on the one hand, and Washington, Baltimore and the great cities further north, on the other, and, lastly, a cause which operated to largely divert local attendance, the inadequate and expensive electric car service between Norfolk and the grounds, requiring by one line forty-five minutes of travel and a ten-cent fare, and by the only other sixty minutes and fifteen cents. As regards this latter cause it may be said that the Jamestown Exposition was the first one to be confronted with an electric car fare greater than five cents and none needed such time for transit. The Pan-American at Buffalo, an enterprise of about equal cost and size and which recorded a paid attendance of about five million, had a seven minutes trolley ride and a five-cent fare. This Exposition is taken as a criterion for comparison because its cost was approximately the same as that at the Ter-Centennial. The areas of the two differ little and the population within one hundred and fifty miles was nearly the same, while there was little to choose between the two in the matter of distance transportation facilities.

Although the Exposition did close its gates in debt to an extent of about one million dollars, exclusive of its stock indebtedness, it possessed an insuperable advantage over all its predecessors because it had a tangible asset to counterbalance this large liability, and it is confidently hoped that a sale of the lands which had been purchased for the site, will yield a sum sufficient to liquidate all the Company's obligations and will demonstrate the commercial wisdom of its projectors, the creators of the Ter-Centennial, while it also demonstrates their patriotism which has placed permanently, within the cradle of the Republic, monuments which likely will last until the nation is called upon to celebrate its quadro-Centennial.

The organizers recognized, in formulating a financial plan, that it would be useless to attempt to raise the money requisite, appropriately to celebrate the Ter-Centennial, unless that plan should offer to the investor a reasonable prospect of preserving the money invested; that to build an Exposition on rented land, as the other Expositions heretofore held in America had been built, and thereby require the destruction of all that might be created, would not only be an unnecessary waste, but would render impossible the effort to obtain the money needed. It was, therefore, decided to acquire by purchase sufficient land on which to construct an Exposition, having that land located in the direction of Norfolk's development, so that it might be an asset of growing value after the Exposition, and that a large percentage of the expenditure in the improvement of the land, in making streets and sidewalks, installing a system of sewerage and pipes for the distribution of water and gas, would have a salvage value by being available in the future development of the land as a suburb of Norfolk, and that the ownership of the land being secured, the buildings could be made more permanent and thereby perpetuated as lasting memorials of the event, while to some extent saving the investment.

It having been determined to purchase a site, a committee was appointed on August 25, 1902, to secure propositions from landowners. Advertisement was made in all the papers of the adjacent cities, asking for offers of sites. Several offers were made, all of which were

considered by the committee and every site offered was visited and examined. It was, however, decided that the most eligible was the one which was finally purchased—overlooking Hampton Roads and owning riparian rights as far thereinto as the harbor lines extended.

The purchase of this site involved long negotiations and resulted in a price being fixed that was only a little more than one-third of that first asked. It consisted of about three hundred and fifty acres for about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. There were two residences on the land, one of which was used as an administration or office building during the constructive period; the other was devoted during the Exposition to the use of women's organizations engaged in philanthropic work.

No more beautiful site could have been secured; it was high, level and had a frontage of about a mile on Hampton Roads. On it was a wealth of native foliage, which was wisely utilized by Warren H. Manning of Boston, the Landscape Engineer, and not only added to the beauty of the landscape effect, but saved a great deal of cost for planting.

The plan for sale of common stock having provided for payments on it in instalments during 1904-'05-'06-'07, it was necessary to stipulate that the land be paid for in instalments, the deferred payments bearing interest. It was estimated that with interest on deferred payments the cost of the site would be about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars common stock being contemplated, the payments thereon were fixed at twenty-eight per cent., payable eight per cent. January 1, 1906; seven per cent. each January 1, 1905 and 1906, and six per cent. January 1, 1907, to yield the requisite one hundred and forty thousand dollars to pay for the land. The sale of one block of fifty thousand dollars stock afterwards fell through; purchasers of some of the remaining four hundred and fifty thousand dollars did not pay the installments due on it, and a shortage of resources resulted from these two causes. The management later found it necessary to purchase for sixteen thousand dollars about twenty acres of additional land lying along Hampton Roads at the mouth of Boush Creek. The above shrinkage of resources from stock defaults and the additional purchase of land caused the unpaid fifty-four thousand dollars indebtedness on the site which remained when the Exposition opened.

A TWO MILLION DOLLAR EXPOSITION

It was contemplated that an Exposition of moderate size should be created, historical and educational in its scope, but without attempting large exhibits of a commercial and industrial character. Such an Exposition it was estimated could be constructed for about two million dollars, which might be secured by sales of stock and by donations from the United States, the State of Virginia, and from the cities adjacent to the site. The Legislature of Virginia, in granting the charter, March 10, 1902, stipulated that it should be void unless one million dollars should have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company on or before January 1, 1904. It was provided by the charter that the stock of the company should be exempt from all taxation.

Although complete organization could not be effected until the condition of the charter had been complied with and one million dollars subscribed—on January 1, 1904—much that was preliminary and fundamental to the Exposition was worked out during the three preceding years. As soon as the movement in favor of the Ter-Centennial Celebration began to take definite form, a fund was secured, in 1901-2, for preliminary expenses, by subscriptions from Norfolk County and the cities on Hampton Roads—

Norfolk County subscribing	$ 682.94
Norfolk City	1,426.90
Portsmouth	475.63
Newport News	757.37
Berkeley	300.00
	$3,642.84

SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS

The incorporators issued a prospectus providing that two classes of stock should be created, one million dollars preferred stock, which would entitle the holder to receive six per cent. interest, principal and interest to be paid by the Exposition Company as soon as possible after the close of the Exposition; and, five hundred thousand dollars of common stock, to be known as "Guarantee Stock." The prefered stock was to be paid for in full in installments during the years 1904, 1905, 1906; the common stock, to be paid up to the extent of twenty-eight per cent., which was estimated to be sufficient to purchase the land, leaving the remainder due on common stock subject to call by the directors only for the payment of debts or for the redemption of preferred stock. The prospectus was issued and sale of stock begun. During the Spring and Summer of 1903, the sale of stock having been irregularly prosecuted by Sub-Committees from the Executive Committee, it was decided to employ Theodore J. Wool as Special Agent. He was empowered to open an office in the Atlantic Hotel in Norfolk and to conduct from there, as a headquarters, a vigorous campaign for the purpose of selling sufficient preferred and common stock by December 31, to comply with the requirements of the charter, and make it effective at that time. He was aided by the Secretary, Gwynn T. Shepperd. The sale of stock was vigorously pushed, and on December 31, five hundred thousand dollars of common stock, and six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars of preferred stock was announced as sold. The charter was thereby made effective, although later a number of subscribers failed to meet the calls made on their stock subscriptions, and by their failure seriously embarrassed the Company. On March 15, 1902, the passage was secured of an Act of the Legislature authorizing Boards of Supervisors of counties, and councils of cities and towns of the Commonwealth to subscribe to the capital stock of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and to contribute to the objects for which the Company was incorporated.

Immediately on the assembling of the Legislature in December, 1902, a bill was introduced appropriating two hundred thousand dollars as a donation from the State in aid of the Exposition. It was urged that this appropriation was necessary not only for the pecuniary aid it would furnish, but because until the State of Virginia did what might be reasonably expected, it would be useless to request aid from the United States Government. The Legislature, in the face of strenuous opposition, passed, by a close vote, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Exposition, subject to the condition that fifty thousand dollars should only be paid when the Exposition Company should have collected two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from *bona fide* subscriptions to its stock, and the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand dollars could be paid only when an additional two

hundred and fifty thousand dollars should have been raised from its stock subscriptions, and that must be prior to January 12, 1906.

Early in December, 1905, the requisite two hundred and fifty thousand dollars having been collected from stock subscriptions, fifty thousand dollars, forming the first portion of the Virginia State appropriation, was received. It then, however, became evident that the requisite additional two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would not be collected from the stockholders within the required time to prevent forfeiture of the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, due by the State.

The Company then faced an appalling emergency. If the remainder of the State appropriation were forfeited, the strength of the opposition in Virginia would, in all probability, prevent a re-appropriation by the Legislature, which soon was to assemble; and the failure to secure the appropriation made by the State of Virginia would probably render futile any effort to secure direct aid or further participation from the National Government. The condition presented such a crisis in the affairs of the Company that for a time a collapse of the whole enterprise seemed likely, unless the appropriation of the State could be saved. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, a subcommittee was appointed to suggest some course for raising the requisite two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from stock. This Committee, not having submitted a plan, the Board of Governors referred the matter to the head of the Division of Ways and Means, who opened negotiations with the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company, and formulated a proposition, whereby it was proposed to sell to the Trust Company for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars the uncollected balances due or to become due on common and preferred stock, subject to the condition that, as the subscriptions were paid they would be used for the redemption of the purchase, and that whenever the Bank shall have received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, plus five thousand dollars as its compensation, it would re-assign the stock to the Exposition Company, provided it shall have received these amounts within eighteen months.

The sale of stock subscriptions, with the right of redemption, avoided the objectionable feature of a loan. It was not a loan, because the Exposition Company undertook no obligation to refund the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars advanced by the Trust Company which had to secure its money from the collections on stock. It was true that the Officers and Members of the Board of Governors gave to the Trust Company their personal obligation of $25,000 as additional security, and a lien was executed by the Company in favor of the Bank on the first one hundred thousand dollars to be collected from concession rights. This proposition, submitted by the Governor of Ways and Means, received the approval of the Board of Governors, and was endorsed by the committee which had been appointed by the Executive Committee and by the Board of Directors. The necessary contract with the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company was duly executed and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars immediately passed to the credit of the Exposition Company, and was subject to its check. Demand was therefore made upon the Treasury of the State, and the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the appropriation was paid.

After the contract was closed with the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company that company left the collection of the stock subscriptions in the hands of this Division, and during the year 1906 the collection from the stockholders was pushed as rapidly as possible, all amounts as collected being passed to the Atlantic Trust and Deposit Company.

When the session of the General Assembly convened in January, 1906, a bill was introduced at once to provide for an additional appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the State of Virginia, one-half to be used for the erection of a State Building, and the other for assembling a suitable exhibit of the State's resources. This bill was afterwards modified and approved, March 10, 1906. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature, of which twenty-five thousand dollars was to be utilized for a State Building, five thousand dollars for furnishing the headquarters and the remainder for purposes of exhibit and entertainment other than the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, which was given to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, for the erection of a building at Jamestown Island.

At one time an application had been made to the Councils of the City of Norfolk for an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and this was referred to a special committee. No further action, however, by the city was ever taken on this matter, because of the objection urged against the right, which the city, under the Constitution of the State, might have to appropriate money for such an object. For this reason, the idea originally had of applying for appropriations to the cities of Portsmouth and Newport News, and to the County of Norfolk and other adjacent counties was abandoned. However, as later will be shown, the Councils of Norfolk appropriated money for improvments, and utilities necessary for the Exposition. The aggregate amount of these appropriations amounted to little less than the sum originally requested.

CONGRESSIONAL AID SOLICITED

In January, 1904, a Bill was prepared asking the Congress of the United States to appropriate three million dollars to aid the Exposition. After this Bill had been presented to Congress a number of architects and engineers, associating themselves into a co-partnership, presented to the Exposition a plan for the development of its grounds and the construction of its buildings. Their estimate of the total cost of the undertaking was four million five hundred thousand dollars. This did not include any expenses other than those incident to actual building and landscape work.

This was a Presidential year, and the feeling in Congress was strenuously against any appropriations for other than absolutely necessary purposes, especially in view of the fact that the Treasury expected to face a considerable deficit. As a consequence, the Bill was withdrawn until the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which convened the December following. Meanwhile the Jamestown Exposition Company had entered into an agreement with other landscape designers and architects who were known then as "The Associated Architects and Engineers," and later as "The Exposition Board of Design," and all of the work of designing and planning of the Exposition was left exclusively in their hands.

A Bill was introduced December 5, 1904, and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. After a number of hearings it was reported on February 14, 1905, to the Committee of the Whole House. Under the amended Bill, Congress was asked to appropriate two million dollars. It was provided in this Bill that twenty acres of land

should be conveyed by the Exposition Company to the Government of the United States, and that as much of this money as might be necessary could be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to erect on this land buildings which were to be the property of the Exposition Company during its existence and would later revert to the Government for use as naval barracks.

It was at that time still the idea of the Exposition management not to make extensive the industrial and commercial exhibit features of the Exposition, and such was also the sentiment of the friends of the Exposition in Congress. The opposition, however, in Congress to any appropriation, in direct aid of the Exposition, even though only historical and educational in its scope, was so potential that all direct appropriation was eliminated from the bill.

On March 3, 1905, a Bill was passed, authorizing the President of the United States by proclamation to invite participation of all foreign Nations in a rendezvous of their ships and soldiers, in Hampton Roads, Va., and appropriating two hundred thousand dollars to be expended in entertainment and other matters in connection with the Army and Navy features, and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a monument on Jamestown Island.

Appropriation Granted

During the Autumn of 1905, a Bill was adopted providing for governmental aid along certain specific lines, in furtherance of matters growing out of, and ancillary to that part of the celebration for which the United States Government had already assumed responsibility by its invitation to foreign countries to participate with their ships and soldiers. The Government was asked to provide a Club Building for entertainment of officers of the Army and Navy; another as a place of rendezvous for soldiers and sailors of our own and of foreign countries; to erect suitable buildings and assemble such exhibits as the Government had heretofore assembled in its buildings at other Expositions; to appropriate the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Piers and Basin, which had been made a main feature of the Exposition plan, and which would serve as a convenient and suitable place of landing from ships assembled in Hampton Roads. The Government was also asked to appropriate, in direct aid of the Exposition, the sum of a million dollars, as its contribution to the cost of the improvements on the Grounds, and of the various utilities which were necessary to make creditable to the Nation even that part of the celebration which the Government had undertaken—the assembly of ships and soldiers of all nations at Hampton Roads. Six months were consumed in Congress because of the strenuous opposition to further appropriation in any form by the Government. It was not until June 30, 1906, on the last day of the session, that a Bill appropriating a total of one million three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was allowed to pass as a rider placed in the Senate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. The one million dollars direct appropriation asked for was cut down to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was the only amount appropriated by the Bill which the management of the Exposition Company could control the expenditure of. It was stipulated that it should only be paid over when it should be shown that the Exposition Company had expended five hundred thousand dollars of its own money for the purposes of the Exposition other than salaries. This exhibit of expenditures was made and approved by the Treasury Department on October 26, 1906, at which time one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-six cents was paid into the Treasury of the Company, the remaining one hundred and thirty-eight thousand fourteen dollars and forty-four cents was paid November 15, 1906. The Government Appropriation Bill carried additional appropriations amounting to five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended for the erection of the Exhibit Buildings and Club Buildings, under the supervision and direction of the Board created by the Act of March 3, 1905, and composed of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy; four hundred thousand dollars for the erection of the Great Piers and Basin heretofore referred to, to be constructed under the direction of the War Department by plans prepared by the Exposition Company; twenty-five thousand dollars for Pier and other items at Jamestown Island, and one hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Negro Development and Exposition Company for the erection of a building and the cost of assembling an exhibit showing the progress and work of the Negro race. The appropriation having been passed on June 30, 1906, plans for the Piers were prepared by the Board of Design as rapidly as possible, and submitted to the War Department for approval, and bids for construction were advertised for. The first bids received were so much in excess of the appropriation that they required alterations and amendments. This involved additional loss of time, so that it was not until November 1, 1906, that the contract was finally let to Scofield Company of Philadelphia, for the erection of the Pier for three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, under a penalty of one hundred dollars per day to have it completed by May 1, 1907, that date being five days after the date fixed for the opening of the Exposition. It may be noted that this pier was not completed until September 14—four and a half months after the opening of the Exposition. Had not six months, however, been lost through the opposition in Congress to the passage of the Bill in aid of the Exposition Company, the Pier might have been built in ample time, and it would have been at the opening of the Exposition the architectural feature and attraction, which it proved during the closing weeks of the Exposition; and had it been thus completed at the opening of the Exposition, it would have largely contributed to its popularity and success; it would have prevented much adverse newspaper criticism at the opening; have increased attendance, and thereby have reduced probably to a large extent the financial deficit at the close.

BUDGETS

When the By-Laws of the Company were altered to provide for a Board of Governors, the committee system practically ceased, and what had been committee work was thereafter the province of the Governors. One of the earliest divisions created was Ways and Means, with Barton Myers as Manager. In the organization and conduct of the divisions there was no committee work, the details of each branch being entrusted solely to a manager, who reported to the Board.

The first budget prepared by the Division of Ways and Means was based upon the assumption which had always been entertained, that the Exposition could be created by an expenditure of two million dollars. It was not actually a budget but an equitable division of the balance which was left after deducting from

two million dollars the amount already expended for the creation of the Exposition. Shortly after this budget was presented to the Board of Governors they appointed T. J. Wool, one of the General Counsel of the Company; T. S. Southgate, Manager of the recently created Division of Exhibits, and Barton Myers, Manager of Ways and Means, a committee to prepare a paper setting forth fully the plan and scope of the Exposition, together with a detailed estimate of its cost. This Committee formulated a plan and scope which was pursued by the Exposition. They estimated the number of buildings which would be required and the cost of their construction and set forth the other expenses incident to the creation of the Exposition. Subsequently, during May, 1906, a second budget was prepared by the same Committee, and in this paper several changes were made and the requirements for buildings reduced. The expenses of the Exposition were for many months calculated upon the basis of this second budget, but by October, 1906, a number of additional buildings had been projected—mainly in the Division of Exhibits—and the expenses of construction along all lines having increased by reason of the high prices of material and labor, freight congestion, bad weather and bad roads, it became evident that the Exposition could not be completed without aid from the United States Government. The same Committee was then instructed to prepare a third budget. They called on the Governor of each Division and on each officer to submit an estimate as of November 1, 1906, of what sum would be necessary to complete the work of his respective Division or office and to pay all expenses up to April 26, 1907—the date of the opening. From the estimates so sent in, the Committee compiled and submitted a budget, on December 8, 1906.

UTILITIES

It is impossible in a paper of this nature to follow an absolutely chronological arrangement. The matters relating to a budget, though separated by many months, formed practically one continuous operation and it has not been deemed expedient to break the continuity of the idea. In the budget presented February 13, 1906, provisions were made for an intramural railway, a gas, a power and a refrigerating plant, but the Committee suggested that each of these utilities might well be let as a concession to an independent operator or to an operating company.

Intramural Railway

The construction of an intramural railway by the Exposition Company being impracticable because of the want of funds, the Board of Governors at first considered its construction by a subsidiary corporation, the capital stock of which should be held by the Exposition Company, and the construction in part provided by the sale of mortgage bonds. However, acting on the advice of the Committee, the Board later decided to offer it as a concession, and invite propositions for its construction as such. This course thereafter relieved the Ways and Means Division from the further responsibility of providing for its construction. The concession was let for twelve and one-half per cent. of the gross receipts to a subsidiary corporation organized and controlled by the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company. That company built its line around the Grounds, double-tracked, excepting across Raleigh Court, where only a single track was deemed practicable. The total trackage was five miles. Ten cents fare was charged during the earlier months of the Exposition; later the fare was changed to five cents, which, with additional advertising, largely increased the patronage of the line and made it a great convenience to visitors.

Gas Plant

One of the utilities essential to an Exposition—while not needed in large quantity—is gas of suitable quality for cooking in the State buildings, or at the concessions and exhibits, as well as for charging airships and balloons. To produce such a supply, a very careful investigation was made of the expediency of building a small gas plant on the Exposition grounds. It was, however, finally determined to secure a supply from the Norfolk City Gas Company. This was furnished by high pressure (twenty-five pounds) through a three-inch main from Norfolk. A contract was therefore made, whereby the Exposition Company agreed to furnish the necessary pipe line from the city and for the distribution of gas within the Grounds. It was late before such a contract could be concluded and difficulty was encountered in securing the necessary pipe. For these reasons the line was not completed when the Exposition opened, and some embarrassment was caused by those who had made their plans to use gas. The line was, however, completed by May, and the distribution perfected by May 15, after which time a sufficient supply was furnished for all purposes until the close of the Exposition.

Electricity

When it was originally contemplated to make the construction of the Exposition merely historical in its character, it was estimated that a small electric plant would be sufficient to furnish light, very little power being required; but, as the plan of the Exposition expanded in commercial and industrial features, and the Company undertook to illuminate the Government Pier, it was found that to install machinery to produce and distribute sufficient electricity for lighting and power would cost six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; it, therefore, became necessary to contract with some company to furnish the necessary energy, and an agreement was made with the only available corporation, the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, which was then constructing at Norfolk a large plant—one of the finest in America. It was first agreed that the Exposition Company should contribute to the building of a service line via Ocean View. Later, however, it was deemed wise, in order to guard against the danger of breakage, to construct a second service line along the Virginian (Tidewater) Railroad, the Exposition Company contributing thirty thousand dollars to the cost of the line. All machinery for distribution within the Grounds was supplied by the Exposition Company, the estimates for which were increased from time to time far beyond what was originally anticipated to light the additional buildings that were erected for the installation of exhibits, the War Path, the Camps, the State Buildings, and for the elaborate system of lighting which became necessary also by reason of the size and architecture of the Government Pier—the cost being increased by the constantly advancing price of wire and other electrical appliances. Copper, which cost at the Buffalo Exposition, eleven cents a pound, cost here, during the early stages of construction, nineteen cents, and later twenty-seven

cents per pound. The electrical display at this Exposition was unsurpassed in beauty by any Exposition which has been held in this country, and elicited enthusiastic admiration from all who saw it after its completion. Great credit is due W. M. Dixon, who designed and installed the electric system; but its cost—for the reasons set out above—so far exceeded what was first contemplated, that it, in the end, contributed to the accumulation of indebtedness which it became necessary to provide for by bond issues.

Refrigeration

Although several applications were made to the Concession Department of the Exposition for the right to erect and operate an ice-making and cold storage plant on the Grounds, none of the applicants executed a contract. Several of the States exhibits had small refrigerators for their own and their neighbors' use, and a contract was made with a corporation in Newport News to supply ice practically at city rates to purchasers on the Ground.

These were the four items contained in the budget concerning which the committee recommended that they be installed by contract or concession.

NORFOLK'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Public utilities, for the supply of which the Exposition was entirely or largely indebted to the City of Norfolk—a fact mentioned heretofore in this article—were the water supply which was gratuitously furnished by the municipal corporation, and the boulevard, to the construction of which the city generously contributed.

Water Supply

Those who enjoyed the beautiful, clear, filtered water which was so abundantly supplied for all purposes at the Exposition Grounds, perhaps never realized the perplexing negotiations which resulted in securing it.

Prior to the selection of the Exposition site, the water supply was one which received some consideration. The four sources of supply presenting themselves were:

First—Throw a dam across Boush Creek and convert the upper portion of that stream into a lake;

Second—To put down a system of driven wells and take the supply from a sand or gravel stratum, which generally about Norfolk is found at from forty-five to sixty feet below the surface;

Third—To have the Norfolk County Water Company furnish the water; and

Fourth—To obtain it from the City of Norfolk. The last was recognized to be the best and most certain of a sufficient supply, provided it could be arranged. But the Norfolk County Water Company already owned and operated a line of six-inch pipe to Pine Beach, and early served notice on both the Exposition Company and the City of Norfolk that it would enjoin an effort on the part of the city to furnish water for commercial purposes outside of the city limits.

The suggestion of damming Boush Creek was decided to be undesirable, because of the menace which might result to health by forming a breeding place for mosquitoes in such close proximity to the Exposition Grounds. The Board of Governors experimented with the Subterranean Water Supply by having experimental wells four inches in diameter driven at different points on the Grounds. This resulted in producing fairly good water, which perhaps might have been obtained in good supply, but experts were doubtful whether the supply would last under continued pumping.

As the construction of buildings was begun, arrangements were made with the Norfolk County Water Company to connect by a six-inch pipe the water system of the Exposition Company within the Grounds, with the six-inch main of the Norfolk County Water Company on the outside of the Grounds, and to take through a meter the water that was required during the pre-Exposition period. The supply thus acquired was expensive, and it was soon demonstrated that the Norfolk County Water Company would not be able to supply its regular customers in the suburbs of Norfolk and along its Sewell's Point line and to furnish the Exposition Company with any considerable quantity of water, unless it increased its plant at its source of supply and enlarged its supply mains to Pine Beach and the Exposition.

In view of the constitutional inhibition which prevented the City of Norfolk subscribing any money as a donation, it was deemed proper that the city should in some other way aid the undertaking and the City Councils were asked to extend a twelve-inch water main to the Exposition and to furnish, free of charge, sufficient water during the Exposition period. The proposition for the city to furnish the water supply was at first strenuously opposed by the Norfolk County Water Company for fear that the city would become a competitor for the sale of water within Norfolk County and beyond the city limits. Many conferences were had between the Exposition management and the officials of the City Water Department and Councils and the officers of the Norfolk County Water Company, and these finally resulted in an application to the Legislature of Virginia to grant to the City of Norfolk the right to construct a water main to the Exposition and to furnish water free of charge to the Exposition Company, but the city did not ask or receive the right to sell any water delivered through this main. After the Exposition closed the main should be either removed or no water supplied therefrom for sale, excepting in such territory as might thereafter be embraced within the city limits.

ONE MILLION GALLONS PER DAY

After the passage of this act, the Councils, upon the recommendation of the Board of Control, fixed the quantity of water which should be furnished at one million gallons per day—the estimate which had been submitted from the Ways and Means Division of the Exposition. This quantity proved to be sufficient, and it was deemed prudent, on account of the heavy demand for water in the city during business hours, to provide sufficient storage capacity at the Exposition Grounds in which to accumulate during the night an emergency supply for use during the day. Estimates were obtained as to the relative cost of a stand pipe or reservoir, and it was determined to construct a reservoir of reinforced concrete, with a storage capacity of about two million gallons, and to erect alongside of it a pumping station with sufficient power to force the water through the system of mains already constructed within the Exposition Grounds, and also to afford fire pressure. The reservoir was two hundred and fifty-two feet long, one hundred and thirty-four feet wide, and eight feet deep, being about ten feet below the surface of the ground and six feet above; strengthened by an embankment around it. The pumps installed consisted of a duplicate system of double-acting triplex piston

pumps, so arranged that at any time should an accident occur to one set, the other set of pumps could be put into immediate operation. With this storage and pumping capacity, there was always on hand an ample supply of water, and no embarrassment occurred at any time during the Exposition either as to quantity or pressure. The Exposition was itself most fortunate in having no fire in any of its own buildings which required fire pressure during the term of its operation. The City of Norfolk, not only furnished the water in accordance with its agreement, free of charge, during the Exposition, but continued to furnish it several months after the Exposition closed, during the dismantling period.

The Boulevard

During a visit to the St. Louis Exposition in April, 1903, the great benefit which Lindell Boulevard proved to that Exposition satisfied the representatives of the Jamestown Exposition that it would be most important to have constructed a similar avenue by the shortest possible route from Norfolk to the Exposition—a distance of about seven miles. Though this was distinctly an Exposition ways and means undertaking, it was quite obvious that the finances of the Company would not permit the construction of such an artery with Exposition funds; consequently, after the return of the Exposition officials to Norfolk plans were laid and negotiations were begun looking toward the construction of a boulevard.

It first became necessary to acquire right of way; and next, to determine where the funds for construction were to be obtained. The city of Norfolk was requested to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars and to expend the sum in the improvement of such streets as might be utilized as a part of the boulevard.

BOULEVARD COMMISSION

In order to separate the construction of the boulevard from the work of the Exposition management, it was determined to bring about the organization of a Boulevard Commission, to be composed of ten persons selected from certain interests. H. B. Goodridge, member of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association of Norfolk, was chairman of the Commission. The remaining members were:

W. W. Moss, President of the Chamber of Commerce;

Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, President of the Good Roads' Association;

E. T. Lamb, representing the Transportation interests;

C. H. Bull and Frank Hitch, members of the Common Council;

J. J. O'Keefe, member of the Select Council;

Alvah H. Martin, Clerk of the Court of Norfolk County;

John A. Codd, President of the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County;

Barton Myers, Governor of the Ways and Means Division of the Exposition.

The appointment of this Commission was ratified by the Councils of Norfolk City and the Supervisors of Norfolk County, and it was clothed with authority to locate the Boulevard by the most available route and to make such contracts as might be necessary for its construction.

The City of Norfolk subscribed one hundred thousand dollars after the Commission was created, but stipulated that all of the sum would have to be spent within the city limits. Fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County, and about fifty thousand dollars was raised by donations from land companies and individuals owning land along the proposed route and from public-spirited citizens.

Every foot of the requisite right of way was acquired free of cost. Arrangements were made with the Good Roads' Association of Virginia whereby an engineer was furnished by the State to assist in the construction of the road, and convicts were obtained to work on that portion lying within Norfolk County and in the quarries on the James River, from which a portion of the stone was secured. The Good Roads' Bureau of the Agricultural Department at Washington also furnished an engineer to co-operate with the engineer furnished by the State, and to aid in the supervision of the work, and it furnished all the machinery used on the county portion of the Boulevard.

CITY AND COUNTY PORTIONS

The hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation of the city was expended in the construction of Colonial avenue northward from Ghent to Jamestown avenue, and Jamestown avenue to Colley avenue with a bithulithic pavement roadbed, thirty-eight feet in width, sewer and water pipes being laid along two streets out of the appropriation. It also constructed a modern macadam roadbed, thirty-two feet wide, on Colonial avenue from the intersection of Jamestown avenue northward to the city limits, and paid half the cost of building the bridge over Tanner's Creek at the northern end of Colonial avenue, making a total of two and one-fifth miles within the city limits. The bridge acquired from the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company across Tanner's Creek was widened to provide for a driveway separate from the portion occupied by the electric cars and was practically rebuilt and safeguarded with rails on each side. The Boulevard was opened from the city limits to the southern side of Tanner's Creek (the Northern Branch of Elizabeth River), and a first-class modern macadam road about thirty-two feet wide was built for a distance of about one mile. North of Tanner's Creek, Maryland avenue was utilized, having already been dedicated as a public road by the Norfolk & Hampton Roads Company, one hundred and twenty feet in width, subject to a twenty-five foot right of way down its center, owned by the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company. The Commission decided to grade both sides of the Boulevard roadbed thirty-six feet in width, and to build a macadam road eighteen feet in width along the roadbed on the eastern side of the avenue—the roadbed on the western side to be left for use as an earth road. Both roads were thoroughly graded, the road on the eastern side being drained throughout its length with tiles. The macadam on this road was completed from the Northern Branch of the river about three miles to the intersection of the tracks of the Virginian Railroad Company, and within about one-third of a mile of the Exposition Grounds—the remainder of the distance being put in good condition as an earth road. While credit is due to all of the members of the Boulevard Commission and to the Councils of the City of Norfolk and the Board of Supervisors for the construction of this Boulevard, especial recognition is due to H. B. Goodridge, the Chairman of the Boulevard Commission, for his untiring and persistent work in consummating this great work, and to W. W. Moss, the Treasurer, for his gratuitous services in securing, collecting and distributing the funds necessary for its construction. The construction of this Boulevard has secured to the City and County of Norfolk

a great highway for travel, which will be a lasting benefit to both, and will serve as a most important agent in the building up of the entire tributary section of the city and county, making possible the location of industries and commercial enterprises along its line, and affording a road good at all seasons of the year by the most direct route to the heart of the city.

EXPOSITION UNDERTAKINGS

Perhaps the most important of all utilities, with the exception of those which deal with the actual human necessities such as water, is transportation. When the Exposition site was chosen, the only medium of communication between the property and Norfolk was an electric line which was part of a combined trolley and ferry system operating between Norfolk and Newport News. This line did not then approach closer than a quarter of a mile to any point of the Exposition's boundaries. Early in the Summer of 1905, this electric line, known as the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company, constructed a spur track into the Exposition Grounds, and this was the only method of transporting men and materials. Imperative as it is for an Exposition to have adequate facilities for transporting visitors during the period when its gates are open, the building time demands principally facilities for transporting freight, and of such the Exposition in its early period was absolutely void.

Reaching The Water Front

Realizing the absolute necessity for securing a water front which would afford an outlet to deep water, an arrangement was negotiated between the Governor of Ways and Means, representing the Exposition Company, and a committee from the Norfolk & Hampton Roads Company, owners of the property fronting on the Elizabeth River near the western end of One Hundred and Fourth street, whereby it was agreed that the Exposition Company should have an option to purchase for ten thousand dollars a section of land fronting two hundred feet on the Elizabeth River. This site was to be used as a location for a commercial pier, but the Exposition would have a vested right to install or cause to be installed an electric railway to operate between the pier and the entrance on Maryland avenue, which then was planned to be the main gate of the Exposition. On this railway it was intended that a fare of five cents should be charged and the cars would be required to stop at every street intersection.

LEASE OF PINE GROVE

Although the pine grove, situated just beyond the western boundary of the Exposition site, was the property of the Norfolk & Hampton Roads Company, it had been leased without cost to the Exposition Company for the life of the undertaking. It was not the purpose of the Exposition management to install an entrance at any point of this grove, even when it was intended to erect a pier near the western limit of that section. The idea was to run the cars by the grove up to the main gate on Maryland avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street. When from causes which will later be shown, the main entrance was diverted to Ninety-ninth street, midway between the eastern and western boundaries of the Exposition, it was determined to erect a gate at the pine grove for the convenience of those who desired to walk, and consequently, a concession was let to the Miniature Railway Company to operate a service line between the water end of the pier up to and slightly beyond the Inside Inn at the Exposition.

CHANGE IN TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

Before the purchase of the land for the pier was consummated, W. J. Payne, President of the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, proposed that the pier at Pine Beach, owned by his Company, should be enlarged and a special car service inaugurated thence to the main entrance. Negotiations with Mr. Payne resulted in the drafting of a contract, wherein it was stipulated that his corporation and the Exposition Company should build at their joint expense a passenger and freight station on Maryland avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets; that the cars should enter at the former street and, making a circuit, pass out at the latter, and that ample provisions should be made at the main entrance for Exposition visitors who might come by the electric line or by any water line landing at Pine Beach.

About the time the contract between the Exposition Company and the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company was ready for execution, the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company acquired control of the stock of the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, and, having perfected arrangements to extend its Ocean View line to Pine Beach, it acquired, by purchase from the Norfolk & Hampton Roads Company, without the knowledge of the Exposition Company or without conference with any of its officers, a right of way through Ninety-ninth street. This is mentioned, not as an implication of any impropriety in the purchase of the property without conference with the Exposition officials, but it prevented a very desirable movement of the Exposition, since it was intended to fence for camps certain lands which had been acquired by a gratuitous lease from the Tidewater Railway—these lands lying along the southern boundary of Ninety-ninth street, and then it was not purposed to have any gate on the Ninety-ninth street line. Mr. Dupuy, the General Manager of the Tidewater, exemplified personally and for his Company a fine public spirit, agreeing that he would not let to any amusement concern the right to operate on his Company's lands, although it was reasonable to believe that such leases would bring handsome prices.

Location of Main Entrance

As soon as the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company acquired control of the other trolley line, the management of the Exposition approached R. Lancaster Williams, President of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, to ascertain whether he would complete the pending negotiations for the erection of a passenger station on Maryland avenue, at One Hundred and Fourth street, and for the enlargement of the pier at Pine Beach. He then advised the Exposition representatives that, in view of the extension of his line from Ocean View, economy in operating demanded that both branches should have a common terminus where all passengers might be handled, and that this was not possible at One Hundred and Fourth street. The Exposition Company then offered for terminal purposes the free use of an entire block lying at the southwest corner of its Grounds where Maryland avenue and Ninety-ninth street intersect. At that point, the cars of the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, from the pier or from Norfolk, would meet the cars of the Ocean View line as they

came through Ninety-ninth street, for by this time it was known that the fencing of Ninety-ninth street was impossible.

The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company prepared suggestive plans for terminals at the point offered by the Exposition and submitted these to the Board of Governors for approval. The Board pointed out basic defects in the arrangement of the tracks. These dealt principally with the danger to the traveling public. As suggested, the tracks were so disposed that visitors leaving the grounds to reach outgoing cars would be forced to go over viaducts and down flights of steps into a practical pocket, which, in the event of a rush, might be perilous. It was suggested by the Governors that these plans should be amended by the Traction Company so as to obviate this dangerous arrangement. This suggestion did not convey any objection to the location of the terminals, for the Board distinctly approved the offer of the site for a terminal station, but, at the next conference between the Governors and the traction officials, the latter submitted a new plan, in which they stated that they had determined to provide terminals on Ninety-ninth street, at the point to which the Tidewater Railroad had already built its tracks, and they proposed to locate a joint passenger terminal for the electric and steam roads. While the contract with the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company was being prepared—the agreement which provided for the erection of a passenger station on Maryland avenue—the Board of Design at the Exposition had prepared plans for the station and had actually advertised for and received bids for its erection. The Department of Works had graded a roadbed to be used by the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, forming a circuit where it is now unused and never has been used. These facts are mentioned explicitly to show that it was not the intention of the Board of Governors of the Exposition Company to erect its main entrance at any point other than Maryland avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street. The change from One Hundred and Fourth street to Ninety-ninth street, still keeping a Maryland avenue entrance, was a concession to the Traction management. The diversion of the terminal station from the avenue was contrary to the original plans of all connected with the Exposition Company, and was merely conceded, the Board considered, for the purpose of meeting the wishes of the Traction managers; although it has since been learned that the Ninety-ninth street entrance had been favorably considered between the Traction Company officials and the Governor of Works of the Exposition Company, and tentatively agreed on before it came to the Board of Governors.

DISADVANTAGEOUS ENTRANCE

This decision caused a station to be erected and people to be introduced to the Grounds at a point not contemplated by the Board of Design in their scheme for the Exposition buildings. It had the further effect of preventing the Company from closing Ninety-ninth street and bringing the camps within the Exposition enclosure, and it caused Exposition visitors to lose the advantage of the splendid view prepared for them by the upbuilding of One Hundred and Fourth street, which continued within the Grounds along what was called Powhatan avenue. The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company did not conclude the negotiations which had been pending with the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company, and the Pine Beach Pier was not enlarged. This forced the Exposition Company, at a later date, to induce the organization of an independent company, entitled The Deep Water Pier Corporation, which erected a Commercial Pier at the western extremity of One Hundred and Fourth street, providing accommodations thereby for freight and passenger steamers, while the Exposition constructed a temporary entrance at One Hundred and Third street and Maryland avenue, which later was removed to One Hundred and Fourth street during the closing months of the Exposition, the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company operating cars alternately there and to the main gate.

Terminal Freight Warehouse

One item of increased cost for construction was caused by the necessity to erect a terminal freight house on the lands of the Tidewater,—by that time and since known as the Virginian Railway,—and for additional tracks in the yards at that point, as well as within the Exposition Grounds. For many months, in fact until late in the Winter of 1906, all freights to the Exposition had come over the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company's tracks, or had to be delivered by steamers at the Pine Beach Pier and carted to the Exposition. At that time the Exposition Company erected a small Commercial Pier, extending from the eastern boundary of the Exposition site about twenty-two hundred feet, out into Willoughby Bay, and while the water at the outer end was comparatively shallow this, the best make-shift possible under the circumstances, proved invaluable to the Exposition, since, in January, a bridge over which the electric line operated from Norfolk was destroyed, and, without this Commercial Pier, it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get building material to the Grounds.

Inadequate Transportation Facilities

It had been realized that the transportation facilities, excellent as they were for Norfolk City, stopped at that point. To the Exposition Grounds it was most difficult to move material. When the Tidewater Railroad Company began constructing its line from the coal fields of West Virginia, the Governor of Ways and Means urged Mr. Dupuy to begin building from their terminal contiguous to the Exposition. This section was built rapidly, and without this means for shipment the exhibits of the Exposition and the building materials, possibly, would have been indefinitely delayed in transit.

About the end of February or the first of March, 1907, the Virginian Railway began delivering cars, but the congestion caused by the large number of shipments of material for the buildings, stone for streets, lumber for boardwalks, decking for the War-Path and for tent floors, was aggravated by the inpour of exhibits, so that there were at one time hundreds of loaded cars on the tracks between the Exposition and Norfolk and a multitude of exhibits in the Exposition Grounds. The outward movement of these latter was embarrassed by the insufficient sidings of the single-track line of the Virginian Railroad.

Additional Trackage

A conference between the Governors and the Virginian Railroad authorities resulted in a contract whereby the transportation company agreed to give to the Exposition free use of its track yard, and a small freight house then standing on it, and it offered to build, at the Exposition's cost, a large addition to the freight house, and to install certain additional tracks.

The Exposition Company agreed to take over three tracks, which had already been constructed within the Exposition Grounds, east of the Power, Fuel and Alcohol Building, and referred to the railroad the cost of constructing them. The Exposition Company also agreed to pay for laying tracks on Commonwealth avenue to the States Exhibit, Mines and Metallurgy and Transportation Buildings, and through Commonwealth avenue to the War-Path. The Terminal freight house cost eight thousand eight hundred dollars, and the tracks and sidings cost nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-eight cents, exclusive of grading. The Exposition Company reserved the right to remove the freight house if later it seemed desirable, and the Virginian Railway agreed to pay as salvage the cost of the rails and seventy-five per cent. of the cost of the ties used in the tracks mentioned. This contract was performed in a manner satisfactory to both interests, and enabled the Exposition to handle, with reasonable facility, the large quantity of exhibits which arrived prior to the opening and during the two succeeding months, but involved a cost of construction not anticipated before the Exposition expanded along industrial and commercial lines.

Mail, Telegraph and Telephone

Next to transportation, as an Exposition prerequisite, ranks the means for communicating messages. Until a month or so before Opening Day the mail facilities were very bad. The only method of obtaining letters was to have these delivered in Norfolk or at the Pine Beach station, about a quarter of a mile from the Exposition's secondary gate at One Hundred and Third street, but later a post office was established on the Grounds and the service was excellent.

After considerable negotiation between the authorities of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, on the one side, and the Governor of Ways and Means, representing the Exposition, contracts were consummated whereby these two telegraph corporations agreed to extend their lines to the Exposition Grounds and to pay the Exposition Company fifteen per cent. of their gross receipts from all business, either outgoing or incoming.

Similar negotiations with the Bell Telephone Company and the Governor of Ways and Means resulted in a contract pursuant to which the telephone service was extended from Norfolk at the expense of about thirty thousand dollars, and, in consideration of the exclusive right granted to this company to install pay telephones for public service, it furnished the Exposition Company, free of charge, with all of the telephones necessary to the conduct of its own business. The actual cost for labor and material in installing its own telephones was defrayed by the Exposition, which also paid part of the wages of employees in the operating room.

Military Camps

A necessary utility for a class which was expected to contribute largely to the success of the Exposition was a satisfactory and adequately large tract of land for camping purposes. It early became apparent that within the Exposition Grounds there would not be sufficient land available for encamping the large number of troops, National and State and the uniformed orders, which were being booked for attendance at the Exposition, and it was necessary to seek some site beyond the Exposition enclosure. All of the land to the west of the Exposition had been bought by people interested in outside amusements and commercial enterprises, therefore, only the south and east offered possibilities.

At first an effort was made to secure the farm lying east of the Grounds and separated from them by Boush Creek. Frequent conferences were had with the owners, but no agreement could be reached. While their disposition was to facilitate the Exposition, the necessity under which they felt themselves to keep their land in an untrammeled position to be sold at a good price should an opportunity present, made it inexpedient for them to lease except at what otherwise would have seemed an unreasonable figure.

MR. DUPUY HELPS

In this emergency the Governor of Ways and Means, once more, approached Mr. Dupuy, the General Manager of the Tidewater Railroad. It was with a feeling of confidence that the Exposition's request was advanced, since Mr. Dupuy had in every way possible evidenced a kindness of spirit and a generosity toward the Exposition. The hopes of the Company were not disappointed. An agreement was consummated whereby they leased free of rent about two hundred acres lying on the south side of the Exposition Grounds, bounded on the west by Maryland avenue and on the east by track yards near Boush Creek. Controlling the property on both sides of Ninety-ninth street, it was anticipated that this street would be closed during the Exposition by a fence across the eastern boundary at Boush Creek and the western end at Maryland avenue, thereby making the military camps an integral part of the Exposition Grounds, but for reasons stated in connection with the change in the location of the main entrance this expectation was not realized. The ground so donated was used for the camps for all of the regulars stationed at the Exposition and for a number of militia regiments that attended from time to time.

It should be mentioned here that the Virginian Railway, which had always shown a generous disposition to aid the management of the Exposition, had permitted the Department of Works to take the top soil from a large area of its terminal property for use on the Exposition Grounds, and also to transplant several thousand trees from its property.

EXPOSITION TO COST $2,500,000

The statement of expenditures to date of November 1, 1906, was accurate. If, in addition to these figures the requirements of the Company for the period between the first of November and the 26th day of the succeeding April were taken, it became obvious that instead of a two-million-dollar Exposition, the cost of the undertaking would be little, if any, less than five hundred thousand dollars more. It is very probable that the statement of contracts let and supplies ordered actually fell far short of the real amount, since the Auditor's figures could only show such contracts as had been reported to his office. It was at that time believed both by the Auditor and the Board that all contracts had been reported and consequently the figures were accepted as correct. It was clearly evident that approximately one million six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars would have to be supplied from some source or sources in order to complete the Exposition. There was little doubt that Congress would advance a reasonable amount in the

form of a loan and the management considered it distinctly advisable to curtail the request to exact needs. Therefore, in addition to the estimates of expenditures, estimates of resources were carefully made. The resources were estimated, with as probably available, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars, which, deducted from the amount needed to complete the work, showed a deficit of nine hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents.

Omitting details of the budget of December 8, 1906, the following will doubtless be interesting, being the estimated requirement of the Divisions and Offices as reported by their respective heads:

ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS.

President's Office	$ 6,800.00
Board of Governors	10,037.50
Secretary's Office	3,420.00
Treasurer's Office	2,150.00
Auditor's Office	5,072.50
Medical Department	1,950.00
Legal Department	4,710.00
Congresses and Special Events	13,025.00
Ways and Means	937.50
Exploitation	99,637.50
Department of Exhibits	30,270.00
Concessions, Admissions and Collections	15,700.00
History and Education	54,250.00
Division of Works	*1,197,717.94
Sundries	229,701.62
	$1,675,379.56

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Balance due on Preferred Stock, including call due January 1, 1907	$278,733.00	
Less 10% on $562,450.00	56,245.00	
		$ 222,488.00
Balance due on Common Stock		65,251.00
Cash in Banks		63,713.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Concession Spaces in Grounds	$10,000.00	
Concession Spaces in Warpath	53,000.00	
Concession Spaces Palaces of Commerce	20,000.00	
Concession Spaces Exhibit Buildings	4,500.00	
		87,500.00
Pre-Exposition Admissions		15,000.00

EXHIBITS.

Virginia State Manufacturers' Building	$75,000.00	
Pure Foods Buildings	30,000.00	
Out-of-Door Building	8,000.00	
States Exhibit Building	10,000.00	
Mines and Metallurgy Building	10,000.00	
Marine Building	10,000.00	
Manufacturers' Building	75,000.00	
Machinery and Transportation Building	50,000.00	
Educational	4,000.00	
		$ 272,000.00
		$ 725,952.00

RECAPITULATION.

Requirements to Opening Date	$1,675,379.56
Resources	725,952.00
Deficit to be supplied	$ 949,427.56

ONE MILLION DOLLARS MORE NEEDED

To supply the above deficit, application was made to the United States Governor for a loan of one million dollars.

This loan was granted by Congress on the ninth day of February, 1907. A provision in the Loan Appropriation Bill stipulated that the money should be paid to the Exposition Company in four two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar payments, and that to insure the application of all the money to the purpose for which it was appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to appoint a disbursing agent. The ruling of the Treasury Department in regard to the disbursement of the money supplied by this loan, in effect compelled the Exposition Company to produce, when demanding any quarter of the total, itemized bills amounting to exactly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These bills had to be approved, not only by the proper Exposition authorities, but countersigned by Frederick P. Grosscup, who had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as the Department's Disbursing Agent. On behalf of the Exposition Company, these bills were approved by Mr. Tucker, the President of the Company; Mr. Martin, the First Vice-President, and Mr. Johnston, the Chairman of the Board of Governors. By the time the bills for the third payment were in process of collection it became evident that, instead of a surplus remaining from the loan, there would be a deficit, and, in fact, it was believed that when all bills had been presented it could be shown that the loan was practically spent when it was secured. This condition was especially unfortunate since the confidence of all the managers in the ability of the Company to complete its work with the money advanced by the Government, had caused many stockholders, most of whom had previously thereto paid promptly each assessment, now to become delinquent; and this added appreciably to the difficulties of the situation.

ADDITIONS TO DEFICIT

The deficit, resulting from the shrinkage of the estimated resources, as set out in the budget of December 8, 1906, was made greater by the tremendous increase in cost of all constructive work in the completion of the Exposition, and for additional buildings, mainly in the Divisions of Exhibits, History, Education and Social Economy. The increased cost of construction resulted from advance in price of materials of all kinds, stimulated by an abnormal demand; the high price of labor; and the extra price which had to be paid for labor working overtime; and, also, by the stormy weather and excessive rains for weeks in February, March and April. From the latter cause, the roads became well-nigh impassable for the heavy wagons distributing material and installing exhibits. Hundreds of loaded freight cars accumulated on the tracks, which, at times, it was impossible to unload; thus heavy charges for demurrage, and handling and hauling merchandise and material tended to swell payrolls and expenses in the Division of Works far beyond the original estimates. Not only did this unfavorable conjunction of conditions greatly increase the deficit before the opening day, but it prevented the Company from completing the Exposition by that day. The same weather conditions also deterred the United States Government contractors in their construction of the Government Piers and Smith Basin.

EXPOSITION IN DIFFICULTIES

The Opening Day of the Exposition was well attended, but for several days subsequent the paid attendance was considerably less than the operating expenses. There was a large number of bills due for work under way, and more new work had to be done in order to complete the Exposition. Instead of the estimated surplus

* The figure for the Department of Works was intended to include all payments for completed buildings and grounds. This included all of the expenditures of that Division, exclusive of the maintenance cost after Opening Day.—Ed.

for operations during an expected dull period, for reasons which have been shown the Company was facing a considerable deficit resulting from loss in operation. These reasons impelled the Board of Directors on May 4, 1907, to resort to an issue of four hundred thousand dollars first mortgage bonds, to be dated June 1, 1907, and to mature June 1, 1908, bearing six per cent. interest, and secured by a deed of trust, which conveyed the Exposition site of about 350 acres and all the Exposition buildings standing thereon. This action of the Board of Directors was ratified by the stockholders on June 1, 1907. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds was to be utilized in part for paying the lien creditors, and it was purposed then to apply the remainder to the completion of the Exposition. It was anticipated that the steam railroads and waterlines would take two hundred thousand dollars of these first mortgage bonds, distributing the subscription among themselves in the same proportion that their subscription to preferred stock of the Exposition had been distributed.

PROBABLE ASSISTANCE

Preliminary conferences held with representatives of the transportation interests had encouraged this belief and some of the companies were prepared to subscribe for their respective quotas; but, first one obstacle, then another arose, and the consummation of the transaction was delayed until the close of the Exposition, when the Company's affairs passed into the hands of the receivers, and it was then too late for the aid of the transportation companies to accomplish the result originally desired. One line, however, The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company took bonds amounting to thirty thousand dollars as collateral for a loan of a sufficient sum, to pay the liens on the History Building and complete it.

It was hoped that the banks of Norfolk could subscribe for one hundred thousand dollars worth of these bonds and the bankers appeared favorable to the proposition. Had they promptly followed this course it undoubtedly would have inured largely to the benefit of the Exposition, have influenced the transportation companies favorably and have been of incalculable benefit in creating abroad a confidence in the Exposition, its management and its future; but to the contrary, they appointed a committee of three to arrange and consummate details.

Banks Make Conditions

The associated bankers of Norfolk finally concluded to subscribe the one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, but they coupled their subscription with a provisional agreement which, if accepted by the Exposition Company, was tantamount to a receivership for the undertaking. The proposition made by the bankers was that the three men named by the banks as a committee should form an Executive Committee, who were to appoint an Advisory Committee of such a size as they pleased. This Advisory Committee, whether it consisted of one man or three men, was to be the paramount power in the Exposition, subject only to the authority of this Bankers' Committee, who designated themselves as the Executive Committee. The Bankers' Committee, having taken the one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, appointed a man who was without any exposition experience whatever, practically to supersede the Board of Governors. While the management recognized that this proposition was distinctly unjust to the men who had created the Exposition, and who for six years had struggled successfully to overcome the innumerable obstacles that had to be encountered; and, while they also appreciated the hazard to the enterprise of eliminating those who had, during these years, been careful students of Exposition matters and were familiar with every detail of the great undertaking from its very inauguration, they deemed it best to yield the point of the bankers rather than to jeopardize the cause by refusing the aid which was required by the Exposition, and imperil thereby the interests of Tidewater Virginia, for it was feared that the business interests of the adjacent communities would suffer largely if the Exposition were to close. The letter announcing the appointment read as follows:

Norfolk, Va., June 12, 1907.

Jamestown Exposition Company,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sirs:—We beg to advise that, in accordance with paragraph No. 5 of the agreement between your Company and our Committee, we have designated Mr. James M. Barr as our "Advisory Committee." Mr. Barr is prepared to act in the matter, and we bespeak for him your kind and cordial co-operation in carrying out his views and instructions, in accordance with said agreement.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) Caldwell Hardy,
W. W. Moss,
W. H. Taylor,
Executive Committee.

Copy to
Mr. H. St. George Tucker,
President, Jamestown Exposition Company.
Mr. C. Brooks Johnston,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
Jamestown Exposition Company.

Consequently, on June 12, nearly two months after the Exposition opened, the management was entrusted to J. M. Barr, a former railroad man who assumed control under the title of Advisory Committee. It was not presumed that the Advisory Committee would attempt to do more than expend the funds subscribed by the banks, and see that it was utilized in the most economical manner by the several departments. It was also anticipated that he would take advantage of the knowledge and experience gained by the builders of the Exposition and use them as his advisers and assistants. This belief was confirmed by his letter notifying the Chairman of the Board of Governors that he had accepted the appointment, which letter was as follows:

Norfolk, Va., June 12, 1907.

Mr. C. Brooks Johnston,
Chairman, Board of Governors, Jamestown Exposition Company, Norfolk, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—Referring to the enclosed advice from the Executive Committee, which explains itself.

I will want to work, in acting in the capacity named, through the Board of Governors, believing the work to be done by me can be best done through same. Will you kindly have prepared for me, as early as possible:

"Official statement showing all obligations of the Exposition Company, as of May 31, last.

"Statement of your present organization for handling business, and force employed and wages paid in respective departments, including the heads thereof."

Under existing conditions, it is absolutely necessary to immediately reduce forces to a minimum consistent with efficient handling of work. Will you kindly give necessary instructions to cover.

We want to complete buildings, roadways, sidewalks, crossings, necessary electrical equipment, and put Exposition in condition for efficient operation, at the earliest possible day.

In connection with the above, I beg to ask that:

"First. No new work chargeable to construction account be undertaken unless previously authorized by me; and that all such work be paid for only upon my approval.

"Second. All operating and maintenance work be subject to my general direction, and all monies paid out therefor be under my approval.

"Third. Forces employed in above work should be placed under my general control."

Will you kindly give your Auditor necessary instructions.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) J. M. Barr,
Advisory Committee.

AMENDING BY-LAWS

Actuated by the belief that the organization of the Company would be maintained and, accepting the letter above quoted as a correct statement of the intentions of the Advisory Committee, several of the Governors thought it would be desirable to give the Advisory Committee a less anomalous position and constitute him an official of the Company. It was, therefore, proposed to the Directors that the By-laws of the Company should be so amended as to vest in the Advisory Committee the powers which at other Expositions had been vested in a director-general. A Committee on By-laws was appointed by the Directors. That Committee, acting under the inspiration of the Advisory Committee, submitted By-laws which, it was stated, were satisfactory to him, and which alone should induce him to accept the position of Director-General. As a further reason for accepting these By-laws it was intimated that unless the Advisors Committee was satisfied and accepted the position, the transportation companies would not purchase the two hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds, and that certain other financial interests would not extend the aid which was anticipated.

DRASTIC CHANGES

The amendments eliminated the Board of Governors so far as they might have any legislative or executive power, leaving them in an advisory capacity solely; and gave autocratic authority to the Director-General. Notwithstanding the drastic tenor of these rules, it was not even then supposed that he, without Exposition experience, and not being a stockholder of the Company, would undertake to administer this great trust without consultation with the men who had knowledge of every detail of its history and creation, whose financial interest in the Company's stock was large; or, at all events, without consultation with the Board of Directors. Had such a condition been anticipated, the disasters of the next ten weeks might have been averted, with revenues arising from concessions been safeguarded, and the exploitation of the Exposition conducted in such a manner as to have secured a better attendance.

Demands of Advisory Committee

The alteration of the Company's By-laws did not constitute the sole condition under which Mr. Barr was willing to change his title from Advisory Committee to Director-General. He insisted:

First—That there should be an understanding between himself and the National Government that the Federal authorities would not assume control of the Exposition machinery on account of any suspension of payments due or to be due on the Government loan;

Second—That there should be an agreement between the Exposition Company and the principal creditors of the Exposition that they would not push their claims for immediate settlement.

Third—That the sum of $100,000 should be placed in the Treasury of the Company, subject to his orders, to insure the completion of the Exposition and the payment of current operating expenses.

Reserve For Government

In the matter of the debt due to the Government, it may be well to state that fifty-two thousand forty-six dollars and forty-three cents had already been returned to the National Treasury, and Mr. Beaman, the Treasurer of the Company, acting under the instructions of the Board of Governors, had kept a separate account for the Government loan, and was holding thirty-one thousand sixty-four dollars and thirty-two cents at that time to repay to the United States Treasury (this amount being forty per cent. reserved from the gross daily receipts derived from admissions and concessions), thereby conforming with the terms of the Loan Appropriation Bill. The Advisory Committee had a conference with the Treasury officials and apparently settled this point to his satisfaction, for upon his return to Norfolk he directed the Treasurer to turn over to the general account the money which had been reserved to pay the Government. At a later date, however, during his administration, he remitted to the Government fifty thousand dollars. Whether any promise to this effect was made at the time of this conference, the writer is unable to say. (Director-General Alvah H. Martin afterwards remitted ten thousand dollars additional on account of the Government loan, making total paid one hundred and twelve thousand and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents.)

Deed of Trust

Owing to the effort on the part of some of the creditors to forestall others and by legal process obtain an undue advantage, and by attaching the daily receipts of the Exposition Company threaten its continuance, it had been decided by the Directors on June 18, 1907, to convey by deed of trust all of the personal property of the Company and all of its real property—subject, however, to the previously executed mortgage, to Theodore J. Wool and O. D. Bachelor, as Trustees—to secure all of the general creditors of the Company who should avail themselves of the conditions of the deed of trust and accept the notes of the Company bearing six per cent. interest and payable December 1, 1907. This deed of trust specifically excepted the United States Government, because it was definitely otherwise secured. The creation of this deed of trust was a prime cause contributing to a stay of proceedings on the part of a number of insistent creditors. No money was realized under this trust agreement nor was any intended to be realized. It was purely a protective measure, placing all creditors on an equal footing and preventing preferences and it fully subserved its purpose.

This action of the Directors was followed by conferences between general creditors of the Exposition and the Advisory Committee and several officers at the Exposition, and as a result of these discussions a general agreement was reached, whereby the creditors, with one or two exceptions, concluded to withhold any drastic action looking to a settlement of their accounts, hoping that the receipts of the Exposition Company would enable it to meet its obligations.

Assigning Stock Subscriptions

The third proviso was not realized without difficulty. The action of the banks insisting upon such rigorous terms for their advance of one hundred thousand dollars secured by first mortgage bonds, generally infected the commu-

nity with a feeling of apprehension in regard to the Company and its capacity for repaying any loan which might be made. In order to effect the securing of a Treasury fund the Board of Directors, by resolution, authorized the proper officers to assign all of the uncollected amounts due from the subscribers on common and preferred stock to a committee composed of Hugh C. Davis, Walter H. Taylor and William W. Old, to be held by them as security for the repayment of such sums as should be loaned by stockholders and others for the purpose of making up the requisite one hundred thousand dollars required to comply with Mr. Barr's stipulations. The assignment of these stock subscriptions was duly executed and loan subscriptions were made for eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

These matters having been settled to the satisfaction of the Advisory Committee, he accepted the position of Director-General, July 5.

Under the operation of the amended By-laws creating the office of Director-General and vesting in that officer the executive and legislative power of the Governors, those powers, so far as they appertained to the Division of Ways and Means, terminated when the Director-General assumed the duties of his office, and this Division was no longer chargeable with consideration of the financial needs of the Exposition.

The exact cost of construction of the Exposition cannot be given until the amount of certain claims, now being adjudicated, are determined; but it was approximately three million dollars, including all expenses during the pre-Exposition period. There was additionally a loss of probably two hundred thousand dollars in operation, in excess of receipts during the seven months of the Exposition.

Cash receipts prior to Opening Day were as follows:

City of Norfolk	$1,426.90	
Town of Berkley	300.00	
Norfolk County	682.94	
City of Portsmouth	475.63	
City of Newport News	757.37	
		$ 2,215.94
From holders of Common Stock		87,532.00
From holders of Preferred Stock		403,689.86
State of Virginia		200,000.00
United States Government appropriation		250,000.00
United States Government Loan		1,000,000.00
Pre-Exposition Receipts from Concessions, Admissions and Exhibitors		270,725.66
Total Pre-Exposition Cash Receipts		$2,217,590.36

SUBSEQUENT RECEIPTS.

Realized on First Mortgage Bonds (remainder held in Company's Treasury)	$ 180,000.00
Realized on Second Mortgage Bonds	106,373.27
Total	$2,503,964.63
Not including balance due the United States Government, the indebtedness now due general creditors now in course of adjudication, amounts to about	700,000.00
Total	$3,203,964.63
Deduct amount refunded United States Government	112,046.43
Estimated total which went into Construction, Expenses and Loss in Operation	$3,191,918.20

OTHER SIDE OF BALANCE SHEET

The Exposition Company owns its site of about 350 acres, with all buildings on it, and streets improved with sidewalks, sewer, water and gas pipes, etc., which may yet sell for an amount sufficient to pay all or a large part of its indebtedness.

(Signed) Barton Myers,
Governor of Ways and Means.



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WEST FRONT OF TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS

THE Department of Concessions was created May 26, 1905, and C. S. Sherwood was named as Manager. The duties of this Department were performed by him without assistance until February, 1906, when F. B. Davison, then under contract with the Company to perform certain special duties in connection with the Department of Exploitation and Exhibits, was assigned to assist Mr. Sherwood, who appointed him Chief. Subsequently, the Division of Concessions, Admissions and Collections was created, and Mr. Sherwood was made Governor of the Division. The duties of this Division were discharged by Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Davison until February 1, 1907, when H. E. Sherwood was employed as Chief Bookkeeper. These constituted the supervising officers of the Division until July 15, 1907.

Meanwhile, the Department of Collections had, in February, 1907, been transferred to the Treasurer's office. One of the most important policies adopted by the Concessions Department was the requirement of an advance payment on account of percentages accruing on contracts. The object of this policy was twofold: It served as an evidence of good faith on the part of those seeking contracts, and it provided the Company with very desirable funds with which to pursue its plans. That it furthered the latter policy is demonstrated by the fact that eighty-four thousand two hundred and five dollars in cash was paid into the treasury of the Company during the pre-Exposition period, and four thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars in deferred payments were collected after Opening Day; making the total advance receipts eighty-eight thousand two hundred and three dollars.

Another policy sought to limit contracts to a number sufficient to meet the demands of the public, and, at the same time, avoid creating a competition which would tend to endanger the revenues of the many. The total number of contracts awarded were one hundred and sixty-five, of which seventy-five were for the sale of merchandise, twenty-two for service, such as the Inside Inn, eating, hauling, storage, the sale of drinking water, toilet and blacking privileges, laundry, parcel checking, etc.; twenty-one for restaurants and for amusements. Of this number, twenty-one failed, for various reasons, to begin active operations. The earning capacity of these contracts may be judged by the results of the first sixty-eight days of the Exposition—the period when the concessions were under the supervision of those who had awarded the contracts, a period beginning with Opening Day, April 26, and ending with July 15, when J. M. Barr became Director-General.

Paid admissions during this period were...	363,976
Receipts from admissions	$168,039.59
Revenue earned by concessions	128,822.94
A total of	$296,862.53
The average receipts per 100 paid admissions	$46.17
The average concession revenue, same basis	35.39
A total of	$81.56

During this same period the concessions paid to the Exposition Company, fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, of which four thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars was an advance payment—leaving the net result from percentage collections of fifty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-seven cents—or fourteen dollars and forty-six cents as the Exposition revenue per one hundred paid admissions.

The actual concessions revenue which was earned by the Company from April 26 to July 15 was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty three dollars, of which the fifty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars collected amounted only to 40.87 per cent; but had collections at the Jamestown Exposition been as close as at Chicago, the receipts would have been one hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars. As it was, each paid admission to the Grounds yielded the Exposition in gate money and concessions percentages, 60.63 cents. If the Chicago results had been obtained, 78.02 cents would have been obtained from each visitor. In considering this result, it must be understood that during this period none of the concessionaires operating amusements on the "Warpath" were paying more than half of their percentages; because the advance payments taken from them were, under their contracts, returnable through the concessionaires' withholding fifty per cent of each daily percentage until the Exposition had liquidated its apparent debt. If the distribution of the advance payments on concessions had been extended over the entire Exposition period it would have added about five cents to each paid admission.

From July 15 to October 5—the seventy days during which the Exposition was under the management of J. M. Barr, Director-General—

These figures lead to the following comparison:

Paid admissions during this period were...	726,425
Receipts from admissions	$329,249.00
Revenues earned by concessions	51,997.00
A total of	$381,246.00
The average receipts per 100 paid admissions	$45.32
The average concession revenue, same basis	7.07
A total of	$52.39

Under the direction of the Division of Concessions and Admissions as originally constituted, the admissions revenue per one hundred was forty-six dollars and seventeen cents—while under Director General Barr it was forty-five dollars and thirty-two cents—or a decrease of eighty-five cents per one hundred. Calculated on the same basis, the concessions revenue under the first administration was fourteen dollars and forty-six cents—while under Mr. Barr it was seven dollars and seven cents—or a decrease on each one hundred paid admissions of seven dollars and thirty-nine cents. The total decrease in admissions revenue, indicated on seven hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-five paid admissions at eighty-five cents per one hundred, shows six thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-one cents. The total decrease in concessions revenue on this number of paid admissions at seven dollars and thirty-nine cents per one hundred, shows fifty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and eighty cents—or a grand total loss of fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-one cents.

The remarkable decrease in concessions revenue as shown by this comparison is of sufficient gravity to warrant more than a passing notice,

and beyond question is in a measure accounted for by the operating of two concessions departments with opposing policies, one of which was struggling for existence and the other for supremacy. A reasonable degree of success attended the period from April 26 to July 15—when the Department was in the hands of those who had formulated its policies, took pride in its success and jealously guarded its interests. It was in marked contrast to the succeeding seventy days, when the evil results, which had been foreshadowed by Mr. Sherwood in letters to the Board of Governors during 1906, became evident.

At that time the Manager of Concessions opposed the legislation of the Board which tended to create a rival concessions department in the Department of Exhibits, which would make it impossible for the Manager of Concessions to dispose of space in the Palaces of Commerce, from which a revenue of seventy-five thousand dollars was reasonably assured, and which otherwise would place beyond the power of the Concessions Department the exercising of any control over the number or character of concessions. In the matter of the Palaces of Commerce, a certain price per square foot was to be charged for selling space, and no concession percentage was to be paid. Prices ranged from ten dollars per square foot down to five dollars, and averaged about seven dollars and fifty cents per square foot. There were ten thousand three hundred square feet of space for sale. Of this amount five thousand three hundred and ninety-four feet had been sold and one-third of the payment made prior to July 1, 1907. This amounted to the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents—leaving a balance due on account of twenty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, with four thousand six hundred and seven square feet unsold. Very little money was later secured from these Palaces of Commerce, whereas sixty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, in addition to what was paid, would have been secured had all the space been taken.

The following resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at a meeting held July 13, 1906, doomed the Palaces of Commerce to failure:

Resolved, That, in addition to the general rules already passed upon by the Board in connection with the Exhibits Department, that in the case of all American *bona fide* manufacturers who exhibit their machinery or processes of manufacture at our Exposition, that after contracting to pay for the space which they desire to occupy in the exhibit buildings at the rates already prescribed by the Board, that in the event they wish to sell the products of their own manufacture for immediate delivery, from their exhibit, the percentage to be charged on their gross receipts shall be as follows: In the event that the exhibit is a live one—goods manufactured on the spot—ten per cent. In the event that the exhibit is a dead one—goods being manufactured away—fifteen to twenty per cent, as the Exhibits Department may determine.

Resolved, Second, That in the instance of foreign exhibitors, in order to induce the *bona fide* actual manufacturers of products abroad to exhibit at our Exposition such choice exhibits as may be acceptable to the Exhibits Department, that space in the exhibit buildings, in which their several products would naturally classify, would be allotted them free; and if the selling privilege is desired for goods of their own individual manufacture, that the rate be, for live exhibits, ten per cent; for dead exhibits, as explained above, fifteen per cent.

Resolved, Third, That in the instance of foreign manufacturers who wish to exhibit in the exhibit buildings of the Exposition, and do not desire selling privileges, the charge for space be fifty per cent of the uniform rate charged American exhibitors.

The Governor of Concessions was absent from the meeting of the Board when the vote on these resolutions was taken, but as soon as a copy of them was placed in his hands he made a written protest on the ground that they were in direct conflict with an established policy of the Board which had been set forth in the rules for the government of concessions, in which this declaration was made—that "Privileges refer to the sale of such goods as are manufactured within the Grounds of the Exposition, in order to illustrate a machine. Concessions refer to the sale of goods for revenue"—and he maintained that these rules, never having been repealed, were still in force; that it was, consequently, unlawful to give to the Exhibits Department any right to determine what percentage an exhibitor would have to pay for the sale of goods not made on the grounds in order to illustrate a machine.

Without a distinct Government authorization or declaration that this was an International Exposition and World's Fair, it was admittedly difficult for the Division of Exhibits to secure foreign exhibitors—but there are numerous agencies of foreign houses selling cheap jewelry, duplicates of statues, and other fancy articles, who would gladly take advantage of such an opportunity as was afforded by this discrimination in their favor; and the Governor of Concessions objected to the un-Americanism of the discrimination and to the invasion of the Department of Concessions by the Department of Exhibits, which by going to the extent of giving free space to foreign exhibitors who sold for immediate delivery, certainly induced all to sell, and the effect of this would, he predicted, be the establishment of two concessions departments, one being favored at the expense of the other. His last objection was based upon the assumption that the operation of these rules would make the success of the proposed bazaar buildings so much a matter of doubt as to render their construction inadvisable, if not unnecessary, since the Exhibit Palaces would be used for the identical purpose for which these buildings were conceived and designed. It was later found to be a fact that a very few of the foreign exhibits were anything but concessions. In the case of some this was, of course, not true—notably, the Japanese exhibit, where an early contract was made, and at a time when it was stated by the Governor of Exhibits that he would not permit any concessions in the building under his care, except such as were made from live exhibits or from exhibits installed and operated personally by the people who manufactured the goods and whose prime purpose was exhibition and not sale. Later, however, this purpose was abandoned—as, obviously, it would have to be under the operation of this resolution—for many foreign manufacturers have agents here, and it is not difficult for concerns with any business rating to obtain an agency for foreign goods which are not represented in America, and both of these classes of agents would naturally take advantage of inducements offered in the way of free space. In round numbers, there were four times as many sales concessions granted by the Exhibits Department as were sold by the Department of Concessions—a result which was anticipated by the Governor of Concessions when he addressed a letter to the Board, under date of July 31, 1906, declining to assume responsibility for the construction of the Palaces of Commerce, which buildings were not authorized until October 19, 1906, and cost twenty-seven thousand dollars.

This was only one of several instances—though perhaps the most glaring and far-reaching in its consequences—but another source from which there was considerable loss of revenue was from the sale of postal cards. This concession, which had an unusually brilliant

prospect as a revenue producer, by reason of its being able to present so many interesting historical views, contracted to pay the Exposition Company thirty-five per cent of its gross receipts, and it obtained a contract which not only purported to protect it from infringement by sales, but, in addition, the Board of Governors endeavored to safeguard the rights of these concessionaires by directing that the Concessions Department supervise or examine all advertising matter that exhibitors might wish to distribute.

Rule thirty of the Exhibits Department, as printed and promulgated, read: "No advertising matter may be given away, save such as has been sanctioned by the Governor of Exhibits, and then only at the exhibition space; but this must be done without annoyance to visitors."

On the fourth of July, 1906, this rule was amended by the addition of the following provision: Instead of a period after visitors, there was a semi-colon and these words: "It being the sense of the Board that before the Governor of Exhibits shall decide as to any free advertising matter, papers, circulars and pamphlets containing photographic matter, he shall in any case ascertain from the Governor of Concessions whether it infringes upon the rights of any concessionaire. Any difference between the Governors of the above Departments which cannot be settled by them, shall be referred to the Board of Governors for final determination."

In but one single instance was there ever presented to the Governor of Concessions any advertising matter which exhibitors desired to distribute, and in that instance his views were utterly disregarded and no reference was made to the Board of Governors for final determination.

The Postal Card Concession did a gross business of only eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars—indicating an Exposition revenue of three thousand nine hundred and three dollars, a considerable portion of which was remitted—and, notwithstanding a due allowance for the much smaller attendance than was anticipated, the business and the revenue should have been many times greater, and certainly would have been had there not been conflict between the interests of this concession and the interests of exhibitors who desired to advertise with souvenir cards.

Another loss from a similar source related to a fan concession, for which a flat sum had been offered to the Concessions Department, and while this was being considered the advertising matter of the Singer Sewing Machine Company was submitted by Mr. Southgate in person to Mr. Sherwood. The letter of this Company instanced the different styles of advertising which they desired to distribute, under these heads: Fans, Souvenir Views, Catalogues, All Nations Cards and the Marchand painting, "Lord Delaware, 1610." The Concessions Department protested against the distribution of fans, but the Board of Governors permitted this course and thereby destroyed the prospect for a fan concession; and the other features which were presented at this time the Concessions Department deemed proper to approve or disapprove not in a mass but separately, and, therefore, they desired that souvenir views and catalogues, at least, should be presented for their consideration, each to be judged upon its own merits, for either of these might infringe upon exclusive rights previously granted to concessionaires. None of these, however, was presented to the Governor of Concessions.

An exclusive Laundry Concession was granted, and the concessionaire, at considerable expense, established an up-to-date plant which was capable of caring for the entire business within the Grounds and which for a time was worked profitably—but, against the protest of the Governor of Concessions, an arrangement was made permitting another Company to receive and deliver at the Inside Inn—and the Exposition revenue from the Laundry Concession was withheld in consequence of this action of the Board of Governors, which undoubtedly permitted an infringement of this contract.

In the absence of any formal declaration on the subject by the Board of Governors, the Department of Concessions believed it to be the part of wisdom that all concessions to be granted by it should receive the approval of the Board before entering into any contract; consequently, the practice of the Department was to present the applications for all such to the Board; which in each instance directed to whom the concession should be given; and no contract was entered into by the Concession Department for any concession that had not previously received the approval of the Board; consequently, they were informed as to the details of every concession granted and thus had the opportunity of keeping in touch not only with the character, but also with the rate per cent or flat rate, as the case may have been in each instance, as well as the number of concessions authorized; therefore, in view of the manifest right of the Board to have the information and influence which this practice on the part of the Concessions Department afforded, it seems a misfortune that so many more were granted, without a due appreciation of the responsibility of the Board, as to produce the most disastrous consequences—resulting in the loss of many thousands of dollars of revenue to the Exposition Company.

A protest of the Concessions Division, which was overruled by the Board of Governors, brought forth the following letter:

April 15, 1907.

Mr. C. S. Sherwood,
Governor of Division C. & A.

Dear Sir:—I note a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors on the eighth instant, which granted the Ingersoll Watch Company the right to sell their dollar watches from several spaces in the various exhibit buildings. This resolution seems to have been passed regardless of the protest from this Department, which protest was based upon a policy announced by the Governor of Exhibits and discussed by the Board of Governors on several occasions, resulting in the erection of two Palaces of Commerce at a cost of about twenty-seven thousand dollars, in which to install sales concessions.

These two buildings were forced upon the Concessions Department because of the fact that the Governor of Exhibits had neglected, for several months to make reply to a communication addressed to him on March 17, 1906, by the Chief of the Department of Concessions, asking for an allottment of spaces in the exhibits buildings for selling concessions other than sales from manufacturing exhibits, as defined in his printed rules, in the exhibits buildings, and by way of emphasis had declined to consider propositions made by responsible persons which had for their aim the securing of high grade selling concessions for his buildings.

As further evidence of his policy, the Japanese exhibitor was by contract prohibited from selling from his space. Other cases might be cited, but the foregoing is sufficient to convince almost anybody that if the Jamestown Exposition makes good its pledges to the Government, upon which pledges it secured a loan, the Department of Concessions, which is expected to get a large part of the Exposition revenue, would have to find a place outside the exhibits building for its selling concessions. Hence, as stated, the Board, after many weeks of careful consideration, ordered the Palaces of Commerce.

This Department has repeatedly stated that it could not fill the Palaces of Commerce if selling concessions, as such, were installed in the exhibits buildings, nor would it be responsible to the Board of Directors or Stockholders for the two buildings or the cost of the same, if the cause for their creation was removed.

This Department is not informed as to the extent to which the Division of Exhibits wishes or expects to

install in its buildings selling concessions similar to the cheap watch concessions referred to in the resolution. It has performed its duty to date. How well that duty has been done may be best judged from the fact that the one hundred thousand dollars in revenue pledged the Board before the opening day amounted to one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety-eight cents up to and including April 6, as shown by receipts from the Treasurer, with additional assets for nearly ten thousand dollars more, and nineteen days margin.

This Department has weighed all matters pertaining to its work and is convinced that it can best judge of the ability of the Exposition to support its concessions; such judgment is a part of the province of the Department, else it had none; if then, some other Division or Department steps in and to all intents and purposes becomes, for the instant, a Concessions Department, and succeeds in having the Board grant additional concessions without regard to what the other hand doeth, for the purpose of filling exhibit space never intended for selling concessions, as in this instance, or to gratify some pledge, pay some debtor, satisfy a claim, the result will be the same in every instance, viz.: revolution among concessionaires, who will defy the management, thereby making history repeat itself. The few additional concessions necessary to impoverish the whole will not avail much in saving exhibit space from emptiness.

To pursue the policy indicated in the resolution will, in my opinion, result in sacrificing one Department, successful to date, for another which has been less fortunate, and I am persuaded that if the Board anticipates installing selling concessions in Exhibits buildings, this Department should be immediately advised, that its conduct towards Palaces of Commerce concessionaires may be governed accordingly.

Yours truly,
Chief, Departments C. & A.

This stated the views of the Chief of the Department—and in these Mr. Sherwood concurred.

There were other occasions in which the Board of Governors decided adversely to the Concessions Department, with the result that losses were sustained. A notable instance was the case of the 101 Ranch. This was believed by many to have been the most attractive of the amusement features, and a location for such a show was a matter of prime importance. The judgment of the Concessions Department was that the most suitable site was in the block just north of the "Warpath," and the Board directed that this ground should be allotted to the show. Subsequently, against the protest of the Department, the action of the Board approving this spot was reconsidered, and it was ordered that the Ranch be located immediately south of the southwest angle of Commonwealth Avenue—a location particularly unsuited for this sort of attraction, where a large number of men and animals were compelled to live—because the land was low and boggy; and the Manager of the Ranch very strongly objected to it, but upon being assured that it would be filled and put into a satisfactory condition, he agreed to accept it. The original location was high, and the drainage easy.

When the Company arrived they did not find the conditions as they expected, but they proceeded, after much complaining, to erect their enclosure and buildings. The boggy condition of the land proved a constant source of annoyance and hindrance, and several cases of fever broke out among the people employed in the show, the death of at least one resulting from this cause. During the entire time of their stay, the location formed a basis of constant complaint, and besides it was a menace to the Exposition—notwithstanding that more than twenty thousand dollars had been spent by the Exposition Company to put it in a suitable condition for use and more was expended to maintain it in as sanitary a condition as was possible under the circumstances. The 101 Ranch was not the only loser by this mistake, but a restaurant operating a large tent in the vicinity owed much of its failure to its proximity to this menace.

The 101 Ranch did a gross business of sixty-seven thousand eighty-one dollars, indicating a revenue to the Exposition of about fifteen thousand five dollars, of which only four hundred and five dollars was received. The operating Company was never satisfied with its location and continually protested. Even if the sanitary condition had been as good, the location away from the "Warpath" was undesirable, and it is possible that this lost fourteen thousand six hundred dollars of revenue would have been paid if the concession had been located as originally intended. It is also probable that they would have done a paying business had they been better situated. This, of course, is problematical—but the twenty thousand dollars spent upon the location was a dead loss.

The policy of demanding advance payments from Warpath concessionaires was rigidly pursued by the Department, and there was little difficulty in enforcing this rule until the McConnell contracts were awarded. Through some inadvertence, or in some way unknown to the Department of Concessions, Mr. McConnell obtained the lines for his buildings, without first having to meet the requirements of the Department, that he pay twenty dollars per front foot for Warpath space. This sum amounted to twelve thousand or thirteen thousand dollars. This statement is not intended to reflect upon Mr. McConnell, but when the matter became known that the buildings were going up, the Governor of the Department, acting through the Division of Works, caused work on them to be suspended until such time as the rules should be recognized and the required advance payment be made. Instead, however, of making the payment Mr. McConnell appeared before the Board of Governors in person and succeeded in obtaining their permission to proceed with the construction upon the payment of one thousand dollars. The Board resolved as follows:

February 12, 1907.

Resolved, That the Governor of Concessions be, and he is hereby, directed to accept the sum of one thousand dollars and notes for the balance of the amounts due as advance payments in lieu of charges for spaces in connection with the following concessions, which were applied for in the name of E. W. McConnell: Shooting the Chutes, Merrimac and Monitor, Battle of Manassas, Battle of Gettysburg, and Palaces of History; said notes to bear interest at six per cent from the date of the rough draft of the contract, and to be paid out of the first percentages that accrue; and, further,

Resolved, That the proper officers are hereby directed to execute the said contract.

The demoralizing effect of this action was subsequently felt by the Exposition, when other concessionaires who had made advance payments as required when they obtained their contracts, charged discrimination and joined the revolt against the payment of percentages which had been begun by those sellers of merchandise who early realized that business in their direction had been so much overcrowded as to imperil the chances of success of all who were engaged.

The expected attendance at the Exposition was so much greater than the real figures that it is very difficult to estimate what might have been. The Concessions Department, however, predicted that it would give to the Exposition one hundred thousand dollars as prepayments, and more than fulfilled its prophecy. The Manager of the Division and his Chief were subjected to much adverse criticism on the part of the concessionaires who desired locations in the exhibit buildings but could not obtain them under the original rulings, and afterwards found, when the Government of the Company was reorganized, that there was no difficulty in securing such spaces; and were still more criticised because it was well known that many of the exhibitors were concessionaires, pure and

simple. The antagonism between the policies of the Exhibits Department and the Concessions Department undoubtedly operated to the detriment of the Exposition, and was very unfortunate. On the whole, for the period that the Division was operated under its original management, the showing may be considered fairly satisfactory.

(Signed) C. S. SHERWOOD,
Governor Concessions, Admissions and Collections.

As will be related by Mr. Wakefield in the paper which follows, he was appointed Director of Concessions and Admissions, by Director-General James M. Barr, on July 20, 1907. From that date until the close of the Exposition, his position was practically the same as Mr. Sherwood's had been. The statement of Mr. Wakefield is his official report to Director-General A. H. Martin:

Hon. Alvah H. Martin,
Director-General.

Sir:—I have pleasure in submitting to you herewith tabulated reports covering the results of the operation of the Admissions Department and of the Concessions Department, said Departments comprising the Division of Exposition Operation. I think you will find the reports clear, full and comprehensive, covering all information that might be called for or desired.

In submitting my reports, I deem it well to somewhat briefly review the operations and environments that have conduced to produce the results shown.

In the very beginning of Exposition organization, Hon. C. S. Sherwood of Portsmouth, Va., and member of the Board of Governors was placed in charge of this Division and he remained in active charge and control until July 20, 1907, practically all of the regular concession contracts and a few of the exhibitors selling privileges were negotiated and executed under his directions, and the construction and installation of the "War Path" features was completed under his watchful eye, and as he required. The design and arrangement of the War Path or Concession street, being as planned by him, and the location and architecture of the concessions located thereon being according to his specifications and demands.

July 20, 1907—Mr. James M. Barr, Director-General, who had been placed in absolute charge and control of the Exposition, July 1, by the Board of Directors and financial interests, desirous of rescuing the enterprise from the chaotic condition and perilous situation which then and for a considerable time previous had obtained, requested that I detach myself from the Division of Exhibits, in which Division I had served as Chief of the Division and accept the appointment of Director of Concessions and Admissions with its attendant cares and responsibilities. I accepted the appointment and took charge of the offices and operations on July 22, 1907.

I reorganized the Departments by the appointment of Mr. H. E. Sherwood as Chief of Department of Admissions, promoted from the position of Chief Clerk, same Department, by appointment of Colonel C. A. Wood as Chief Inspector, Department of Admissions, by appointment of Mr. J. Staley Teager as my assistant, particularly in concession operations, by appointment of Mr. George Vessey as Chief Inspector, Department of Concessions, and by appointment of Miss Anne S. Schenck as Secretary and File Clerk.

I found the operations and affairs of this Division in a generally chaotic and stressful condition. This condition was largely attributable to two causes. First—A lack of proper ground work or basis of operation and efficient organization of forces therefor, resulting in discontent and dissatisfaction of the operating concessioners with the restraints and difficulties attending the minor details of daily recurring operations between the office forces and the concessioners and the lack of experienced co-operative control and decision so essential to smooth working and for harmonious results.

Second—The generally unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the Exposition Grounds as a result of the execrable management of Opening Day period and subsequent events. The unpreparedness and unfinished condition prevailing previously, the very light attendance of visitors, and from other causes.

The seriousness of this situation was clearly evident in the action of all the larger amusement concessions in making claims for large damages and in their refusal to further pay their accruing indebtedness to the Exposition, until their claims had been considered and allowed, or until their contract compensations had been minimized by reductions. Some of the concessions having large operating and maintenance expenses, claiming that their gross receipts did not more than cover such expenses, and that therefor they could not, unless under very greatly improved conditions, continue to make payments to the Exposition Company.

Briefly, the progress and situation in the two Departments of the Division as of July 20, inclusive, were as evidenced below:

ADMISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Paid admissions	400,218
Free admissions	655,319
Total admissions	1,055,537

CONCESSIONS DEPARTMENT.

Amount paid by concessions	$157,985.54
Wrongly credited	19,185.00
	$138,800.54
Due from concessions	64,654.04
Balance due to concessions	30,898.74

This amount includes eighty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents collected as advance payments on account of percentages to accrue and ten thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents collected on a "flat rate" or "lump sum" concessions on which no further revenue would accrue.

The Director-General took the position, and I think rightly, at the time and under the conditions at that time, that, not having made the existing contracts, he should not authorize changes or variations affecting Exposition revenues therefrom, but authorized in cases where operating and maintenance expenses, plus exposition revenues, were not had, an easement of such portion of Exposition revenue as would leave sufficient for maintenance, and that such easement be held in abeyance until such time as bettered conditions and attendance would produce sufficient earnings to pay all the obligations of the concessioner to the Exposition Company. This action tended to increase the total of debit balances against concessioners, but it was obvious that there was no better action to be taken as matters then stood. Some such easements were made and some proposed settlements arranged, but owing to continued and exasperating delays in securing the approval of some officers the best opportunities of settlements were lost and later settlements secured much smaller cash returns. The attendance at the Exposition did not increase as was expected and there never was an attendance that could result in profitable operations

of the concessions installed on these grounds and it could only follow that Exposition revenue must suffer thereby.

October 5, 1907—Mr. Alvah H. Martin was elected Director-General, vice Mr. James M. Barr, who had resigned. Mr. Martin requested all Division Directors to continue their duties at same compensation and along same lines as heretofore.

Shortly thereafter he advised me that it was charged that concession revenues had fallen off greatly, as compared with the period in which the Division was under direction of others, and asked that I prepare a showing or statement that would exhibit the real facts. In compliance, a full report on concessions operations was prepared and submitted on October 16. A part of such report, showing the substantial grouping of the details of the full report, is as follows:

Cash collections to July 20		$153,662.80
Absorbed by advance payments to July 20		33,903.39
		$187,566.19
Less—		
Advance payments per cent accounts	$ 85,217.32	
Flat rate prior to April 26	10,223.27	
Flat rate collections by Exhibit Division	2,250.00	
Difference in collections from accounts uncollectable after July 20	15,689.26	
		113,389.85
Cash collections April 26 to July 20 on proper basis for comparison with period after July 20		74,176.34
Cash collections July 22 to October 5	$68,354.86	
Absorbed by advertising payments July 22 to Oct. 5	41,162.41	
		109,517.27
Total collections from all sources July 22 to Oct. 5		109,517.27
Excess collections in period July 22 to Oct. 5 over period April 26 to July 20		34,340.93
Working days in period from April 26 to July 20		74
Working days in period from July 22 to Oct. 4		66
Total charges against concessionaires April 26-July 20		168,938.65
Total charges against concessionaires July 22-Oct. 5		199,322.01
Percentage of charges collected April 26-July 20		45%
Percentage of charges collected July 22-Oct. 5		54%
Admission Receipts April 26-July 20		186,100.00
Admission Receipts July 22-Oct. 5		313,024.00
Percentage of collections to gate receipts April 26-July 20		39%
Percentage of collections to gate receipts July 22-Oct. 5		35%

NOTE—The sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-six cents, deducted from collections to July 20, represents the difference between collections in the two periods from certain concessions, bills against which were uncollectable after July 20 for reasons set forth in attached sheet. The deduction is made in order to equalize the collections in these two periods from the concession referred to, which equalization is necessary to a comparison, for the reason that these accounts were not subject to collection of material sums after July 20, 1907.

Continued disappointing paid admissions to the Exposition, notwithstanding valiant and heroic efforts to secure large increases therein, caused also continued disappointing revenues to concessions, and a general claim was made that as the Exposition had failed to secure attendance sufficient for profitable concessions operations, the Exposition Company should not require payments from concessioners beyond their ascertained ability to pay. Hearkening hereto, the Director-General appointed a Committee on Adjustment and Settlement of Concessions Accounts, said Committee being composed as follows: John A. Wakefield, Director of Concessions; C. L. Old, Assistant Treasurer, and Smith G. Brittingham, Attorney of General Counsel Staff. Said Committee held daily sessions, beginning at 3 o'clock P. M. and generally continuing late into the night. They made many adjustments and settlements and received thereby a considerable amount of cash payments, which otherwise would not have been made.

One of the many reasons why fuller collections from concessions were not made was because there was no direct, quick authoritative power for immediate settlement of contentions and differences held by any one official or body of officials and the opportunity for best collections was lost while waiting for approval of tentative settlements of such contentions, differences and damages arising from varied causes and sources.

Another and an important cause was the indirect and roundabout system used in presenting accruing bills for payment. The Concessions Department would make bills on Tuesday for Monday's business; their bills would go to the Treasurer, Tuesday evening; from Treasurer to Collection Officer on Wednesday, and be presented for payment on Thursday or perhaps later. My exposition experience simply emphasizes my original belief that the Division in which bills originate should be charged with the collection of them as well—and report their cash collections to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor as a clearance of the responsibility in exactly the same manner as the Admissions Department was operated here and at other expositions. This would result in closer and quicker collections, a less divided responsibility, and an avoidance of the expense of multiplied and oft repeated duplication of the bookkeeping needful for full and complete records, and that the general officer in charge of the Division should have power and authority to adjust and settle conclusively and immediately all differences arising in his Division. He could be supported and reinforced in such settlement with the advice and approval of designated parties, not more than two in number, whose identity might or might not be known.

Accompanying tabulated report of concessions operations and results, shows that summarized the net results were as follows:

Gross receipts of concessions		$1,740,235.77
Total Exposition revenue therefrom		417,694.57
Cash collections	$229,899.20	
Allowances and other credits	45,776.28	
Balances unpaid by concessioners	142,626.64	
	$418,302.12	
Balance due concessioners	607.55	
		417,694.57

Gross receipts of concessioners is ascertained by estimating flat rate compensations as being twenty-five per cent of the gross sales, and adding such result to the ascertained showing of sales made upon a percentage basis.

Comparison of cash results herein shown with similar results under concessions operations at other expositions having approximately same paid admissions, indicates that under the generally distressing and unfavorable conditions prevailing, *the net cash results* can only be regarded as highly favorable and most satisfactory.

Further analyzed, accompanying concessions report indicates the sources of revenue under groupings, as follows:

GROUPS.	Gross Receipts.	Cash Collected.	Total Revenue.
Amusements, Educational	$ 614,301.49	$148,058.00	$ 80,940.05
Rest'nt Eatables, Drinks or Hotels	656,733.20	152,695.47	82,121.78
Miscellaneous	349,834.03	87,377.98	44,600.36
Exhibitors selling privilege	119,367.05	29,563.12	22,237.01
Total	$1,740,235.77	$417,694.57	$229,899.20

The concession producing the greatest Exposition revenue was Concession No. 1, Inside Inn	$51,639.23
The concession paying the greatest amount of actual cash on account of accrued revenues was Concession No. 50, Monitor and Merrimac	25,059.65
The concession producing the least accrued revenue was Concession E 12, Griest Sewing Machine Co., sewing machine couplers, viz.	1.59
The concession paying the least amount of actual cash was E. Moulie, Concession E 66, flower perfumes	25.00
Cash concessions revenue for each 100 paid admissions to Exposition Grounds	16.40
Cash concession for each one hundred dollars received for revenue from admissions to Exposition Grounds	27.92

Admissions earnings, total admissions and detailed and complete records thereof are set forth in report of Department of Admissions report herewith also submitted and are fully explanatory; and I attach to this communication a general statement of the expense accounts of the Division of Concessions and Admissions.

Total expenses of the Division equals 12.2 per cent of gross cash receipts from the operations of the two Departments, Concessions and Admissions.

Herewith and accompanying please find copies of all forms, tickets and pass blanks used by the Division in its operations and its accounting thereof.

On November 30 at 4:30 P. M. the following letter was received.

Mr. John A. Wakefield,
Director of Concessions and Admissions,
Exposition Station, Virginia.

Dear Sir:—As the official date fixed for the closing of the Jamestown Exposition is November 30, 1907, I beg to say that your services, and those of all the employees in your Division, will be discontinued from that date.

Thanking you in behalf of the Exposition for services rendered, I remain,

Very truly yours,
ALVAH H. MARTIN,
Director-General.

In accord with the above, my official service with the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition Company ceased and terminated.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN A. WAKEFIELD, Director,
Division Concessions and Admissions.

DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF ALL KINDS DURING THE EXPOSITION PERIOD.



JOHN A. WAKEFIELD
Director Consessions and Admissions

Statement of Pay Rolls from April 26 to November 30, 1907, Inclusive, Classified by Departments.

	Admissions.	Concessions.	Joint Concessions and Admissions.	Totals.
April 26-30	$ 1,113.32	$ 715.00	$ 396.00	$ 2,224.32
May 1-31	5,731.75	5,236.25	1,116.66	12,084.66
June 1-30	5,571.45	7,626.68	1,116.66	14,314.79
July 1-31	5,029.77	6,531.25	1,770.70	13,331.72
Aug. 1-31	5,203.09	6,476.00	1,235.00	12,914.09
Sept. 1-30	5,442.07	6,375.00	1,247.50	13,064.57
Oct. 1-31	4,890.84	4,854.18	1,385.00	11,130.02
Nov. 1-30	2,846.52	1,150.85	1,003.17	5,000.54
	$35,828.81	$38,965.21	$9,270.69	$84,064.71

Classified Statement of Expenditures for the Division, Exclusive of Pay Rolls of Employees.

Office furniture, etc	$2,288.77	
Stationery and supplies	834.48	
Printing tickets and forms	8,156.66	
Admission, gate equipment	4,105.78	
Concessions equipment and cash registers	6,420.40	
Freight charges and drayage	172.02	
Repair work	11.75	
Photo prints for photo passes	687.36	
Miscellaneous expense	848.01	
		23,525.23
Total expenses for Exposition period		$107,589.94

December 10, 1907.

Mr. John A. Wakefield,
Director of Division Concessions and Admissions,
Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Dear Sir:—With feeling of the greatest respect and honor, I transmit my final report of the business of the Department of Admissions of the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, of which you honored me with consideration as competent by appointing me Chief of the Department, July 22, 1907, and it is with mingled feelings of regret that the closing of the Exposition causes a separation which has been to me more than pleasant association.

In submitting this final report, I desire to express my gratitude for your uniform patience, and kind, cheerful advice at all times, by your words of encouragement, confidence in my efforts and loyalty to render you, as well as the Exposition, honest, faithful service.

This report covers two periods, viz., pre-Exposition and Exposition proper, extending from January 13, 1907, to November 30, 1907.

The pre-Exposition period, commencing January 13 and ending April 25, 1907, was of the usual interest in Exposition history incidental of the opening of a great Historical, Naval and Military Exposition. The attendance was fair when the population and the distance is considered.

The Exposition period, commending Friday, April 26, 1907, and ending Saturday, November 30, 1907, covering seven months and five days, was a disappointment from the standpoint of attendance. The working force of this Department consisted of two Divisions, viz., Office and Field. The Office Force, when with full complement, consisted of Chief Clerk, Assistant Chief Clerk, Chief Pass Clerk and four Assistants, Statistical Clerk and several Ticket Counters, Ticket Custodian and Assistant and such stenographers and other clerks that the work of the Department demanded at times.

The Field Force consisted of Chief Inspector, Assistant Chief Inspector, seven Inspectors, ten Ticket Sellers and sixty Gatemen, making a total of seventy-seven, which was necessary to maintain the various entrances. The force was detailed for duty as follows: Morning shift from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., afternoon shift from 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. and the night shift from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M., with men enough for Wagon Gates and one man at each entrance to operate one pass stile. The Field Force operated seven entrances, comprising forty-two pedestrian gates and three vehicle gates.

The operations of this Department, Office and Field, were along the same general lines of former expositions.

The following statements, exhibit and appendix, gives the financial and statistical history of the Department, which I most respectfully submit.

Yours very truly,
H. E. SHERWOOD,
Chief, Department Admissions.

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Division of Concessions and Admissions—Department of Concessions

Statement of Revenue and Collections, Allowances and Balances, April 26th, 1907, to November 30th, 1907.

Con. No.	Concessionaire	Concessions	Basis of Compensation, Per Cent.	Gross Receipts	Percentage Revenue	Bonus & Flat Rate	Service & Supplies	Total Revenue	Rebates & Allowances	Cash Collected	Total Credits	Bal. Due Exposition	Remarks
1	Jamestown Hotel Corporation	Inside Inn	10 and 20	$257,305.30	$51,003.03	$.....	$ 636.20	$ 51,639.23	$ 128.95	$14,081.13	$14,210.08	$37,429.15	
2	Southern Catering Co	Restaurant	Pre-Exposition Contract										
3	Southern Catering Co	Little Hungary Restaurant	25	11,811.50	2,953.17	.....	50.20	3,003.37	.....	1,693.18	1,693.18	1,310.19	
4	Jamestown Official Photo. Corp	Photos & Photo Supplies	15 and 35, also Bonus	24,231.78	8,154.29	500.00	116.71	8,771.00	193.90	1,998.00	2,191.90	6,579.10	$500 bonus included.
5	Jamestown Amusement & Vend. Co	Postal & Mailing Cards	35	11,152.14	3,903.00	.....	428.36	4,331.36	931.48	1,524.02	2,555.50	1,875.86	
6	Jamestown Amusement & Vend. Co	Old Jamestown	25	15,528.70	3,882.47	.....	520.44	4,402.91	83.87	4,319.04	4,402.91	.....	
7	Ferdinand Akoun	Temple of Mirth	25	7,351.60	1,838.18	.....	246.62	2,084.80	1,034.80	1,050.00	2,084.80	.....	
8	Gaston Akoun	Wild Animal Show	15	19,324.80	2,898.86	.....	669.59	3,568.45	44.95	1,878.82	1,923.77	1,644.68	
9	Gaston Akoun	Fairy Land	20 and 25	6,290.05	1,278.01	.....	424.90	1,702.91	14.32	842.97	857.29	845.62	
10	Gaston Akoun	Streets of Cairo	15 and 25	51,900.90	8,728.66	.....	1,228.14	9,956.80	60.84	2,837.02	2,897.86	7,058.94	
11	Jamestown Official Pub. Co	Publications	35, Changed to Flat Rate	11,428.57	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	Began at 35%, changed Flat Rate.
12	Ter-Cen. Amus. Co	Ye Old Tyme Tavern	25	7,805.13	1,951.48	.....	227.40	2,178.88	.....	2,178.88	2,178.88	.....	
13	F. W. McCullough	Boating	20	16,570.05	3,314.01	.....	380.82	3,694.83	54.25	2,234.44	2,288.69	1,406.14	
14	Baby Incubator Corporation	Baby Incubator	25	22,408.10	5,602.23	.....	401.64	6,003.87	1,451.18	4,552.69	6,003.87	.....	
15	John J. O'Keefe	Sign Painting	Never Operated										
16	C. E. Harding	Hauling & Storage	20	5,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
17	J. T. Hayward	Novelties	Flat Rate	10,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	
18	A. Elias	Dismal Swamp Shooting Gal'ry	25	5,080.15	1,270.31	.....	50.43	1,320.74	1.50	1,319.24	1,320.74	.....	
19	Jamestown Amus. & Vend. Co	Shooting Gallery	25	3,599.44	900.00	.....	.....	900.00	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	
20	Norfolk Candy & P'nt Co	Candy, P'nts, Popcorn & Gum	25 and 50, Flat Rate on G	12,275.29	3,888.24	200.00	505.78	4,674.02	2,397.79	2,276.23	4,674.02	.....	
21	Fair Japan Co	Japanese	15 and 25	15,841.95	3,218.87	100.00	112.59	3,431.46	.....	3,280.00	3,280.00	151.46	
22	Strugo, Cicoweil & Co	Jewelry	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	166.66	333.34	500.00	.....	
23	J. L. Hubard	Drinking Water	33⅓, Changed to F. R	4,101.41	867.15	500.00	.....	1,367.15	132.21	1,234.94	1,367.15	.....	
24	Tours of the World Corp	Tours of the World	25	5,539.10	1,385.03	.....	387.23	1,772.26	471.86	1,300.00	1,771.86	.40	
25	No Contract												
26	Walter Baker Co	Chocolate	25	7,292.55	1,823.37	.....	.....	1,823.37	.....	1,752.14	1,752.14	71.23	
27	P. E. Dunnivant & Co	Seating	50	9,619.90	4,810.25	.....	439.10	5,249.35	148.17	5,101.18	5,249.35	.....	
28	Exposition Soft Drink Co	Soft Drinks	30, Changed to Flat Rate	27,002.65	7,906.45	195.00	1,113.86	9,215.31	24.13	3,308.60	3,332.73	5,882.58	
29	Ice Cream Cone Corporation	Ice Cream Cones	25, also Bonus	19,821.95	1,940.72	3,015.00	758.05	5,713.77	1,072.53	4,641.24	5,713.77	.....	
30	Albert Hess	Checking	67½, Changed to F. R	1,347.65	409.70	500.00	.54	910.24	210.24	700.00	910.24	.....	
31	Scenic Railway Corp	Scenic Railway	20	16,756.20	3,351.24	.....	254.80	3,606.04	.....	2,872.48	2,872.48	733.56	
32 & 98	Old Dominion Souv. Co	Souvenirs	25	12,323.60	3,086.36	.....	.....	3,086.36	393.18	2,693.18	3,086.36	.....	
33	Thomas Blondell	Toy Miniature Fighters	Flat Rate	410.00	.....	102.50	.....	102.50	.....	102.50	102.50	.....	
34	W. E. Leedy	Cigars & Tobacco	25 and Bonus	8,655.25	1,864.21	300.00	254.50	2,418.71	.....	1,459.93	1,459.93	958.78	
35	Jamestown Roller Chair Corp	Roller Chairs	20	4,633.09	926.61	.....	.18	926.79	.....	676.62	676.62	250.17	
36	Firmin Michel	Roast Beef Sandwich	25	54,154.65	13,538.91	.....	107.43	13,646.34	4.75	12,559.67	12,564.42	1,081.92	
37	W. B. Lucas	Cider & Grape Juice	30	258.95	77.81	.....	27.19	105.00	.....	105.00	105.00	.....	
38	Barney Kahn	White Stone Jewelry	33⅓	1,114.16	378.09	.....	81.07	459.16	.....	459.16	459.16	.....	
39	W. H. Barnes	Paul Revere's Ride	15 and 20	12,397.45	1,637.65	790.39	305.40	2,733.44	19.50	2,713.94	2,733.44	.....	
40	Tippett & Phillips	Pharaoh's Daughter	25	2,917.12	729.52	.....	312.35	1,041.87	25.50	1,016.37	1,041.87	.....	
41	D. E. McDonald	Congress of Nations	25	3,614.25	903.81	.....	235.16	1,138.97	7.00	904.43	911.43	227.54	
42	W. H. Barnes	Educated Horse	15 and 20	30,359.36	4,880.53	.....	379.37	5,259.90	118.76	5,141.14	5,259.90	.....	
43	Jamestown Amus. & Vend. Co	Souvenir Spoons	25	5,878.75	1,469.80	.....	47.44	1,517.24	.....	.....	.....	1,517.24	
44	Norfolk Sanitary Co	Toilet & Blacking	30	1,255.50	382.40	.....	98.81	481.21	43.44	433.97	477.41	3.80	
45	Expo. Miniature Ry. Corp	Miniature Railway	25	5,464.20	1,366.40	.....	826.08	2,192.48	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,192.48	
46	B. H. Oxley	Corn Mill Restaurant	25	18,283.85	4,571.16	.....	138.81	4,709.97	.....	1,555.90	1,555.90	3,154.07	
47	No Contract												
48	C. E. Sabbague	Streets of Seville	25	15,697.36	3,902.00	.....	419.66	4,321.66	82.00	2,922.36	3,004.36	1,317.30	
49	Fritz Mueller & Sons	Swiss Village Restaurant	25	73,078.40	18,274.78	.....	130.27	18,405.05	7,131.37	11,273.68	18,405.05	.....	
50	Merrimac & Monitor Corp	Battle of Merrimac & Monitor	20	138,366.75	27,877.70	.....	460.04	28,337.74	204.35	12,427.65	12,632.00	15,705.74	Attached by Expo. Crs.
51	Battle Manassas Corp	Battle of Manassas	20	12,044.00	2,408.80	.....	325.31	2,734.11	1,654.85	1,079.26	2,734.11	.....	
52	Battle Gettysburg Corp	Battle of Gettysburg	20	19,413.45	3,882.69	.....	392.51	4,275.20	3,195.94	1,079.26	4,275.20	.....	
53	E. W. McConnell	Palace of History	Never Operated										
54	Sargent & Sutherland	Philippine Reservation	25	32,782.75	8,195.85	.....	457.35	8,653.20	51.50	3,604.17	3,655.67	4,997.53	
55	Frank Phillips	Expo. Laundry	25 and 10	11,478.87	2,844.25	.....	2.50	2,846.75	1,699.41	1,067.29	2,766.70	80.05	
56	Nellie F. Conway	Electric Kitchen Rest	25	13,488.95	3,372.45	.....	57.35	3,429.80	1,867.54	1,562.26	3,429.80	.....	
57	Stillwell & Benson	Labor Union Rest	25 and 10	19,133.05	4,531.86	.....	121.24	4,652.10	1,635.75	3,016.35	4,652.10	.....	
58	M. C. Armstrong	Govt. Pier Ferry	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	270.00	270.00	30.00	
59	Stillwell & Benson	Old Norfolk Rest	25	12,606.79	3,151.90	.....	63.75	3,215.65	.....	3,215.65	3,215.65	.....	
60	Old Dominion Paper Co	Playing Cards	15, Never Operated										

Con. No.	Concessionaire	Concessions	Basis of Compensation, Per Cent.	Gross Receipts	Percentage Revenue	Bonus & Flat Rate	Service & Supplies	Total Revenue	Rebates & Allowances	Cash Collected	Total Credits	Bal. Due Exposition	Remarks
61	Waterway Amus. Co.	Old Mill	20, Changed to F. R.	$ 4,138.80	$ 735.45	$ 140.00	$ 156.90	$ 1,032.35	$ 891.85	$ .50	$ 892.35	$ 140.00	
62	Shooting the Chutes Corp.	Shooting the Chutes	25	9,389.20	2,347.53	.....	236.63	2,584.16	2,052.13	532.03	2,584.16	.....	
63	Jamestown Const. & Amus. Co.	Hell Gate	25	16,918.20	3,929.80	300.00	202.40	4,432.20	.....	2,271.75	2,271.75	2,160.45	
64	American Monorail Co.	Monorail	20, also Flat Rate	4,588.30	61.51	856.15	134.74	1,052.40	.....	1,052.40	1,052.40	.....	
65	De Long Amus. Co.	Destruction of San Francisco	30	11,872.15	3,562.01	.....	328.59	3,890.60	19.64	2,312.00	2,331.64	1,558.96	
66	Nathan, Grandall & Hamburger	Marine Restaurant	25	22,937.85	5,734.67	.....	119.75	5,854.42	.....	2,729.13	2,729.13	3,125.29	
67	Expo. Military Catering Co.	Military Restaurant	12½	24,890.50	3,111.45	.....	154.94	3,266.39	.....	2,254.83	2,254.83	1,011.56	
68	No Contract												
69	Jamestown Ice Corporation	Ice	8	22,592.15	1,806.57	.....	.....	1,806.57	.....	1,477.87	1,477.87	328.70	
70	W. A. Moore	Y. W. C. A. Restaurant	25	30,321.80	7,605.70	.....	135.70	7,741.40	2,918.13	4,823.27	7,741.40	.....	
71	Col. W. H. Stewart	Book, Story of Virginia	10	42.50	4.25	.....	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25	
72	No Contract												
73	Wissim Sasso	Palmistry	Flat Rate	1,760.00	.....	440.00	.....	440.00	.....	440.00	440.00	.....	
74	K. G. Barkoot	Model Depot Restaurant	25	3,517.73	879.61	.....	61.35	940.96	.....	940.96	940.96	.....	
75	Colonial Virginia Co.	Va. History & Moving Pictures	20	3,936.50	1,045.99	.....	359.09	1,405.08	1.25	1,403.43	1,404.68	.40	
76	Hirtle & Nichol	Skirt Holders	Flat Rate	720.00	.....	180.00	.....	180.00	80.00	100.00	180.00	.....	
77	Frank Stillwell	Restaurant	25 and 30	4,716.96	1,398.71	.....	59.48	1,458.19	.....	1,458.19	1,458.19	.....	
78	Cohen & Banticoff	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	4,080.00	.....	1,020.00	.....	1,020.00	.....	340.00	340.00	680.00	
79	Mrs. Kawant	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	1,344.00	.....	336.00	.....	336.00	.....	112.00	112.00	224.00	
80	Michel & Goodridge	Water Front Restaurant	25	14,475.05	3,618.86	.....	26.72	3,645.58	2,481.05	1,164.53	3,645.58	.....	
81	Southern Amus. & Novelty Co.	Revolving Tower	15 and Bonus	833.34	.....	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	125.00	125.00	.....	
82	Southern Amus. & Novelty Co.	Sub Marine Diving	25	9,008.94	2,252.48	.....	334.46	2,586.94	2.96	2,583.98	2,586.94	.....	
83	H. B. Vesey	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	1,120.00	.....	280.00	.....	280.00	.....	186.66	186.66	93.34	
84	J. T. Daidy	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	8,222.00	.....	2,058.00	.....	2,058.00	.....	686.00	686.00	1,372.00	
85	Esquimaux Village Corp.	Esquimaux Village	20	8,079.05	1,615.81	.....	259.64	1,875.45	454.71	1,390.74	1,875.45	.....	
86	C. W. Rex Co.	101 Ranch	22½ and 10	67,081.31	15,005.99	.....	1,496.25	16,502.24	12.00	405.25	417.25	16,084.99	
87	Cofer & Whitehurst	Merrimac Souvenirs	15 and Flat Rate	2,807.05	97.22	540.00	.....	637.22	289.99	250.01	540.00	97.22	
88	H. G. Simmill	Fairbanks Scales	Flat Rate	420.00	.....	105.00	.....	105.00	70.00	35.00	105.00	.....	
89	No Contract												
90	United Daughters of Confed.	U. D. of C. Restaurant	25 and 20	12,816.48	2,679.73	.....	.....	2,679.73	11.62	2,668.11	2,679.73	.....	
91	M. B. Agar	Lee and His Generals	25 and Flat Rate	2,168.80	17.76	524.50	74.20	616.46	3.50	612.96	616.46	.....	
92	No Contract												
93	Carasso & Behar	Novelties		2,400.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	120.00	200.00	320.00	280.00	
94	Glennan, Moore & Crown	Newspapers	30	1,822.08	546.65	.....	.....	546.65	1.20	112.62	113.82	432.83	
95	Nellie F. Conway	Coin Rolling	30	1,198.41	359.76	.....	.....	359.76	1.77	290.39	292.16	67.60	
96	W. W. Whidditt	Music	25	143.89	36.00	.....	4.63	40.63	.....	37.63	37.63	3.00	
96	Howard & Lymon	Contract Void & Never Op'ted		200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	
97	No Contract												
98	No Contract												
99	Nursevan Pantaky	Empire of India	Never Operated										
100	Jamestown Auto Corporation	Automobiles	20 and Flat Rate	12,619.90	1,170.48	1,353.50	539.44	3,063.42	150.10	1,086.22	1,236.32	1,827.10	
101	Stein Bros.	Guessing Scales	Flat Rate	6,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	900.00	600.00	1,500.00	.....	
102	W. H. Ramseur	Cuba on Wheels	Flat Rate	560.00	.....	140.00	.....	140.00	20.00	120.00	140.00	.....	
103	No Contract												
104	H. B. Goodridge	Supplies	2	3,461.80	69.24	.....	.....	69.24	.....	.....	.....	69.24	
105	W. B. Matthews	Lithographs	20, Changed to F. R.	509.75	4.80	97.15	.....	101.95	.....	101.95	101.95	.....	
106	J. Chertok	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	3,200.00	.....	800.00	.....	800.00	.....	533.50	533.50	266.50	
107	No Contract												
108	J. D. Tippett	Ostrich Farm	25	4,910.37	1,227.98	.....	364.15	1,592.13	140.25	1,451.88	1,592.13	.....	
109	Geo. F. Lucas Mfg. Co.	Novelties	25	10,103.95	2,526.07	.....	144.51	2,670.58	960.38	1,710.20	2,670.58	.....	
110	Geo. F. Lucas Mfg. Co.	Floroscope	Flat Rate	1,666.56	.....	416.64	.....	416.64	.....	416.64	416.64	.....	
111	Alaska Klondike Gold M. Co.	Klondike Gold Mine	25, Changed to F. R.	6,749.50	1,487.58	200.00	346.74	2,034.32	29.50	1,366.51	1,396.01	638.31	
112	L. J. Upton & Co., Inc.	Fruit	25	3,833.81	958.62	.....	205.59	1,164.21	.....	1,044.21	1,044.21	120.00	
113	A. Patricola	Music	20	49.50	9.90	.....	.....	9.90	.....	.....	.....	9.90	
114	Y. Kushibiki	International Bazaar	Flat Rate	10,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00	.....	
115	W. H. Vance	Outo Go Round	Flat Rate, Never Operated	4,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
116	O. P. Pierson	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	1,920.00	.....	480.00	.....	480.00	.....	320.00	320.00	160.00	
117	Schnieder Sisters	Toilet Preparations	Flat Rate	1,968.00	.....	492.00	.....	492.00	142.00	164.00	306.00	186.00	
118	H. J. Palmer	Marine and Field Glasses	35, Changed to F. R.	186.03	40.14	25.00	.50	65.64	.....	38.57	38.57	27.07	
119	Pocahontas Canine Ex. Co.	Dog Show	30, Changed to F. R.	1,903.72	16.91	554.21	38.53	609.65	2.25	607.40	609.65	.....	
120	Crystal Maze Co.	Mirror Maze	25	4,264.23	1,061.84	.....	274.57	1,336.41	21.26	1,315.15	1,336.41	.....	
121	Gazvini Bros.	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	12,144.00	.....	3,036.00	.....	3,036.00	.....	1,012.00	1,012.00	2,024.00	
122	W. J. Brent	Battleship Restaurant	25, Not Operated	3,600.00	.....	900.00	.....	900.00	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	
123	John Perstinger	Turner Goods	Flat Rate	1,568.00	.....	392.00	.....	392.00	.....	261.00	261.00	131.00	
124	Gardner, Hudgins & Bonnville	Embossed Coin Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,960.00	.....	490.00	.....	490.00	.....	50.00	50.00	440.00	
125	No Contract												
126	Murray View Co.	Automatic Telescope	35, Changed to F. R.	285.72	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	

Con. No.	Concessionaire	Concessions	Basis of Compensation, Per Cent.	Gross Receipts	Percentage Revenue	Bonus & Flat Rate	Service & Supplies	Total Revenue	Rebates & Allowances	Cash Collected	Total Credits	Bal. Due Exposition	Remarks
127	No Contract												
128	Mrs. D. Peters	Jewelry	Flat Rate	$ 1,888.00	$	$ 472.00	$	$ 472.00	$	$ 157.33	$ 157.33	$ 314.67	
129	Norfolk & Portsmouth Trac. Co.	Intramural Railway	12½	2,108.65	263.58	.....	.....	263.58	.....	.....	.....	263.58	
130	No Contract												
131	K. G. Barkoot	Dairy Lunch	25	2,546.85	637.03	.....	55.35	692.38	.....	692.38	692.38	.....	
132	Le Baron H. Scotford	Silhouette	25	63.60	15.90	.....	5.54	21.44	.....	.....	.....	21.44	
133	J. F. Rawls	Grape Vine Souvenirs	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	66.67	66.67	133.33	
134	Getzler & Jacobs	Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,176.00	.....	294.00	.....	294.00	.....	98.00	98.00	196.00	
135	K. Attoon	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	1,888.00	.....	472.00	.....	472.00	.....	157.33	157.33	314.67	
136	E. L. Palmeri	Leather Goods, etc.	Flat Rate	3,920.00	.....	980.00	.....	980.00	.....	327.00	327.00	653.00	
137	Va. Polytechnic Inst	Dairy Lunch Restaurant	20	6,260.30	1,252.07	.....	30.13	1,282.20	.....	1,275.80	1,275.80	6.40	
138	No Contract												
139	Madam M. Zittonn	Oriental Goods	25, Changed to F. R.	2,615.99	24.81	634.06	24.13	683.00	77.50	605.50	683.00	.....	
140	No Contract												
141	Chas. J. Stroebel	Captive Balloon	25	1,691.50	422.92	.....	131.53	554.45	.50	247.05	247.55	306.90	
142	No Contract												
143	D. H. Hargiss	Corn Stick Pins	Flat Rate	300.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	15.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	
144	A. E. Burriss	Confederate Souvenirs	Flat Rate	200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	
145	John Lesner	Double Whirl	25, Changed to F. R.	2,666.45	516.70	150.00	206.00	872.70	6.75	767.22	773.97	98.73	
146	No Contract												
147	No Contract												
148	No Contract												
149	Leo Austin	Barber Shop	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	100.00	100.00	200.00	
150	No Contract												
151	Mrs. E. V. White	Book	10	32.50	3.25	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	3.25	
152	No Contract												
153	No Contract												
154	No Contract												
155	No Contract												
156	No Contract												
157	Wm. Lorenz	Puzzles	Flat Rate	1,176.00	294.00	294.00	.....	294.00	.....	98.00	98.00	196.00	
158	J. T. Saidy	Jewelry	Flat Rate	2,240.00	.....	560.00	.....	560.00	.....	.....	.....	560.00	
159	Alois Fischer	Natural Flowers	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	100.00	100.00	400.00	
160	N. Bedram	Jewelry, etc.	Flat Rate	1,260.00	.....	315.00	.....	315.00	.....	105.00	105.00	210.00	
161	R. C. Marshall, Jr.	Dolls, etc.	Flat Rate	1,120.00	.....	280.00	.....	280.00	186.66	93.34	280.00	.....	
162	No Contract												
163	I. Tisch	Novelties and Souvenirs	Flat Rate	2,000.40	.....	500.10	.....	500.10	166.70	33.40	500.10	.....	
164	No Contract												
165	Adams Express Co.	Express	Flat Rate	760.00	.....	190.00	.....	190.00	.....	190.00	190.00	.....	
166	S. M. Cerf	Shell Goods	Flat Rate	1,344.00	.....	336.00	.....	336.00	.....	112.00	112.00	224.00	
167	Bloom & Kondo	Mexican and French Novelties	Flat Rate	1,680.00	.....	420.00	.....	420.00	.....	140.00	140.00	280.00	
168	E. Gericke	Mohair Souvenirs	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
169	Adolph Haid	Leather Goods, etc.	Flat Rate	1,240.00	.....	310.00	.....	310.00	.....	103.33	103.33	206.67	
170	Outimar Bros.	Algerian Goods	Flat Rate	4,480.00	.....	1,120.00	.....	1,120.00	.....	373.74	373.74	746.26	
171	J. F. Dix & Co.	Vienna Mucilage	Flat Rate	1,164.00	.....	291.00	.....	291.00	.....	241.00	241.00	50.00	
172	No Contract												
173	D. Benzaria	Jewelry	Flat Rate	5,052.00	.....	1,263.00	.....	1,263.00	.....	416.00	416.00	847.00	
174	No Contract												
175	Cassler Straley	Wood Novelties	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	66.67	66.67	133.33	
176	Asadalah Osman	Inlaid Goods	Flat Rate	2,176.00	.....	544.00	.....	544.00	.....	181.34	181.34	362.66	
177	J. W. Jenkins	Souvenirs, etc.	Flat Rate	840.00	.....	210.00	.....	210.00	70.00	140.00	210.10	.....	
178	A. Brand	Calendars	Flat Rate	768.00	.....	192.00	.....	192.00	128.00	64.00	192.00	.....	
179	Frank Voglhut	Glass Spun Novelties	Flat Rate	1,428.00	.....	357.00	.....	357.00	.....	119.00	119.00	238.00	
180	No Contract												
181	John H. Rice & Co.	Perfumes	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	195.00	195.00	305.00	
182	W. N. White	Ingersoll Watches	Flat Rate	1,176.00	.....	294.00	.....	294.00	196.00	98.00	294.00	.....	
183	No Contract												
184	No Contract												
185	No Contract												
186	Colorado Gold Mine Co.	Gold Mine	20	2,105.70	421.14	.....	38.33	459.47	.....	459.47	459.47	.....	

Con. No.	Concessionaire	Concessions	Basis of Compensation, Per Cent.	Gross Receipts	Percentage Revenue	Bonus & Flat Rate	Service & Supplies	Total Revenue	Rebates & Allowances	Cash Collected	Total Credits	Bal. Due Exposition	Remarks
Rough Draft	Murray View Co.	Kinetographs	Flat Rate	$ 200.00	$	$ 50.00	$	$ 50.00	$	$ 50.00	$ 50.00	$	
Rough Draft	Frank Lambion	Palace of Commerce	Flat Rate	896.00	.....	224.00	.....	224.00	.....	74.67	74.67	149.33	
Rough Draft	A. Shelldrich	Palace of Commerce	Flat Rate	1,176.00	.....	294.00	.....	294.00	196.00	98.00	294.00	.....	
Rough Draft	Gamil Afana	Palace of Commerce	Flat Rate	2,688.00	.....	672.00	.....	672.00	100.00	224.00	324.00	348.00	
Rough Draft	Elias Seville	Palace of Commerce	Flat Rate	4,400.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	370.00	370.00	730.00	
Rough Draft	E. T. Morris	Palace of Commerce	Flat Rate	1,176.00	.....	294.00	.....	294.00	.....	98.00	98.00	196.00	
Rough Draft	Chas. E. Morse	Hjorth Wrenches	Flat Rate	200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	
Rough Draft	Lawrence Wertheim	Jewelry, etc	Flat Rate	2,016.00	.....	504.00	.....	504.00	336.00	168.00	504.00	.....	
Rough Draft	A. & B. Lebner	Embroidery	Flat Rate	1,568.00	.....	392.00	.....	392.00	.....	130.66	130.66	261.34	
Rough Draft	Julian Gilliam	Oriental Stick Pins	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	133.33	66.67	200.00	.....	
00	E. P. Lindsay	Carriages	20	2,749.20	549.84	.....	84.00	633.64	12.50	412.99	425.49	208.35	
B	Shephard Mfg. Co.	Manufacturing Jewelry	5	10,281.20	514.07	.....	.....	514.07	121.62	500.00	621.62	.....	Due Con. $107.55
E	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Telegrams	15	2,985.52	447.92	.....	.....	447.92	1.09	446.83	447.92	.....	
F	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams	15	5,819.57	873.01	.....	.....	873.01	.....	873.01	873.01	.....	
E 1	Mrs. N. Buchanan	Old Virginia Pickles	25	51.80	12.96	.....	5.73	18.69	.....	18.23	18.23	.46	
E 2	Merchants Tobacco Mfg. Co.	Smoking Tobacco	Never Operated										
E 3	Vermont Maple Sugar Makers	Maple Sugar	25	4,015.05	1,004.60	.....	44.80	1,049.40	.....	1,049.40	1,049.40	.....	
E 4	Christians Nat. Food Co.	Food Products	15	410.30	61.77	.....	33.33	95.10	.....	95.00	95.00	.....	
E 5	F. A. Cauchois & Co.	Private Estate Coffee	15	150.80	22.61	.....	8.45	31.06	.45	30.61	31.06	.....	
E 6	McCormick & Co.	Coffee and Spices	15	375.25	56.61	.....	11.12	67.73	.....	67.11	67.11	.62	
E 7	Welch Grape Juice Co.	Grape Juice	40	4,170.20	1,668.08	.....	48.82	1,716.90	.57	1,716.33	1,716.90	.....	
E 8	Sir Thos. Lipton	Tea and Coffee	20	1,284.40	215.55	.....	46.40	261.95	.....	256.82	256.82	5.13	
E 9	Chas. K. Reed	Nature Books	Flat Rate	200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	
E 10	Amsterdam Gem Co.	Precious Stones	Flat Rate	4,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	700.00	300.00	1,000.00	.....	
E 11	Robt. H. Ingersoll	Ingersoll Watches	15	1,612.50	242.07	.....	27.11	269.18	.....	269.18	269.18	.....	
E 12	Greist Mfg. Co.	Sewing Machine Couplers	20	1.30	.26	.....	1.33	1.59	.....	.....	.....	1.59	
E 13	J. H. Huntzinger & Co.	Pencil Holders	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 14	J. T. Hayward	Agates and Agate Ware	25, Changed to F. R.	990.75	47.77	200.00	22.40	270.17	.....	270.17	270.17	.....	
E 15	Birdsey-Somers Co.	Corsets, etc	Never Operated										
E 16	M. Humpfner	Sharpeners	Flat Rate	500.00	.....	125.00	.....	125.00	.....	125.00	125.00	.....	
E 17	Paul Mfg. Co.	Egyptian Deodorizers, etc	20	166.90	33.38	.....	19.13	52.51	.....	52.51	52.51	.....	
E 18	Acme Leather Goods Co.	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	4,120.00	.....	1,030.00	.....	1,080.00	.....	855.00	855.00	175.00	
E 19	Claus Shear Co.	Cutlery	Flat Rate	1,600.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	133.33	266.67	400.00	.....	
E 20	Borden's Condensed Milk	Condensed Milk	15	818.74	123.00	.....	35.20	158.20	.....	128.20	158.20	.....	
E 21	August Helm	Vegetable Knives	20	134.84	26.96	.....	41.07	68.03	.....	28.23	28.23	39.80	
E 22	Laird & Lee	Books	25	156.15	39.03	.....	38.93	78.07	.....	78.07	78.07	.....	
E 23	Quaker Oats Co.	Rice Candy	15	11,772.25	1,780.64	.....	70.66	1,851.27	14.53	1,747.32	1,761.85	89.42	
E 24	Dwinell Wright & Co.	Coffee	15 and 20	891.00	171.95	.....	32.34	204.29	.69	199.35	200.04	4.25	
E 25	Lenox Music Co.	Music	25	290.70	72.79	.....	33.86	106.65	.....	106.65	106.65	.....	
E 26	Mrs. D. E. Erb	Leather Goods	20, Changed to Flat Rate	1,102.65	100.41	150.00	13.60	264.01	2.13	261.88	264.01	.....	
E 27	E. E. Harding & Co.	Hansen's Tablets	Flat Rate	900.00	.....	100.00	35.20	135.20	.....	135.20	135.20	.....	
E 28	Fearn Sisters	Silk Weaving	25	1,218.32	354.78	.....	62.40	417.18	27.32	389.86	417.18	.....	
E 29	Geo. W. Parker	Art Pottery	25, Changed to Flat Rate	1,110.35	77.63	200.00	14.40	292.03	.....	292.03	292.03	.....	
E 30	Ware Cramer Tobacco Co.	White Roll Cigarettes	15	125.40	18.94	.....	25.34	44.28	.....	44.28	44.28	.....	
E 31	The Jas. Heekin Co.	Coffee	Flat Rate	300.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	75.00	.....	
E 32	John L. Farant & Co.	Cigars	25	159.21	39.85	.....	24.53	64.38	.....	64.38	64.38	.....	
E 33	Southern Cot. Oil Co.	Snow Drift Oils	Flat Rate	200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	
E 34	The Genesee Pure Food Co.	Jell-O	Flat Rate	600.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	150.00	.....	
E 35	The Abbott Seales Co.	Headache Bandages	15	31.30	4.78	.....	18.67	23.45	.....	21.58	21.58	1.87	
E 36	Mecklenberg Springs Co.	Mineral Water	35	210.23	73.09	.....	24.80	98.49	.....	83.49	83.49	15.00	
E 37	Mrs. Freda Swartz	Silk Goods	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	.....	
E 38	St. Louis Art Leather Co.	Leather Goods	20	179.20	35.93	.....	24.80	60.73	.....	60.73	60.73	.....	
E 39	American Import Co.	Art Goods	Flat Rate	4,800.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	100.00	1,100.00	1,200.00	.....	
E 40	J. Eddin & Co.	Imported Antique Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	100.00	100.00	200.00	
E 41	Ch. Nunnenmann & Co.	Jewelry	Flat Rate	2,400.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	300.00	300.00	600.00	.....	
E 42	S. Gabia & Co.	Drawn Work	Flat Rate	2,200.00	.....	550.00	.....	550.00	.....	100.00	100.00	450.00	
E 43	John Prestinger	Turner Goods	Flat Rate	1,000.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	
E 44	S. Gabia & Co.	Russian Goods	Flat Rate	1,600.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	150.00	150.00	250.00	
E 45	Noonen Mfg. Co.	Necktie Holders	Flat Rate	600.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	150.00	.....	
E 46	Joseph Benno	Wood Carvings	Flat Rate	3,000.00	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....	.....	750.00	

Con. No.	Concessionaire	Concessions	Basis of Compensation, Per Cent.	Gross Receipts	Percentage Revenue	Bonus & Flat Rate	Service & Supplies	Total Revenue	Rebates & Allowances	Cash Collected	Total Credits	Bal. Due Exposition	Remarks
E 47	Mrs. J. D. Goodlett	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	$ 1,600.00	$	$ 400.00	$	$ 400.00	$ 100.00	$ 300.00	$ 400.00	$	
E 48	Ture Marcus	Swedish Goods	Flat Rate	784.80	.....	196.20	4.80	201.00	.....	201.00	201.00	.....	
E 49	P. Sanita Maria	Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	
E 50	M. Barabasz	Buckles	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 51	F. L. Palmeri	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	20.00	280.00	300.00	.....	
E 52	S. A. Benjamin	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	1,400.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	25.00	25.00	325.00	
E 53	S. B. Getzler	Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,000.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	
E 54	Mrs. Fannie Taylor	Indian Goods	Flat Rate	1,400.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	350.00	.....	
E 55	Miss D. E. Erb	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 56	M. DeDilectis & Co.	Cameos	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	425.00	75.00	500.00	.....	
E 57	Buckhorn, Lithia Water Co.	Lithia Water	25	330.90	82.85	24.80	24.80	107.65	.....	98.53	98.53	9.12	
E 58	Harry Campe	Mosaic Goods	25	22.70	5.69	.....	22.67	28.36	.....	3.72	3.72	24.64	
E 59	Coca Cola Bottling Co.	Coca Cola	35	1,043.35	365.29	.....	24.00	389.29	.....	368.95	368.95	20.34	Due Con. $500.00
E 60	A. A. Adair & Co.	Never Operated											
E 61	G. H. Chick	Gold & Silver Bars	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00	
E 62	Mrs. R. A. Glenn	Candy	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	35.00	65.00	100.00	.....	
E 63	C. L. Wilson	California Fruit Punch	30	2,566.12	770.06	.....	43.20	813.26	.....	813.26	813.26	.....	
E 64	Philip Harry Jewelry Co.	Jewelry	20	30.10	6.02	.....	14.40	20.42	.....	20.42	20.42	.....	
E 65	F. P. Phumgara & Co.	East India Art Goods	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	
E 66	E. Moule	Attar of Roses	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	25.00	25.00	75.00	
E 67	M. Humpfner	Novelties	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	
E 68	Miss D. E. Erb	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	
E 69	Saratoga Mineral Water Co.	Mineral Water	35	178.49	62.52	.....	21.33	83.85	.....	83.85	83.85	.....	
E 70	W. F. Weinschenck	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	
E 71	H. B. Vesey	Jewelry	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	.....	
E 72	Daniel Palmeri	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	175.00	125.00	300.00	.....	
E 73	Hannah M. Raphael	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	1,000.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	50.00	50.00	200.00	
E 74	B. Reis	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	720.00	.....	180.00	.....	180.00	50.00	130.00	180.00	.....	
E 75	Sir Thos. Lipton	Tea and Coffee	See E-8										
E 76	Chas. Kahn	Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	.....	
E 77	C. L. Damon	Souvenirs	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	
E 78	Anton Lehner	Embroidery	Flat Rate	1,000.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	120.00	130.00	250.00	.....	
E 79	J. T. Saidy	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	1,400.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	.....	350.00	350.00	.....	
E 80	N. Leekin	Jewelry	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	5.34	205.34	30.34	175.00	205.34	.....	
E 81	A. D. Mondano	Jewelry	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	35.00	165.00	200.00	.....	
E 82	Miss T. F. Johnson	Combs	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	150.00	150.00	50.00	
E 83	M. Berger	Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	60.00	240.00	300.00	.....	
E 84	Joseph Gluck	Jewelry and Silks	Flat Rate	1,296.00	.....	324.00	.....	324.00	.....	324.00	324.00	.....	
E 85	Mrs. Blanche Roditc	Laces, etc.	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	
E 86	I. Mackson	Russian Goods	Flat Rate	4,400.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	200.00	200.00	900.00	
E 87	I. Mackson	Russian Goods and Tea	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	300.00	
E 88	Mrs. S. S. Smith	Indestructible Dolls	Flat Rate	300.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	62.50	62.50	12.50	
E 89	Grazissi, Bellini & Romanelli	Marbles and Jewelry	Flat Rate	1,600.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	
E 90	L. E. Waterman Co.	Fountain Pens	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 91	Chas. M. Rosenthal	Glassware	Flat Rate	2,000.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	246.00	246.00	254.00	
E 92	John & Jos. Ball	Jewelry	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00	.....	
E 93	W. F. Weinschenck	Leather Goods	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	
E 94	John Perstinger	Turner Goods	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 95	Otto Bohn	Jewelry	Flat Rate	800.00	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	200.00	
E 96	Angelo	Cameos, etc.	Flat Rate	1,000.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00	.....	
E 97	Poggino & Spinelli	Italian Marble Goods	Flat Rate	1,200.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	
E 98	W. M. Willett	Cammelline Face Powder	Flat Rate	200.00	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	
E 99	O. Mosser	Cut Glass	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	.....	
E 100	E. Heyman & Co.	Amber Goods	Flat Rate	400.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	
E 101	Y. Kushibiki	Japanese Sec. Mfg. Bldg.	10	3,000.00	300.00	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	
E 102	A. Mandioli	Novelties, Jewelry and Shawls	Flat Rate	1,145.60	.....	286.40	.....	286.40	.....	286.40	286.40	.....	
	Totals			$1,740,235.77	$323,382.12	$72,408.80	$21,903.65	$417,694.57	$45,776.28	$229,890.20	$275,675.48	$142,626.64	$607.55

The above statement of figures and results shows the actual operations and results of Concessions and Privileges that inured to benefit the Exposition Treasury, but it does not balance with the accounts shown in the "Recapitulation of the Accumulative Classified Report of Concessions Receipts from all Sources," Form D A 31, principally for the reason that the receipts from Concessions operated in the "Negro Section" were only accounted and collected in trust, under contract that such receipts would be paid over to the Negro Exposition and Development Company, which was done, and accounts of such operations are eliminated from the above report.

Signed Correct, A. V. FOOTE, Chief Accountant, Department of Concessions.

EXHIBIT OF ADMISSIONS DEPARTMENT

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of April, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Fri., April 26	Clear	Opening Day	32,164	12,397	44,561	$15,986.75
Sat., April 27	Cloudy		1,683	5,807	7,490	1,151.00
Sun., April 28	Cloudy		.....	3,267	3,267	.....
Mon., April 29	Rain		1,575	4,990	6,565	2,458.75
Tues., April 30	Clear	Opening Rhode Island Building	1,417	4,763	6,180	853.53
		Totals	36,839	31,224	68,063	$20,450.00

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of May, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Wed., May 1	Cloudy		1,723	5,363	7,086	$ 962.75
Thurs., May 2	Rain		561	3,863	4,424	387.00
Fri., May 3	Rain	Opening Government Building	1,455	5,066	6,521	896.75
Sat., May 4	Clear	Boat Races. Opening Government Building	1,355	5,589	6,944	746.00
Sun., May 5	Clear		.....	2,321	2,321	.....
Mon., May 6	Showers	Opening Gov. Bldg. Drill and Dress Parade	1,417	5,880	7,297	764.75
Tues., May 7	Clear	Con. L. of Amer. Sport'm. Concert U. S. N. Band	1,450	5,304	6,754	813.00
Wed., May 8	Clear	Concert by U. S. N. Band	1,339	5,289	6,628	729.75
Thurs., May 9	Showers	Two Drills and Dress Parades	1,187	5,755	6,942	651.75
Fri., May 10	Clear	Various Band Contests	1,816	5,657	7,473	1,002.00
Sat., May 11	Rain		1,035	4,669	5,704	551.50
Sun., May 12	Clear		.....	3,081	3,081	.....
Mon., May 13	Clear	Jamestown Day	11,186	7,692	18,878	5,432.50
Tues., May 14	Clear	Opening Government Building	1,767	5,617	7,384	1,176.75
Wed., May 15	Warm	Virginia Red Men's Day	2,240	5,746	7,986	1,244.00
Thurs., May 16	Rain	Odd Fellows Virginia Day	1,843	6,750	8,593	1,035.00
Fri., May 17	Rain		2,202	6,443	8,645	1,185.00
Sat., May 18	Clear		2,419	7,612	10,031	1,272.25
Sun., May 19	Hot		.....	3,424	3,424	.....
Mon., May 20	Clear		3,124	7,521	10,645	1,683.40
Tues., May 21	Clear	Hotel Men's Day	4,218	7,995	12,213	2,143.75
Wed., May 22	Clear	Brooklyn League Day	4,875	8,307	13,182	2,501.75
Thurs., May 23	Warm	Baptists Convention of North America	4,119	9,464	13,583	2,106.50
Fri., May 24	Clear	British Empire Day	2,339	7,873	10,212	1,186.00
Sat., May 25	Rain		1,330	6,437	7,767	698.25
Sun., May 26	Showers		.....	3,641	3,641	.....
Mon., May 27	Showers		2,196	7,713	9,899	1,210.50
Tues., May 28	Clear		2,273	7,875	10,148	1,203.00
Wed., May 29	Clear		2,205	8,228	10,432	1,142.00
Thurs., May 30	Clear	Memorial Day and Patrick Henry Day	6,113	9,747	15,860	3,079.75
Fri., May 31	Showers		2,860	7,088	9,948	1,471.75
		Totals	70,637	193,010	263,647	$37,277.40

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of June, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Sat., June 1	Rain		2,958	5,592	8,550	$ 1,507.75
Sun., June 2	Rain		.....	2,504	2,504	.....
Mon., June 3	Clear		4,647	8,146	12,793	2,274.25
Tues., June 4	Clear		6,366	9,036	15,402	3,161.00
Wed., June 5	Showers		6,639	9,729	15,368	3,193.00
Thurs., June 6	Warm	Woman's Club Day	5,010	10,277	15,287	2,412.25
Fri., June 7	Clear	Tidewater Day	18,066	9,951	28,017	7,574.25
Sat., June 8	Clear	Alumnæ Mary Baldwin Day	4,195	10,443	14,638	2,077.25
Sun., June 9	Warm		.....	6,883	6,883	.....
Mon., June 10	Pleasant	Georgia Day	26,049	20,488	46,537	12,319.25
Tues., June 11	Rain	District of Columbia Day	4,858	9,638	14,496	2,455.50
Wed., June 12	Cloudy	Virginia Day	18,338	20,153	38,491	8,640.25
Thurs., June 13	Rain		4,705	10,039	14,744	2,346.75
Fri., June 14	Showers		4,583	9,895	14,478	2,337.00
Sat., June 15	Warm		4,592	12,333	16,925	2,188.75
Sun., June 16	Warm		.....	4,436	4,436	.....
Mon., June 17	Warm		5,454	11,629	17,083	2,580.25
Tues., June 18	Warm		5,046	9,082	14,128	2,536.75
Wed., June 19	Showers	Travelers Protective Association Day	4,408	8,666	13,134	2,143.25
Thurs., June 20	Warm		6,532	8,768	15,300	3,057.50
Fri., June 21	Hot	North Carolina Teachers Day	4,742	8,387	13,129	2,205.75
Sat., June 22	Very Hot	College Championship Day	4,013	8,032	12,045	1,876.50
Sun., June 23	Very Warm		.....	3,723	3,723	.....
Mon., June 24	Very Warm		4,090	8,858	12,958	1,941.50
Tues., June 25	Very Warm	States Exhibit Day	5,063	6,917	13,980	2,332.50
Wed., June 26	Showers	Maryland Teachers Day	5,397	8,994	14,391	2,454.25
Thurs., June 27	Fair and Warm	Baltimore Day	7,538	9,820	17,358	3,485.75
Fri., June 28	Showers	South Carolina Day	4,320	8,663	12,983	2,093.00
Sat., June 29	Rain	Commonwealth Day	2,217	7,086	9,303	1,079.75
Sun., June 30	Warm		.....	3,954	3,954	.....
		Totals	169,886	273,732	443,618	$80,272.00

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of July, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Mon., July 1	Clear		4,681	9,598	14,279	$ 2,200.50
Tues., July 2	Clear	West Virginia Day	5,237	11,617	16,854	2,416.25
Wed., July 3	Clear		5,490	8,899	14,389	2,565.50
Thurs., July 4	Warm	Fourth of July	25,930	12,585	38,515	11,965.00
Fri., July 5	Warm	American Boy Day	6,000	9,370	15,370	2,797.75
Sat., July 6	Warm		4,257	8,230	12,487	1,958.50
Sun., July 7	Hot		.....	3,275	3,275	.....
Mon., July 8	Hot		4,033	8,164	12,197	1,948.50
Tues., July 9	Very Warm	King's Daughters Day	4,433	7,121	11,554	1,973.25
Wed., July 10	Very Warm		5,165	7,046	12,211	2,263.50
Thurs., July 11	Very Warm		6,404	7,098	13,502	2,937.25
Fri., July 12	Showers		3,905	6,498	10,403	1,855.25
Sat., July 13	Showers		3,670	7,193	10,863	1,686.25
Sun., July 14	Showers		.....	3,103	3,103	.....
Mon., July 15	Clear		5,263	8,037	13,300	2,412.75
Tues., July 16	Warm	Kentucky Day	6,708	8,178	14,886	3,030.00
Wed., July 17	Rain	Orphans Day	6,150	6,943	13,093	2,853.25
Thurs., July 18	Rain	Richmond Day	13,192	8,356	21,548	6,187.50
Fri., July 19	Cloudy	Sunday Schools Day	7,395	8,208	15,603	2,991.00
Sat., July 20	Clear		4,951	7,826	12,777	2,245.50
Sun., July 21	Warm		.....	3,063	3,063	.....
Mon., July 22	Warm	Elks Day	7,165	8,218	15,383	3,245.75
Tues., July 23	Clear		6,235	7,738	13,973	2,836.25
Wed., July 24	Warm		7,104	8,374	15,478	3,145.00
Thurs., July 25	Warm		8,103	7,988	16,091	3,680.75
Fri., July 26	Showers		4,988	7,427	12,415	2,350.75
Sat., July 27	Warm		5,705	8,602	14,307	2,523.75
Sun., July 28	Warm		.....	3,129	3,129	.....
Mon., July 29	Showers	Military and Cavalry Day	5,563	7,580	13,143	2,615.00
Tues., July 30	Clear		7,056	8,086	15,152	3,190.00
Wed., July 31	Warm		7,686	7,747	15,433	3,552.25
		Totals	182,469	235,297	417,766	$83,427.00

Concessions and Admissions.

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of August, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Thurs., Aug. 1	Warm	German Day	8,865	6,764	15,629	$ 3,924.25
Fri., Aug. 2	Clear		5,656	7,217	12,873	2,542.75
Sat., Aug. 3	Showers	Negro Day	8,351	7,444	15,795	3,971.50
Sun., Aug. 4	Warm		.....	3,105	3,105	.....
Mon., Aug. 5	Clear		6,868	6,882	13,750	3,150.00
Tues., Aug. 6	Showers	Knights of Columbus, N. C. Pine Ass'n Day	7,486	6,629	14,115	3,403.50
Wed., Aug. 7	Warm	Knights of Pythias Day	9,296	7,693	16,989	4,259.00
Thurs., Aug. 8	Warm	Knights of Columbus Day	12,921	7,522	20,443	5,832.25
Fri., Aug. 9	Showers	Chris. Bros. College and Municipal Elec. Day	6,645	6,627	13,272	3,127.50
Sat., Aug. 10	Showers		4,902	6,172	11,074	2,249.25
Sun., Aug. 11	Showers		.....	2,970	2,970	.....
Mon., Aug. 12	Warm	Southern Amateur Journalists Day	8,058	8,420	16,478	3,720.50
Tues., Aug. 13	Warm	Massachusetts Day	9,224	10,887	20,111	4,276.00
Wed., Aug. 14	Clear	Knights of Maccabees Day	15,686	10,896	26,582	7,157.25
Thurs., Aug. 15	Warm	North Carolina Day	24,353	11,799	36,151	11,110.00
Fri., Aug. 16	Clear	Nat'l Real Estate Agts. & Business College Day	10,550	9,643	20,193	4,850.00
Sat., Aug. 17	Clear	Francis Lewis Day	9,325	7,228	16,553	4,391.25
Sun., Aug. 18	Warm		.....	2,537	2,537	.....
Mon., Aug. 19	Showers	Swedish Day	9,326	7,190	16,516	4,393.00
Tues., Aug. 20	Showers		8,957	6,782	15,739	4,163.00
Wed., Aug. 21	Clear	Henderson, Ky., Day	12,666	7,223	19,889	5,925.75
Thurs., Aug. 22	Showers	Paducah City Day	13,971	6,822	20,793	6,512.75
Fri., Aug. 23	Clear	Manchester, Ky., Day. Veterans Mexican War Day. Culver Summer School Day	11,230	7,014	18,244	5,105.75
Sat., Aug. 24	Clear	Newsboys Day	8,567	8,478	17,045	3,903.75
Sun., Aug. 25	Clear		.....	3,975	3,975	.....
Mon., Aug. 26	Clear		9,458	7,507	16,965	4,551.75
Tues., Aug. 27	Clear	Osteopathy Day	10,547	7,691	18,238	4,914.75
Wed., Aug. 28	Clear	Heptasoph Day	15,158	7,615	22,773	7,150.00
Thurs., Aug. 29	Clear	Oklahoma City Day	12,364	7,472	19,836	5,761.75
Fri., Aug. 30	Clear		9,259	7,263	16,522	4,264.50
Sat., Aug. 31	Warm		7,464	8,150	15,614	3,555.50
		Totals	277,153	223,616	500,769	$128,176.75

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of September, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Sun., Sept. 1	Warm		.....	3,465	3,465	$ .....
Mon., Sept. 2	Clear	Labor Day	24,703	8,473	33,176	11,480.75
Tues., Sept. 3	Showers		8,714	6,597	15,311	4,179.00
Wed., Sept. 4	Clear	Kansas City Day	15,771	7,421	23,192	7,327.75
Thurs., Sept. 5	Clear	New Hampshire Day	15,285	8,276	23,561	6,958.50
Fri., Sept. 6	Clear	Harrisburg Day	11,587	7,765	19,352	5,484.50
Sat., Sept. 7	Clear		8,662	8,414	17,076	3,964.50
Sun., Sept. 8	Warm		.....	4,127	4,127	.....
Mon., Sept. 9	Rain	Rachibites Day	9,043	7,661	16,704	4,388.50
Tues., Sept. 10	Clear	Rhode Island Day	11,004	8,847	19,851	4,906.00
Wed., Sept. 11	Showers	Food Product Ohio Day	18,602	9,056	27,658	8,532.50
Thurs., Sept. 12	Warm	Maryland Day	19,266	9,377	28,643	8,825.75
Fri., Sept. 13	Clear	Old Northwest and True Reform	14,714	8,405	23,119	6,769.25
Sat., Sept. 14	Clear	Dedication Government Pier. Illinois Day	16,538	8,782	25,320	6,352.00
Sun., Sept. 15	Warm		.....	2,646	2,646	.....
Mon., Sept. 16	Clear	Mexico Day	8,413	7,666	16,079	3,612.50
Tues., Sept. 17	Warm	Constitution Day	10,582	7,027	17,609	4,796.50
Wed., Sept. 18	Clear	Vermont Day	15,092	7070	22,162	6,036.50
Thurs., Sept. 19	Fair	Ladies of Maccabees. Detroit Day, Ann Arbor	13,526	6,796	20,322	6,141.00
Fri., Sept. 20	Clear	Saginaw Valley Day. World Temperance	9,490	6,951	16,441	4,251.75
Sat., Sept. 21	Clear	Missouri Day	8,516	7,407	15,923	3,662.25
Sun., Sept. 22	Showers		.....	2,583	2,583	.....
Mon., Sept. 23	Showers	Robert Fulton Day	7,147	6,443	13,590	3,399.50
Tues., Sept. 24	Clear		9,738	6,906	16,644	4,473.50
Wed., Sept. 25	Clear	Florida Day	12,281	7,536	19,817	5,638.75
Thurs., Sept. 26	Clear		13,015	7,059	20,074	6,220.25
Fri., Sept. 27	Clear		9,327	6,092	15,419	4,263.50
Sat., Sept. 28	Rain		5,024	5,311	10,335	2,369.25
Sun., Sept. 29	Clear		.....	2,135	2,135	.....
Mon., Sept. 30	Clear		6,472	5,504	11,976	2,971.75
		Totals	302,512	201,798	504,310	$138,125.00

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of October, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Tues., Oct. 1	Fair		6,780	5,417	12,197	$ 3,092.00
Wed., Oct. 2	Fair	Japan Day	16,810	6,831	23,641	7,200.50
Thurs., Oct. 3	Clear		10,549	6,343	16,892	4,881.25
Fri., Oct. 4	Showers	Pennsylvania Day	7,954	7,063	15,017	3,731.75
Sat., Oct. 5	Fair		6,666	6,979	13,645	2,957.25
Sun., Oct. 6			.....	2,468	2,468	.....
Mon., Oct. 7	Clear		6,663	6,108	12,771	3,046.00
Tues., Oct. 8	Showers		7,188	5,995	13,183	3,455.25
Wed., Oct. 9	Fair	Delaware Social Economy Day	12,527	7,692	20,219	5,845.75
Thurs., Oct. 10	Fair	New York Day	14,648	8,504	23,152	6,793.50
Fri., Oct. 11	Clear	Daughters Revolution. New Castle, Ind., Day	9,793	6,516	16,309	4,619.00
Sat., Oct. 12	Cool		8,097	6,097	14,194	3,675.25
Sun., Oct. 13	Cool		.....	2,182	2,182	.....
Mon., Oct. 14	Cloudy	Asheville Day. Jr. O. U. A. M. Day	7,752	5,932	13,684	3,622.50
Tues., Oct. 15	Clear	Brooklyn Day	8,480	7,119	15,599	3,907.00
Wed., Oct. 16	Clear	Manufacturing and Connecticut Day	13,998	7,423	21,421	6,549.75
Thurs., Oct. 17	Pleasant	New Jersey Day	13,349	7,266	20,615	6,198.00
Fri., Oct. 18	Pleasant	National Christian Endeavor Day	8,098	5,292	13,390	3,795.25
Sat., Oct. 19	Fair	Yorktown Day	7,305	5,126	12,431	3,323.50
Sun., Oct. 20	Fair		.....	1,999	1,999	.....
Mon., Oct. 21	Fair	Flower Carnival. Brotherhood of America Day	8,194	5,393	13,587	3,700.00
Tues., Oct. 22	Fair	Southwest Virginia Day	7,986	5,033	13,019	3,708.75
Wed., Oct. 23	Fair	New Orleans Day	10,705	5,019	15,724	5,036.25
Thurs., Oct. 24	Fair	Novia Scotia. Canadian-American Day	10,473	5,338	15,811	4,941.50
Fri., Oct. 25	Fair	Norfolk Day	24,228	7,146	31,374	9,177.10
Sat., Oct. 26	Fair	Free School Day	6,240	5,266	11,506	2,821.50
Sun., Oct. 27	Fair		.....	1,764	1,764	.....
Mon., Oct. 28	Rain		2,870	3,857	6,727	1,381.00
Tues., Oct. 29	Fair	Michigan Day	5,162	5,255	10,417	2,394.50
Wed., Oct. 30	Fair	National Ice Carnival	6,862	4,906	11,768	3,606.00
Thurs., Oct. 31	Fair		6,015	4,758	10,773	2,809.00
		Totals	255,392	172,087	427,479	$116,269.10

Exhibit Showing Admissions Paid and Free, with Total Revenue, Department of Admissions, for the Month of November, 1907.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Paid Adms	Free Adms	Total Adms	Total Revenue
Fri., Nov. 1	Clear	Norfolk County Day	7,531	5,052	12,583	$ 3,063.95
Sat., Nov. 2	Rain		3,049	4,049	7,098	1,419.75
Sun., Nov. 3	Rain		.....	1,812	1,812	.....
Mon., Nov. 4	Clear		3,138	4,092	7,230	1,860.60
Tues., Nov. 5	Clear		4,447	4,522	8,969	3,024.50
Wed., Nov. 6	Rain		2,396	3,546	6,942	1,604.75
Thurs., Nov. 7	Clear		4,475	3,757	8,232	2,058.00
Fri., Nov. 8	Clear	Exposition Makers Day	4,176	4,295	8,441	1,898.25
Sat., Nov. 9	Showers		4,014	4,590	8,604	1,802.00
Sun., Nov. 10	Cloudy		.....	1,838	1,838	.....
		Forward	34,226	37,523	71,749	$16,729.80

			Brought forward	34,226	37,523	71,749	$16,729.80
Mon.,	Nov. 11	Clear	American Federation of Labor Day	2,690	4,255	6,945	1,265.00
Tues.,	Nov. 12	Rain		2,185	3,136	5,321	1,042.00
Wed.,	Nov. 13	Rain		3,135	3,679	6,814	1,478.00
Thurs.,	Nov. 14	Clear		4,364	4,312	8,676	2,036.25
Fri.,	Nov. 15	Clear	Eastern Shore Day	5,884	4,786	10,670	2,556.15
Sat.,	Nov. 16	Clear		3,618	4,521	8,139	1,650.25
Sun.,	Nov. 17	Clear		.....	1,695	1,695	.....
Mon.,	Nov. 18	Rain	Smithfield Day	3,459	3,412	6,871	1,492.50
Tues.,	Nov. 19	Cloudy		1,902	3,906	5,808	869.25
Wed.,	Nov. 20	Clear		3,087	4,313	7,400	1,423.25
Thurs.,	Nov. 21	Clear		3,762	4,599	8,361	1,728.50
Fri.,	Nov. 22	Rain	Peninsular Day	2,073	3,047	5,120	847.10
Sat.,	Nov. 23	Rain		1,366	2,948	4,314	663.15
Sun.,	Nov. 24	Rain		.....	938	938	.....
Mon.,	Nov. 25	Clear	Army and Navy Day	2,265	4,363	6,628	1,014.75
Tues.,	Nov. 26	Clear	Fitzhugh Lee Day	3,895	4,535	8,430	1,765.75
Wed.,	Nov. 27	Clear	Raleigh Day	3,378	4,953	8,331	1,534.00
Thurs.,	Nov. 28	Cloudy	Thanksgiving Day	14,261	5,737	19,998	6,565.00
Fri.,	Nov. 29	Cloudy		4 162	4,359	8,521	1,888.25
Sat.,	Nov. 30	Cloudy	"Tucker-Martin" Day	6,817	7,537	14,354	2,915.25
			Totals	106,529	118,554	225,083	$48,466.20

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Exhibit showing monthly Paid, Free and Total Admissions, with Admission Receipts from all sources, giving daily average.

	Paid	Free	Sundays	Total	Receipts
Total Admissions April 26th to 30th, inclusive	36,839	27,957	3,267	68,063	$ 20,450.00
Daily Average Total Admissions, 5 days	13,613				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 4 days	7,368				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 days	5,591				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 1 Sunday	3,267				
Daily Average Receipts, 4 days	$9,319.35				
Total Admissions for May	70,629	180,551	12,467	263,647	37,277.40
Daily Average Total Admissions, 31 days	8,504				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 27 days	2,616				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 27 days	6,687				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 Sundays	3,117				
Daily Average Receipts, 27 days	$1,380.64				
Total Admissions for June	169,886	252,232	21,500	443,618	80,272.00
Daily Average Total Admissions, 30 days	14,787				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 25 days	6,795				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 25 days	10,089				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 5 Sundays	4,300				
Daily Average Receipts, 25 days	$3,210.88				
Total Admissions for July	182,469	222,727	12,570	417,766	83,427.00
Daily Average Total Admissions, 31 days	16,154				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 27 days	6,758				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 27 days	8,245				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 Sundays	3,142				
Daily Average Receipts, 27 days	$3,089.89				
Total Admissions for August	277,153	211,029	12,587	500,769	128,167.75
Daily Average Total Admissions, 31 days	16,154				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 27 days	10,265				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 27 days	7,812				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 Sundays	3,147				
Daily Average Receipts, 27 days	$4,765.47				
Total Admissions for September	302,512	186,842	14,956	504,310	138,125.00
Daily Average Total Admissions, 30 days	16,810				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 25 days	12,100				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 25 days	7,474				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 5 Sundays	2,991				
Daily Average Receipts, 25 days	$5,525.00				
Total Admissions for October	255,392	163,674	8,415	427,479	116,269.10
Daily Average Total Admissions, 31 days	13,790				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 27 days	9,459				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 27 days	6,062				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 Sundays	2,103				
Daily Average Receipts, 27 days	$4,306.26				
Total Admissions for November	106,529	112,271	6,283	225,083	48,466.20
Daily Average Total Admissions, 30 days	7,503				
Daily Average Paid Admissions, 26 days	4,097				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 26 days	4,318				
Daily Average Free Admissions, 4 Sundays	1,571				
Daily Average Receipts, 26 days	$1,864.08				
Grand Totals	1,401,409	1,357,283	92,043	2,850,735	$652,454.45
Average Daily Total Admissions April 26th to November 30th, inc., 219 days					13,017
Average Daily Paid Admissions April 26th to November 30th, 188 days, Sundays excluded					7,414
Average Daily Free Admissions April 26th to November 30th, 188 days, Sundays excluded					7,220
Average Daily Free Admissions Sundays, 31 days					2,969
Average Daily Receipts, April 26th to November 30th, inc					$3,470.50

BEST ATTENDED EVENTS.

Exhibit Showing Admissions, Paid and Free, and Gross Receipts, on each of the ten largest days, together with Special Events and Weather Conditions.

Date	Weather Conditions	Special Events	Total Adms.	Paid Adms.	Free Adms.	Total Revenue
Monday, June 10	Clear	Georgia Day	46,537	26,049	20,488	$12,319.25
Friday, April 26	Clear	Opening Day	44,561	32,164	12,397	15,986.75
Thursday, July 4	Clear	Independence Day	38,515	25,930	12,585	11,965.00
Wednesday, June 12	Cloudy	Virginia Day	38,491	18,338	20,153	8,640.25
Thursday, August 15	Clear	North Carolina Day	36,151	24,353	11,798	11,110.00
Monday, September 2	Clear	Labor Day	33,176	24,703	8,473	11,489.75
Friday, October 25	Clear	Norfolk and Fuel, Cement & Alcohol Day	31,374	24,228	7,146	9,177.10
Thursday, September 12	Clear	Maryland Day	28,643	19,266	9,377	8,825.75
Friday, June " 7	Clear	Tidewater Day	28,017	18,066	9,951	7,574.25
Wednesday, September 11	Showers	Food Products Day	27,658	18,602	9,056	8,532.52
Average Total Admissions for the ten days						25,312
Average Paid Admissions for the ten days						24,170
Average Free Admissions for the ten days						12,142
Average Total Revenue for the ten days						$10,561.16

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS

Statement of Paid and Free Admissions, with Receipts from all sources from January 13 to November 30, 1907, inclusive.

PRE-EXPOSITION PERIOD—JANUARY 13 TO APRIL 25, 1907.

Paid Admissions	Number
General Admission	56,853
General Admissions, Adult	22,286
General Admissions, Children	360
Total	79,499

Free Admissions	Number
Card Passes	30,146
Coupon Press Passes	5
Inside Inn Passes	3
Single Trip Passes	3,155
Concessionaires Trip Passes	291
Workmen's Passes	24,477
Special Passes	138
Guest Passes	38
Total	58,253

Receipts	Sales	Rate	Amount
General Admission	57,009	$0.10	$ 5,700.90
General Admissions, Adult	22,347	.25	5,586.75
General Admissions, Children	362	.10	36.20
Vehicle Admission Tickets	1,272	.15	190.80
Photo Passes	715	2.00	1,426.00
Badge Account	3,391	1.00	3,391.00
Total	85,094	.....	$16,331.65

Total Paid and Free Admissions 137,752

EXPOSITION PERIOD—APRIL 26 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

Paid Admissions	Number
General Admissions, Adult	1,055,376
General Admissions, Children	102,956
Inside Inn Admissions, Adult	17,707
Inside Inn Admissions, Children	250
Automobile Admissions, Adult	50
Automobile Admissions, Children	6
Special Admissions, Adult	9,529
Sunday School Special Tickets	5,727
Special Tickets, % Ledger Dispatch	253
Evening Tickets	118,314
Richmond Day Tickets, Adult	909
Richmond Day Tickets, Children	53
Negro Tickets	18,928
League American Municipalities	556
Souvenir Tickets, Food Products	12,025
Souvenir Tickets, Japan Day	11,950
Souvenir Tickets, Manufacturing Day	10,727
Souvenir Tickets, Fuel Day	10,812
Souvenir Tickets, Norfolk County	4,928
Souvenir Tickets, Thanksgiving	10,534
Twenty-five Coupon Tickets	2,383
Season Tickets	7,425
Special Admissions	11
Total	1,401,409

Free Admissions	Number
President's Complimentary	131
Complimentary Season Pass	85,146
Complimentary Term Pass	52,478
Press Complimentary Season Pass	560
Press Complimentary Term Pass	1,152
Press Coupon Pass	34,560
Season Photo Pass	1,691
Monthly Photo Pass	475,911
Inside Inn Pass	24,507
Single Trip Pass	22,146
Special Coupon Pass	25,028
Concessionaires Trip Pass	78,278
Workmen's Pass	168,890
Special Guest Pass	2,546
Military, Naval and Special	400,407
Workmen's Badges	75,841
Automobile Pass	54
Total	1,449,326

Receipts	Sales	Amount
General Admissions, Adult	1,056,656	$528,328.00
General Admissions, Children	95,571	23,892.75
Special School Children Tickets	7,661	1,149.15
Inside Inn Admissions, Adult	17,707	8,853.50
Inside Inn Admissions, Children	250	62.50
Automobile Admissions, Adult	50	25.00
Automobile Admissions, Children	6	1.50
Special Admissions, % Special Events	9,505	4,752.50
Special Tickets, % Ledger Dispatch	400	200.00
Sunday School Tickets	5,992	1,498.00
Evening Tickets	118,529	29,632.25
Negro Tickets	18,974	9,487.00
League American Municipalities	421	210.50
Richmond Day, Adults	909	454.50
Richmond Day, Children	53	13.25
Souvenir Tickets, Food Products	12,156	6,053.00
Souvenir Tickets, Japan Day	11,975	5,987.50
Souvenir Tickets, Manufacturing Day	10,799	5,399.50
Souvenir Tickets, Fuel Day	10,829	5,414.50
Souvenir Tickets, Norfolk County	4,930	2,465.00
Souvenir Tickets, Thanksgiving	10,581	5,290.50
Twenty-five Coupon Tickets	90	900.00
Season Tickets, @ $10 each	20	200.00
Season Tickets, @ $5 each	312	1,560.00
Special Admissions	11	1.65
(Miscellaneous)		
Photo Passes	4,256	8,512.00
Photo Pass Exchanges	435	435.00
Workmen's Badges	1,402	1,402.00
Departmental Badges	245	245.00
Gatemen's Fines	.....	21.75
Unclassified Receipts	.....	6.40
Conscience Fund	.....	.25
Total	1,400,725	$652,454.45

Total Paid and Free Admissions 2,850,735

	Paid.	Free.	Paid and Free.
Grand Total of Admissions	1,480,908	1,507,579	2,988,487

(Signed) H. E. SHERWOOD, Chief Department of Admissions.

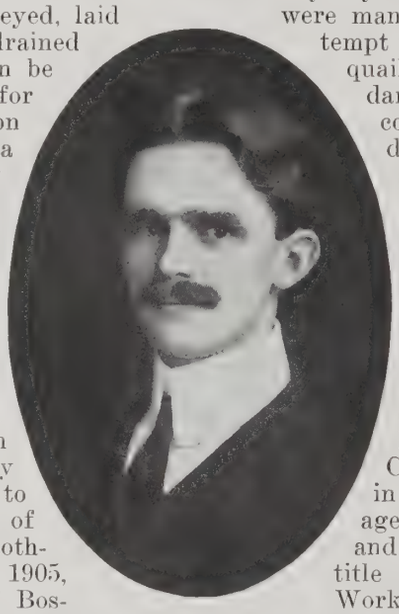
DIVISION OF WORKS

COMPLYING with the instructions of James M. Barr, Director-General, confirmed by his successor, Director-General Alvah H. Martin, I have prepared for the Official History of the Exposition the following brief outline of the Division of Works and am attaching thereto special department reports.

The building of an exposition is always a gigantic task and as a work is peculiar to itself. Within a limited space of time a city has to be created, and the chief object which the builders face is to complete their operations by opening day. In practically every instance up to the present date the working period has been too short to permit the undertaking to be put through economically.

The public at large has at best a meagre conception of what is necessary either for the creation or operation of a great exposition. It cares nothing for details and only looks for results, but there are complexities and problems which are sufficient to daunt the most courageous and experienced.

After a site for an exposition has been selected the land has to be surveyed, laid out definitely, enclosed and drained before any structural work can be commenced. The site selected for the Jamestown Exposition might properly be termed a wilderness. It was largely covered with trees and dense undergrowth and in certain sections was swampy, yet the land was in one of the most historic, romantic and picturesque sections of Virginia and its water front was peculiarly attractive.



WILL M. DIXON
Director of Works

In the spring of 1904, Civil Engineers Richie and Freeman of Norfolk were retained by the Exposition Company to make a topographical survey of the land. After this survey nothing was done until January, 1905, when Warren H. Manning of Boston commenced actively to prepare the Grounds according to plans submitted by the Association of Architects and Engineers, later known as the Board of Design, who had contracted to design and superintend the landscape and building work. Mr. Manning placed M. L. Guptil in charge with E. M. Parker and D. H. Coleman as assistants. A corps of engineers was placed in the field by Mr. Parker and under his supervision much progress was made in laying off streets and roadways.

On May 1, 1905, Mr. Guptil was succeeded by Charles H. Pratt of Boston, who was appointed engineer in charge, directly representing the Board of Design. Mr. Pratt having had years of experience in park work made from the beginning great progress in the landscape development. Over seven miles of streets were roughed out by Mundy Brothers of Newport News and a system of surface drains, sanitary sewers and water mains was installed by the Hanley-Casey Company of Chicago.

During the time the street sewers and drains were being installed a large force of men was employed in collecting and planting hundreds of thousands of native shrubs and plants, also in the construction and planting of the vine-clad fence about the boundaries of the property. Isaac Hicks & Sons of New York, probably the best known tree-moving contractors in the United States, were engaged to move and transplant large trees. More than three thousand large trees, some of them thirty-three inches in diameter, were moved by this firm.

Contemporaneously with this work, the swamps of the Exposition were drained and all the fresh water ponds within a mile of the vicinity of the site were depleted, among these being Lake Sanford, a large fresh water marsh quite some distance from the Exposition Grounds, yet near enough to serve as a menace owing to its being a breeding place for mosquitoes.

During the winter of 1905-6 a large number of laborers was put to work clearing the Grounds of underbrush and stumps, and for one who only saw the completed Exposition it would be difficult to realize the density of the vines and shrubs which burdened the property. In many places the growth was impenetrable by anything larger than a rabbit. There were many of these animals and an attempt was made to protect them, also quail, which at first were abundant, but as active operations commenced the game gradually disappeared. There were also a great variety of snakes, and it was no small task to dispose of them.

Active building operations were not commenced until January, 1906, when excavations for the auditorium building were made. The building proper was started on February 20 of that year. From May 26, 1905, W. E. Cottrell of Newport News was in charge of the work as Manager of Grounds and Buildings, and on September 7, 1906, his title was changed to Governor of Works. Mr. Cottrell maintained an office on the ground, but did not spend much of his time there until the fall of 1906. He was represented by Samuel Hodges of Newport News, who remained as Mr. Cottrell's assistant until April 23, 1907, when he was transferred as aide to the President.

Up to June, 1906, Charles H. Pratt, representing the Board of Design, was in direct charge of all work on the Grounds, with the exception of building operations which were under the supervision of W. H. H. Weatherwax, representing jointly the Architects and the Exposition Company.

On May 21, 1906, the Governor of Works was authorized to employ a Chief and organize a Department of Electricity, and on June 25, 1906, the writer was appointed Chief of this Department, which was the first one to be created. On September 1, 1906, the Department of Construction was created, Mr. Weatherwax being appointed Chief. From this time on Mr. Cottrell spent his entire time on the Grounds, occupying the Mothers' and Children's Building as an office. The general work on the Grounds was gradually subdivided and placed under separate departments, the heads of which reported directly to the Governor of

Works. There being eleven separate and distinct departments, the several reports covering their respective branches of the work will be treated individually, but will constitute a part of the general report of the Division.

The structural and ground plans were prepared by a Board of Design, but a number of changes were made from time to time by the Exposition Company, and finally it was very evident that there was no fixed plan, but the building of this Exposition (unlike its predecessors) was an evolution during its entire course of construction. It was impossible one day to tell what the plan would be the next. In one instance, an Exhibit building was partially framed when the contractor was ordered to stop work, and after a delay of over two weeks, the contractor was ordered to resume operations, and complete the building. Delays of this nature, which are practically impossible with a decided and fixed plan in view, meant not only a loss of time, but a loss of money, and held back other work which depended entirely on whether the building in question was to be built or not. The instance referred to happened as late as March, 1907.

The Chiefs of the several Departments of the Division, who were in touch with the physical work on the Grounds, met a number of times with the Governor of Works during the month of December, 1906, and after considering the matter very carefully, decided that it was impracticable to start any additional construction after January 1, 1907, as it would tax our resources, both financial and physical, to complete the work on hand by Opening Day; but, contrary to the recommendation of the Division of Works, the Company contracted for the following buildings:

Name.	Work Begun.	Cost.
Marine Building	Jan. 19, 1907	$ 27,335.00
History Building	Jan. 29, 1907	127,492.59
Service Building	Jan. 31, 1907	22,569.37
Social Economy	Feb. 19, 1907	23,391.00
Power, Fuel and Alcohol	Feb. 23, 1907	24,533.00
Æronautic Building	May 8, 1907	10,500.00
Convention Hall	Mar. 26, 1907	27,800.00

The plan of the entire ground work was well developed before January 1, 1907. A number of sketches were made for the treatment of the main court during the month of December, 1906. In January, 1907, a scheme for the central feature was submitted by the Department of Electricity and recommended by the Governor of Works to the Board of Governors, but no decision was reached in the matter until it was too late to execute the design, even had funds for the purpose been available, and a makeshift was secured in lieu of the original idea. As a matter of fact, the work on Raleigh Court was not authorized until March, 1907.

The opening month of the Exposition was looked forward to by the Division of Works with much concern, as there had been so much time lost during the fall months (1906), when we had ideal weather for construction work, but were compelled to reduce the working force to a minimum on account of lack of necessary funds for payrolls and contractors' estimates. When funds were finally provided the weather conditions were such that it was almost impossible to make any material progress on the work still to be completed, and in January it was apparent to those connected with the construction work that under no conditions of weather and labor reasonably to be expected, could the Exposition be completed and made ready for visitors on April 26; and as the Exposition Company would not consent to the postponement of the opening, it was, of course, necessary for the Division of Works to do everything possible without consideration of cost, to be ready to receive visitors on April 26. A good example of the expense that the Division was put to is shown in the Auditor's records for the month of April. One Department in the Division was compelled to work union mechanics at time-and-a-half and double-time for overtime, and, consequently, the payroll for the month of April was in excess of the total amount paid for labor on the same class of work for the nine months previous.

The general condition of the grounds and the incompleteness of the buildings and pier on Opening Day was such that it discouraged the working force as well as the officials in charge of the several Departments, and grave doubts for the future existed throughout the entire organization, which had to be overcome by the officials in charge before it was possible to effect any improvement. Unfortunately, the actual conditions furnished just grounds for the visitors, during the early months of the Exposition, to be dissatisfied and to return home and advise friends that the Exposition would not and could not be completed before the middle of the summer. These facts, coupled with the unfavorable reports, rapidly passing throughout the country and the financial troubles affecting the Company, made the early months of the Exposition period very unpleasant to every one connected with the undertaking.

The Division of Works had many obstacles to overcome, and was handicapped in the way of strikes and weather conditions, lack of funds, etc. No organization can exist and do business without funds to operate. The contractors looked to and depended on this Division for the authorization of their estimates on account of work in place; and appreciating the great amount of work that had to be completed before the opening, the Governor of Works did everything in his power to assist the contractors, promptly issuing estimates when they became due, in order that they might have funds to continue operations, and never losing sight of the interest of the Exposition Company. Many of these estimates were not paid when presented, owing to the lack of funds. The Governor of Works, realizing the immense amount of work to be accomplished in a short space of time, informed the Board of Governors that some heroic action must be promptly taken if the Exposition construction was to be finished on time. The state of the finances practically tied the hands of the Governor of Works, making it impossible for him to insist on the contractors doubling their working forces, or even continuing work, under the existing conditions, and they simply stopped work, because there were no funds forthcoming with which to meet their payrolls. It was utterly impossible for this Division to complete its work without the requisite funds with which to pay the contractors.

The completion of streets, roads, walks, etc., was delayed a number of weeks owing to lack of funds with which to pay for stone, gravel and transportation. In some instances, the railroad companies confiscated whole shipments to cover freight charges. With such conditions to contend with, it was unreasonable to expect the completion of the work.

The labor situation was, next to the financial, the most critical one that faced the Division of Works, and gave the contractors and the Departments a great deal of concern throughout the entire construction period. The Exposition Company had entered into a contract with the trade unions that all work done by or for the Exposition Company was to be done by strictly union labor, and that the Exposition Company was to use its influence and good offices to

get concessionaires, exhibitors and State Commissioners to use union labor also, which, in fact, meant that all labor employed on the Grounds was to be strictly union. It became evident in the early stages of the construction period that the intention of organized labor was to utilize the Exposition Company as a means to advance wages and perfect a more complete organization of the several building trades, which, it must be said, they succeeded in doing most admirably—against the wishes of this Division. The eight-hour day was recognized, and, in many instances, the rate of wages on the Exposition Grounds was fifty per cent higher than that paid for the same class of work in Norfolk and Newport News.

Inasmuch as the Exposition Company had committed itself, it was found expedient to draw written agreements with several of the crafts, covering the rate of wages and certain working rules relating to their jurisdiction, etc. With the exception of the plasterers' organization, which broke faith completely, these agreements were carried out as fully and fairly as could have been expected under the circumstances; and it was found that infractions of the terms of these agreements were not caused by the leaders or by concerted action of members, but by the individual action of the rank and file of the organization which had agreed to a certain definite policy with the Exposition Company. It is but fair and just to say that those directing the organizations did all in their power to induce those affiliated with the organizations to pursue a fair course in dealing with the Exposition Company. Had the written agreements not been made with the crafts most interested, it is but reasonable to believe that the number of perplexing questions with which the Division had to deal would have increased greatly, and the result would have been embarrassing to the contractors, as well as to the Division, and would have further jeopardized the completion of the Exposition.

The preliminary work having been completed, the streets and walks were made, in order that materials might be delivered to the sites of the various buildings. The Exposition was very unfortunate in the beginning as regards the limited facilities for the delivery of construction materials. About October 1, 1906, the Atlantic Terminal Electric Road extended a spur from their Pine Beach amusement resort some distance into the grounds. This materially relieved the situation for the time being, but the increasing demand for materials soon outgrew these accommodations, which were relieved by the Tidewater steam railroad extending a spur into the Grounds. A great deal of material was delivered by boat at the Pine Beach Pier and hauled by teams from there to the grounds. These conditions prevailed for some time, until the completion of Willoughby Bay Commercial Pier, which was finished December 15, 1906. Even with this addition, facilities were not adequate for handling materials at times. This Pier was loaded to its utmost capacity and materially assisted the delivery.

Considering the financial and labor situations, coupled with the extreme wet weather and lack of transportation facilities during the winter of 1906-7, the successful work accomplished in the building of the Exposition in practically nine months by the Governor of Works, W. E. Cottrell, is so well known by all who were interested in it, that I am sure the high esteem in which he is held by all who were associated with him or had business dealings with him, could not be added to by any words of mine. I wish, however, to express my admiration for his perseverance under the many discouraging circumstances, and his faithfulness and loyalty to the Exposition Company in the discharge of the embarrassing and difficult task imposed upon him as Governor of Works. To quote no less an Exposition authority than William I. Buchanan, "The position is without doubt the most important and difficult one to fill in connection with the building and operation of a great Exposition."

The Government Pier was planned by the Board of Design of the Exposition Company and erected under the supervision of Major Spencert Cosby United States Corps of Engineers. The work was executed by the Scofield Company of Philadelphia who sub-contracted the superstructure work to the Hanley-Casey Company and the staff and plaster work to J. H. Alexander, Memphis, Tennessee. The electrical work was designed and installed by the Department of Electricity of the Exposition Company.

I attach reports of W. H. H. Weatherwax, Chief of the Department of Buildings; of Warren H. Manning, Member of the Board of Design for the Landscape Department; of Frank Graham, Superintendent of the Department of Electricity; of W. G. McDowell, Chief of the Water and Sewer Department; of D. C. Miller, Superintendent of the Gas Department; the reports of Drs. Blue and Wertenbaker, of the Department of Sanitation; and a report of the Powhatan Guards, as well as a brief statement by John T. Goddin, Chief of the Fire Department. I have no report of the Bureau of Insurance, of which Joshua Garrison was Manager, or of the Purchasing Department, through either H. D. Coleman, Purchasing Agent, or G. M. Gribble, his successor.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Will M. Dixon, Esq.,
Director of Works.

Four of the principal buildings at the Exposition—the Auditorium, the buildings for Primary and Secondary Education and for College and University Education and the Palace of History—are of permanent construction. All of the other buildings are of a semi-permanent or temporary nature, being made of brick veneer or staff with plaster covering or else of boards.

Strength and durability are the two factors which the engineer must bear in mind in any construction, and buildings created for temporary use must be strong enough to support their loads and withstand the strains resulting from the elements. It is necessary to prepare and provide for strains which may occur at any time. The necessary strength of the buildings will, therefore, be influenced only to a slight degree by the argument that they have to stand for a brief period only. The ordinary practice has been modified and adapted to these conditions in so far only as the quality of the materials and the workmanship called for by specifications and drawings have been depended upon in actual stresses allowed for materials and connections. I believe that, in addition to good workmanship and materials, it is of great importance to have a building not only strong enough in its frame but also as rigid as possible to prevent any excessive vibration of the structure during storms. It is probable that such vibrations might cause ruptures in roofing felt and flashings. The repair expenses and the annoying complaints and damage claims of exhibitors on the score of leaky roofs are strong arguments in favor of disregarding the temporary nature of the buildings when designing their constructive skeletons. The decision to use timber framing throughout was inevitable, owing to the shortness of the constructive period and the expenses attached to steel structures. Where timber construction is used, the most usual and most economical practice is to deliver the timber on the premises and frame trusses, posts, etc., on the site of the building or in the field.



W. H. H. WEATHERWAX
Chief

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPOSITION BUILDINGS

Details of Construction

NAME OF BUILDING	CHARACTER	MATERIAL	AREA	CONTRACT PRICE	CONTRACTORS	BEGUN	FINISHED
Auditorium, originally known as Administration	Permanent	Brick and Concrete	25,331 sq. ft.	$ 63,339.85	Hanley-Casey Company	Feb. 20, 1906	Mar. 30, 1907
Pocahontas Hospital	Permanent	Wood	2,474 sq. ft.	5,167.69	Hanley-Casey Company	Mar. 9, 1906	July 20, 1906
Copper, Silver and Wood	Semi-permanent	Wood	4,860	3,076.37	Hanley-Casey Company	Mar. 14, 1906	July 14, 1906
Pottery	Semi-permanent	Wood	1,834 sq. ft.	1,387.97	Hanley-Casey Company	Mar. 21, 1906	July 16, 1906
Iron	Semi-permanent	Wood	2,640 sq. ft.	2,065.67	Hanley-Casey Company	Mar. 23, 1906	July 26, 1906
Manufactures-Liberal Arts, originally known as Machinery and Electricity	Semi-permanent	Brick Veneer and Wood	141,120 sq. ft.	116,475.00		Apr. 10, 1906	May 7, 1907
Machinery-Transportation	Semi-permanent	Brick Veneer and Wood	141,120 sq. ft.	116,475.00	Hanley-Casey Company	May 1, 1906	July 6, 1907
Mothers and Childrens	Permanent	Wood	4,300 sq. ft.	4,085.70	Hanley-Casey Company	May 11, 1906	Aug. 8, 1906
States Exhibit	Temporary	Wood and Staff	121,930 sq. ft.	97,993.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	July 16, 1906	Apr. 6, 1907
Mines-Metallurgy and Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit, originally known as Mines, Metallurgy and Medical and Sanitation			61,928 sq. ft.	62,435.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Aug. 17, 1906	Apr. 6, 1907
Commercial Pier, originally known as Willoughby Bay Pier		Wood	Length, 2,250 ft. Approach, 24 ft. Head, 34,650 sq. ft.	29,223.43	Henry Monk W. T. Ferguson Tennis Construction Co.	Aug. 28, 1906	Jan. 1, 1907
Historic Art, known as Primary and Secondary Education	Permanent	Brick and Concrete	14,650 sq. ft.	41,747.35	J. W. Davis	Sept. 10, 1906	Not finished.
Education, known as College and University	Permanent	Brick and Concrete	13,650 sq. ft.	44,822.65	J. W. Davis	Sept. 11, 1906	Not finished.
Food Products	Semi-permanent	Wood	61,928 sq. ft.	56,169.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Sept. 18, 1906	Mar. 30, 1907
Palaces of Commerce, known as Bazaar and International Bazaar	Semi-permanent	Wood and Staff	each 11,300 sq. ft.	29,175.00 (for both)	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Oct. 30, 1906	Mar. 30, 1907
Fire Engine House	Semi-permanent	Wood and Staff	11,680 sq. ft.	14,200.00	L. E. Tignor	Nov. 19, 1906	Apr. 24, 1907
Marine Appliances	Semi-permanent	Wood and Staff	26,690 sq. ft.	27,335.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Jan. 19, 1907	May 30, 1907
Fireproof Art, known as History Building	Permanent	Concrete	26,200 sq. ft.	127,492.59	Scofield & Company	Jan. 29, 1907	July 13, 1907
Office	Semi-permanent	Wood	12,270 sq. ft.	22,569.37	A. D. Wallace	Jan. 31, 1907	May 11, 1907
Graphic Arts, known as Social Economy	Semi-permanent	Wood	23,816 sq. ft.	23,391.00	John Monk	Feb. 19, 1907	Apr. 15, 1907
Power-Fuel-Alcohol	Semi-permanent	Wood and Staff	34,835 sq. ft.	24,533.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Feb. 23, 1907	May 31, 1907
States Exhibit Court	Semi-permanent	Wood	12,900 sq. ft.	6,500.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	July 16, 1906	June 8, 1907
Convention Hall		Wood and Staff	22,280 sq. ft.	27,800.00	Hanley-Casey Company	Mar. 26, 1907	July 17, 1907
Main Entrance		Wood and Staff	2,226 sq. ft.	10,179.23	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Mar. 30, 1907	June 3, 1907
Bulkhead		Wood	4,150 ft. long	4,675.00	Hanley-Casey Company George Ware & Williams	Apr. 20, 1906	May 1, 1907
Deep Water Pier, Entrance		Wood	118.8 ft. long		John & Henry Monk	Apr. 18, 1907	May 17, 1907
Warpath Decking		Wood	341,717 sq. ft.	Labor at 10.00 per M.	M. W. Gayle and Geo. Ware	Apr. 12, 1907	May 25, 1907
Guards Camp		Wood	12,380 sq. ft.	3,674.31	M. W. Gayle	Apr. 12, 1907	June 18, 1907
Aeronautic Building		Wood and Staff	8,184 sq. ft.	10,500.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	May 8, 1907	June 18, 1907
Pylons on Court		Wood and Staff		3,900.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	May 14, 1907	Sept. 5, 1907
Band Stand on Main Court		Wood	1,025 sq. ft.	1,985.00	H. B. Ward	July 26, 1907	Sept. 24, 1907
Willoughby Bay Pier			83,376 sq. ft.	29,223.45	Henry Monk Tennis Construction Company	Sept. 1, 1906	Dec. 15, 1906
Government Pier		Concrete and Staff	1,200 ft. long	400,000.00	Scofield Company	Nov. 19, 1906	Sept. 14, 1907
Board Walk (Waterfront)		Wood	4,830 ft. long		George Ware	Jan. 15, 1907	Apr. 25, 1907
Pergolas on Pier		Wood		3,600.00	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Aug. 19, 1907	Sept. 16, 1907
Discovery Landing, Entrance		Wood	540 sq. ft.	1,435.50	George Ware	Sept. 2, 1907	Sept. 25, 1907
Atlantic Terminal Tracks						Oct. 1, 1906	
Band Stand Lee Parade		Wood	1,096 sq. ft.	1,189.23	R. C. Strehlow & Co.	Sept. 13, 1907	Oct. 3, 1907
Stable		Wood	25,000 sq. ft.		George Ware		
Fire Engine House	Temporary	Wood	3,844 sq. ft.	2,189.40	John Monk		
Bunk Houses	Temporary	Wood	2,000 sq. ft.				
Powhatan St. Entrance		Wood	598 sq. ft.	1,055.50	H. B. Ward	Aug. 19, 1907	Sept. 23, 1907

Since workmanship in the field is never as good as shop work, it requires careful and rigid inspection. It is clear that in the case of insufficient supervision of the construction the interests of the Exposition Company were likely to suffer. It gives me pleasure to state that the contractors at Jamestown realized what was just and proper and rendered every assistance in their power, to the end that the inspection was thorough and the structures progressed with little or no friction.

The general nature of the soil is a sandy loam. The walls and posts of the permanent and large semi-permanent buildings had to be supported on concrete foundations. Those of the temporary buildings were spread footings of timber construction. The first floors generally consisted of common box boards laid on three by four inch sleepers spaced twenty-four inches on centers as an under floor, the finished floor over the aisles being laid directly on the under floor, the finished floors over the exhibit spaces being laid on two by four inch sleepers above the aisle levels. Long leaf yellow pine was used for all posts, trusses, joists, girders and other heavy framing. The largest truss spans are as follows:

Convention Hall	88′ 8″
Auditorium Building	83′ 11″
States Exhibit Palace	77′ 3½″
Manufacturers-Liberal Arts Building	62′ 6½″
Machinery-Transportation Building	62′ 6½″
Mines-Metallurgy Building	55′ 11″
Food Products Building	55′ 11″

On the preceding page is a list of all the principal structures erected by the Exposition Company under the superintendence of this Department, giving the names, type of construction, areas, contract prices, names of contractors and when commenced and when finished.

In addition to the work of this Department in connection with the Exposition buildings, it exercised general supervision over the erection of twenty-four State and foreign buildings, twenty-nine private exhibit buildings and eighty-nine buildings used in connection with concessions, not including in these concessions buildings the fifty odd booths which were erected by this Department. It also was the duty of this Department to look after and to keep in repair all buildings, entrances, fences, boardwalks, etc., owned by the Exposition Company and to do all constructive work in connection with special days and events.

Toilet rooms were evenly distributed throughout the Grounds in the various Exposition buildings, and the various State buildings, restaurants and concessions buildings were equipped with public comfort facilities which were ample for general accommodation. I desire to call attention to the very sanitary and cleanly condition in which these places were kept as compared with former expositions.

There were six permanent entrances to the Exposition—the main entrance, at Ninety-ninth street, and entrances at the Government Pier, at Powhatan street, at the Commercial Pier, at the Inside Inn and at the Deepwater Pier. The Inside Inn entrance was used only on Sundays, and then for persons who held passes. In addition to these, there were temporary pre-Exposition entrances constructed at One Hundred and Third street and at U street. These entrances were used until the early part of September, 1907.

Name	Turnstiles	Carriage Gates.	Number of Exits.	Ticket Booths.
Main Entrance	17	2-10′	6	6
Powhatan Street	6	1-18′	1	
		1- 8′		2
Deepwater Pier	12	1-12′	2	6
Government Pier	6	2- 8′	2	2
Commercial Pier	3	1-12′		1
Inside Inn	1	2-14′		
Bacon Street Military		1-14′		1
U Street-Wagon		1-14′		1
Atlantic Terminal R. R.		1-14′		
Tidewater R. R.		1-14′		

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. H. H. Weatherwax,
Chief of Construction.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Will M. Dixon, Esq.,
Director of Works.

The first work of the Landscape Department was the preparation of a topographical survey. The contours were made by local surveyors. All vegetation plans were prepared by Arthur K. Harrison and A. Chandler Manning. The actual execution of work was begun by Melvin L. Guptil, who was responsible for the execution of the surface drainage plan—a plan for draining a surface of one thousand acres, including the Exposition Grounds. In this operation, Lake Sanford, nearly one hundred acres in extent, was drained at a cost approximating five hundred dollars, whereas previous attempts to remove the water from this swamp were very costly, evidence of which was given by an abandoned pump dredge and numerous cars which were found within or near the lake. Another lake of about twenty acres, a quarter of a mile back from the Exposition Grounds, was also drained, as was also a large number of holes, small ponds, stagnant ditches, wells, hogsheads and the like, some of which were reeking with decayed animal matter and all of which were breeding places for the malarial mosquito, which had practically depopulated the region. This work was regarded as essential by the officers of the Exposition and its execution resulted in minimizing malaria.

Charles H. Pratt soon took Mr. Guptil's place as my representative and the representative of the Board of Design on the Grounds, and it was under his administration that the sub-surface drainage system was established. This was absolutely necessary, in order to make the ground usable, as there were large areas covered during the wet periods with water from six inches to one foot or more in depth. This was especially true of that territory, at which the westerly end of "The Warpath" was situated, and the territory along the southerly boundary near where the 101 Ranch was located.

Mr. Pratt was transferred March, 1907, to another important undertaking and W. E. Ball took his place and continued to execute the work until the close of the Exposition.

I desire here to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Board of Design to W. T. Brooke, City Engineer of Norfolk. He freely gave his time, experience, and knowledge of local conditions to the Board. I also desire to acknowledge the services rendered by Miss Frances Ropes, who ably assisted in securing information and preparing plans.

During all of the early period Mr. Guptil and Mr. Pratt were engaged in bringing together herbs and shrubs for the plantations and the Exposition Grounds and in selecting street trees and having them root pruned. In order that they might be in a position to move before the Exposition opened, there were root pruned over twelve hundred trees of the following varieties: Live oak, horn beam, persimmon, red maple, paper mulberry, magnolia, holly, red bay, wild cherry, willow, mulberry, white oak, cherry, cedar, apple, willow oak, dogwood, water oak, locust and maple. Some of these varieties were very scarce, others were plentiful. Maple furnished the largest number of trees root pruned—two hundred and eighty-seven—and there were two hundred and thirteen locusts, one hundred and ninety-five water oaks and one hundred and twenty-eight dogwood trees. Eighty-eight apple trees were thus treated and placed in position as a boundary for Lee's Parade. They proved to be a most attractive feature, especially in the spring when they were covered with blooms.

The shrubs that were collected grew on the Grounds or in the immediate vicinity. They were placed in narrow rows where the Hospital Building later stood and near the future sites of the Pennsylvania Building and the Inside Inn, but as soon as the roads were graded and planting spaces prepared they were at once put into their permanent positions. Altogether, about a million plants were secured and planted at a lower cost than has ever been the experience at an exposition, many of the herbs having been secured in the beginning at a cost of thirty cents per thousand and the shrubs from three to four feet high as low as two dollars per hundred planted in place. In addition to the trees that were root pruned the first year, about two thousand were later transplanted. There was very small percentage of loss in all this tree, shrub and herb planting work.

While the landscape operations were pursued work was also prosecuted on plans of grounds and buildings. The first work in this line was the preparation of a roads and lots plan for a town sub-division. This plan was governed partly by existing roads that had already been graded. The first plan for locating buildings was prepared in my office and showed a double pier. At the same time, the plan for a semi-circular pier enclosure was made in the office of the architect. It finally was determined that the simpler form was the most acceptable, and the parallelogram basin was adopted. The idea of the Exposition management to create a permanent memorial and to utilize as an architectural theme designs based upon the Colonial type of building led naturally to a kindred scheme of landscape decoration. Lending itself admirably to this adaptation, an exceedingly varied and interesting natural growth abounded. The most notable single tree was a great live oak, which was christened "Powhatan's Oak," but everywhere along the shores of the tidal estuaries there was a slope to the upland, usually steep and always covered either with a drapery of vines, a thicket of shrubs or a number of tall evergreen or deciduous trees, and often the trees, shrubs and vines were a combination.

On the upland, especially along the southerly and westerly borders, were groves of trees, and among these were hollies forty feet high marked with the names of soldiers from North Carolina who were of the Confederate forces that had held this Sewell's Point against the Federals at Fortress Monroe.

Great and small pitch, yellow and short-leaved pines predominated along shores and in much of the wooded areas, and in places there were acres of seedling pines, and there were frequent groups of red cedars. Oaks were everywhere—white, black, black jack, post, Spanish, willow, water, live and red. The flowering dog-

wood, sourwood, locust, red maple, persimmon, sweet gum, black gum, sassafras, willow, white and paper mulberry, orchards of apples, wild, black and cultivated cherries, elms and ash all are found there.

There were also native shrubs and shrubs from old gardens, in great variety; wild and cultivated roses, Rose of Sharon, button-ball, dogwood, callicarpa, bush honeysuckle, spiræas, baccharis. Of broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs, besides the tree holly, were the shrub holly, the red bay, the bayberry, the mountain laurel, bitter bush and bear grass; and of vines, numerous kinds of wild smilax or bamboo, scuppernong grapes, trumpet vine, the evergreen honeysuckle, yam, morning glory, climbing bindweed, bitter sweet and cross vine.

Of herbs there was a great variety, the most showy being the marshmallow, thoroughwort, plume grasses, atamasco lily, tawny day lily, narcissus, grape hyacinth, passion flower, ruellia, butterfly weed; some of these, of course, having spread from old gardens.

There was much open land within this zone of vegetation, and some cultivated, the most of this being on a slight elevation extending from the shores of Hampton Roads to the southerly boundary. It was upon this elevation that Lee's Parade, the main buildings of the Exposition and Raleigh Court were located and from which the great double piers extended toward the Willoughby Channel of Hampton Roads. These open courts and groups of great buildings formed the civic center of the town plan that was first devised. The principal streets of this plan were made to lead straight away from and parallel to an eighty-foot shore boulevard, to conform to some already graded and because there was nothing in the topography to justify curving lines until the street system encountered the arms of Boush Creek. Here, curving lines were established to conform to the lines of the shore betwen upland and marsh, with room enough for house lots and a walk along shore. This "Flirtation Walk," following the Canoe Trail waterway excavated to fill marshland, was one of the most attractive features of the Exposition-town plan. Both the walk and the trail pass through the finest and most varied of the wood and growth to which I have referred, and the views across the marsh and creek to wooded land beyond is an attractive one.

The first large constructive operation was the building of a fence around the Grounds. Woven wire was strung between posts and at the top was a cross piece covered with barbed wire, to prevent persons from passing over. All along this fence Japanese evergreen honeysuckle was planted and at each post a trumpet vine, while thousands of crimson rambler roses appeared at intervals. The planting was done two years before the opening of the Exposition, and during the Exposition period the fence was a wall of green in full flower.

The planting scheme provided for a tree of one kind for each street and for apple trees around Lee's Parade. The apples came from an old orchard upon the site of the Machinery-Transportation Building, supplemented by others from about "Apple Tree Station," that was thus deprived of the reason for its name. The other trees, nearly two thousand in all, were from the drained thousand acres and were transplanted with special tree moving devices operated by trained men.

Each street had also its special shrub through the center of its planting spaces, with hardy herbs outside and a ground cover instead of grass, of such annuals as petunias, zinnias, calliopsis, planted in the spring of the opening year. Thus were long lines of color provided in each street during the flowering season—at one time a street full of roses; again, full of marshmallows, petunias, zinnias and the like. During all the season there was something in bloom.

But few nursery plants were used. The most important plants from outside the region were the rhodedendrons used at the last moment about the main buildings—all of these came from the mountains of Pennsylvania.

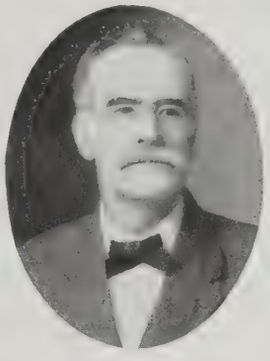
Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WARREN H. MANNING.

SUPPLEMENT TO ABOVE REPORT

W. M. Dixon,
Director of Works.

The work of the Landscape Department of the Exposition was under the direction of Warren H. Manning and the Board of Design.

The center of the Grounds and the territory extending from the main entrance to Smith Basin was slightly elevated and the drainage of this part was toward the east and west. Westward from the Parade and main buildings was "The Warpath," which was located upon a nearly level tract and sloping gradually to its westerly boundary. West, north and south of "The Warpath" the land was irregular and was naturally wooded. The Negro Building was near the center of the western boundary, and the Inside Inn was on the extreme northwestern corner of the property. The State Buildings were all located on or near the shore line. To the east of Lee's Parade were the States' Exhibit Building and the Social Economy Building, and beyond these the Arts and Crafts Village. Winding behind this village was the "Flirtation Walk," shaded by stately old oaks, pines, large hollies, some bays and a varied shrub and vine undergrowth. At one end of this Walk was the famous "Powhatan Oak," a great live oak antedating the Jamestown Settlement, and at the other end of the trail was "Pocahontas' Spring." Near the Flirtation Walk was an old plantation cemetery; and there were a number of Confederate breastworks near the Arts and Crafts Village.



JULIUS J. HEINRICH
Superintendent

No American exposition ever had such an attractive and varied growth of trees, shrubs and herbs within its boundaries or adjacent thereto, and in developing the landscape features of the Exposition all the natural growth was utilized. Practically all the trees used at the Exposition were found on or near the Grounds and transplanted. All the annuals were seeded directly in the grounds where grown; all plantations about buildings, excepting the rhododendrons from Pennsylvania and a very few nursery plants, were collected on or near the Grounds, from the woods and from old gardens. The large open tracts were heavily seeded with grass, which grew abundantly until the army worm made its appearance and laid bare great spaces. Native plants were used to give visitors a knowledge of the value of the common things wild in the territory and show that better results could be secured at less cost by the use of such material than by planting exotics.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JULIUS J. HEINRICH,
Superintendent.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Will. M. Dixon, Esq.,
Director of Works.

The following report of the organization and operation of the Department of Electricity is submitted to the Director of Works in as short and general in manner as possible, as all details regarding the same have been covered by charts or other matter submitted to the Director of Works weekly or bi-weekly since the inception of the work, copies of which are on file in both the Director of Works' office and the offices of the Electrical Department.

To Will M. Dixon, the Chief of the Electrical Department, is due the credit of conceiving and carrying out the decorative lighting as well as the Auditorium Dome and Electric Fountain features, but the lamentable facts regarding same are that at a time when most necessary to complete the above as originally intended, the reduction of expenditures became necessary on the part of the Exposition Company, and, consequently, they were never completed to meet his idea of perfection and beauty. His plan of special or feature lighting was on original lines and a distinct departure from the trodden path, as he depended on the searchlight as the most important factor or basis of the feature work, blended in with the incandescent lamp for harmony. Never before, to my knowledge, has the searchlight or projector been used in this manner, and while simple as far as the same has been carried out here, the idea has been copied and enlarged on, as you will note in the September 7 issue of the Electrical World, in the lighting of Niagara Falls by projectors. Could the Auditorium Dome and the Electric Fountain have received the treatment as proposed by the designer, no more beautiful features could have been installed, nor would they have been equaled by any feature of a similar nature ever seen at an exposition before.

Mr. Dixon was declared Chief of the Department on June 25, 1906, and after looking over the grounds and everything in connection with same very carefully, also taking into consideration the lack of energy being displayed in constructing buildings, etc., the poor facilities for shipment of materials to the grounds, and knowing that the demand for electrical goods exceeded the supply by large margins, he realized that there was not a moment to waste if his work was to be ready for the public on April 26, 1907.

Organization.

The organization of the Department was formulated on July 17, 1906, and plans laid to carry on an aggressive campaign, but owing to the fact that at that time no definite information regarding the buildings could be obtained, only two branches were formed,

namely, the Storeroom and the Inside Wiring Branch. Later, however, as fast as construction permitted, the other branches were formed, which resulted in the following Divisions:

Inside Wiring—Wiring of all buildings and placing of transformers inside buildings.

Outside Wiring—All overhead construction and the placing of all transformers outside on poles.

Underground Work—Installing all underground conduits and cables.

Installing Apparatus—The installing of all machines and apparatus in the sub-stations, and switchboards for same.

Storeroom—All material was receipted for, stored and delivered to the work only on a written order signed by one of the foremen.

Timekeeper—The time for the entire Department was kept by a system of checks, employees being required to check in both morning and evening.

Meters and Meter Readings, Inspection, Engineering, Bookkeeping, etc., were all worked as separate branches, although same were all under the office jurisdiction.

Preliminary Layouts—Tentative Estimates.

Not being able to obtain definite data regarding the number, location, etc., of the buildings on the grounds, letters were addressed to the various exhibitors and concessionaires whose names were on file in the several Departments, and also the Commissions of the State Buildings, requesting their electrical requirements, and while waiting for responses to these, the system and method of distribution were decided on, preliminary layouts and tentative estimates were made, and from these were gotten up tabulated statements of the quantities of the various kinds of materials that would be required, which were mailed to some of the largest jobbers and manufacturers in Eastern cities, as well as local firms in Norfolk.

At this point, it is well to observe that had contracts been let as suggested, much money could have been saved, as material prices were not steady but constantly increasing, more particularly in copper wire and cable which advanced approximately between twenty-five and forty per cent in the interval between the time estimates were received and the time the main contracts were let.

Plans.

Preliminary plans, as drawn up, covered the following:

A Complete Power Plant, which was later changed to a combination power and pumping plant,
Distributing Sub-Stations,
Transformer Stations,
General Wiring Layouts,
Arc Lighting System,
Sewage Pumping,
Switchboards,
Intramural Railway and
Telephone System.

As most of the above plans were adopted, the details on same were worked out, and the success of the same is best evidenced by the service that has been given.

Poles.

The contract for poles was let during the preparation of plans to the Seaboard Electric Company, on August 26, 1906, but they failing to live up to the specifications, the Department cancelled the contract, and same was awarded to the West Lumber Company, on September 8, 1906, said firm delivering first shipment on September 25, which were immediately dressed and prepared for setting, with the result that on September 27, 1906, the first pole was set, at the southwest corner of the Mothers' and Children's Building. The setting of the balance of the poles proceeded as rapidly as deliveries would permit, great trouble being experienced in getting cars to transport poles from Portsmouth. The last shipment was received December 17, 1906.

Underground Duct—First Conduit Laid.

Heretofore, wooden pump logs had been used for Exposition work, but looking at the question of salvage in connection with deliveries and permanency, it was decided to use the Bituminized Fibre Conduit as manufactured by the American Conduit Company, and orders were placed on October 8, 1906, for one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet at four-and-one-fourth cents per foot, and this not being sufficient, a second order was placed on January 15 for an additional sixty thousand feet. The first shipment was received on October 16, 1906, and on October 22, the first trench was dug, and the next day, the first conduit line was started.

Wire and Cable.

On September 26, 1906, bids were received on lists sent out for requirements on the above, but contracts were not let until October 17, when the American Electrical Works was awarded the contract for triple-braid and slow-burning grades of wire, amounting to twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seven dollars and fifty-seven cents. The contract for wire and cable for underground use was not let until October 25, to the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company, at a price of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety cents, they proposing a substitute for insulation, other than rubber and lead, as covered by the Department specifications, which was thoroughly inspected and tested by the Chief of the Department at the company's factory in Bayonne, N. J., before awarding the contract.

Prices being so unsteady, and no positive action having been taken for a period of several weeks on the letting of contracts, the Chief of the Department placed orders for about eight thousand dollars worth of R. C. wire on September 27, on his own responsibility, and the next day, copper advanced from a nineteen-cent to a twenty-two-cent base, making a saving of about two thousand dollars on this one lot of small orders, thus illustrating what might have been saved on our total requirements had orders been placed when the Department requested. Between the time that contracts were awarded as above and March 1, 1907, the Board of Governors authorized the building of several additional buildings, as well as other work that our original estimates did not cover, and it became necessary to purchase a second order of underground cable, amounting to a total of six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, the order being placed March 16, 1907. This second order of cable was not received until several weeks after Opening Day, which was one of the reasons for the Marine Building not being lit up on April 26.

Underground Wire and Cable.

On December 27, 1906, the first carload of the material for which orders were placed on October 25 arrived, but none was pulled in the ducts until January 16, 1907, except fire-alarm cables, the installation of which was begun on December 28, as noted under the Fire-Alarm heading. The reason for the delay in placing the balance of the cable was that the insulation on same being something entirely new in this country, and the manufacturers being under bond for the faithful performance of same, it was necessary to await the coming of one of their engineers, who did not arrive until January 15, 1907. But everything being in readiness on his arrival, the first primary cable was pulled in on January 16, and same was rapidly installed from this time on. The Department's method of handling the cable was so satisfactory to the Manufacturers' Engineer that he was with us but one day, leaving on January 17, and did not again visit us until a day or so before the opening.

There was installed in underground ducts:

80,125 feet of 500-volt wire and cable (Saftron).
41,141 feet of 2,300-volt wire and cable (Saftron).
7,500 feet of twin-conductor fire-alarm wire (lead-covered).
321,050 feet of twisted-pair telephone wire (rubber-covered).
22,800 feet of 8,000-volt lead-covered wire.

Inside Wiring—First Work Done.

As fast as buildings were constructed to a point where the electrical work could be installed, the same was begun, and in a number of cases the wires were installed before the roofs were on the buildings, as it was absolutely necessary that every moment be made to count. The first actual labor performed on the Grounds on the wiring was on July 20, 1906, when the commercial wiring in the Auditorium Building was started, enough material having been purchased from local dealers to start with, pending the deliveries of our orders that would be placed for estimates.

The wiring on the main buildings was started as follows:

Auditorium Building		Aug. 2, 1906
Education Buildings	*Dec. and *Com	Oct. 12, 1906
Manufacturers and Liberal Arts	Dec.	Oct. 12, 1906
Manufacturers and Liberal Arts	Com	Nov. 12, 1906
Machinery and Transportation	Dec.	Oct. 23, 1906
Machinery and Transportation	Com	Nov. 14, 1906
States Exhibit	Dec.	Nov. 12, 1906
States Exhibit	Com	Nov. 13, 1906
Mines	Dec.	Nov. 16, 1906
Virginia Minerals	Dec.	Nov. 16, 1906
Food Products	Dec.	Nov. 22, 1906
Food Products	Com	Nov. 26, 1906
Palace of Commerce	Dec.	Dec. 8, 1906
Palace of Commerce	Com	Dec. 15, 1906
U. S. Government Buildings	Dec.	Mar. 8, 1906

* "Decoration" refers to wiring necessary to supply lights for the exterior of buildings, and "Commercial" for the interior.

The Marine and History Buildings were in such an incomplete state that the Department decided it would be impossible to have same ready for April 26; consequently, they were not started until several weeks after Opening Day.

Transformer Room and Sub-Station Structures.

Requisition had been made on the Purchasing Department for building materials for the above, on August 31, but lack of ambition in the placing of orders and pushing of deliveries on same on the part of the Purchasing Department resulted in delays that retarded the beginning of these structures until November 29, 1906, but such good progress was made in the building of same that seven were practically completed, except the floors, by December 11, the balance, or four, not being completed until March 16, on account of buildings not being ready for them earlier.

I cannot give exact dates when floors were finished, but in most cases they were finished very shortly after the structures were completed.

Some of the structures were built of brick and some were of concrete, as will be noted in the following list, the reason for the non-uniformity being the use of materials on hand in order to save time.

	Long.	Wide.	High.
Manufacturers Building, brick	12′ 4″	8′ 8″	8′ 0″
Palace of Commerce, brick	17′ 6″	5′ 0″	7′ 9″
Food Products, brick	12′ 7″	8′ 7″	7′ 10″
Machinery and Transportation, brick	13′ 8″	8′ 0″	7′ 9″
Mines and Metallurgy, brick	12′ 6″	8′ 6″	7′ 11″
States Exhibit, brick	12′ 6″	8′ 6″	7′ 11″
Sub-Station "C," brick	42′ 6″	22′ 6″	8′ 6″
Auditorium, concrete	14′ 0″	12′ 0″	7′ 8″
Marine Building, concrete	12′ 1″	8′ 8″	8′ 5″
Public Comfort, concrete	10′ 4″	8′ 2″	7′ 8″
Swiss Village, corrugated iron	7′ 6″	6′ 0″	5′ 6″
Scenic Railway, corrugated iron	10′ 0″	8′ 0″	6′ 0″

Switchboards.

The Department early decided that a saving could be effected both in time and money if all switchboards, except those controlling the various machines in the sub-stations, were built by the Department, and to this end contracts were let to the Slatington Slate Company, February 15, 1907, for slate to the amount of one hundred and five dollars and ninety cents; to the Hartman Circuit Breaker Company, April 11, 1907, for twenty-two-hundred-volt oil switches, valued at six hundred and fifty-four dollars; to the Trumbull Electric Company, on March 16, 1907, for low potential switches to the value of one thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. Deliveries on these contracts seemed very slow, as the time was getting short and a vast amount of work was yet to do, but after a great deal of correspondence, we were enabled to get deliveries on the slate, April 5, 1907; on the twenty-two-hundred-volt switches, April 15, and on the low potential switches, April 17. Immediately upon receipt of the slate, the same was drilled and set in the various transformer rooms ready for mounting switches as soon as they should arrive. This was contrary to good switchboard practice, but was excusable under the circumstances. The mounting of the switches was begun the same day of arrival.

Pre-Exposition Service—First Lighting.

On September 25, 1906, arrangements were made with the N. & A. T. Co. for current for use on the Grounds for offices and patroling during the pre-Exposition period, at a rate of ten cents per kilowatt hour, and on September 28, 1906, the offices in the Mothers' and Children's Building were lit for the first time. Small clusters of lamps were strung along Powhatan and Pocahontas streets to facilitate unloading of cars, teaming, etc., and on December 18, the Hospital being ready for service, the lights were turned on the same day. On December 18, lighting was also established in the Auditorium Building, as the field officers had been moved from the Mothers' and Children's Building to the Auditorium Building on December 16.

During the pre-Exposition period particularly, the Department offices were besieged by concessionaires with requests for light and power, in order that they might the sooner complete their concessions; but owing to the limited amount of current furnished us, we were unable to supply all demands, so that after investigation, it was decided that the Merrimac and Monitor, Manassas, Gettysburg, Destruction of San Francisco and the Swiss Village, on the War Path, needed light, and D. C. Clark, of the States' Exhibit Building, contractor erecting a large number of exhibits, needed power, and as these were the most important requests, or, rather, the greatest in need of completing their work, they were furnished current at a rate of fourteen cents per kilowatt hour, with no discount.

Rules, Contracts, Applications, Etc.

Applications, Contracts and Rules for the Supply of Electricity were formulated and printed in convenient form, and with but few exceptions, the same were all approved. The following is a copy of the Rules:

RULES GOVERNING THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

Application:

1. Application for Light and Power Service shall be made on a blank, which will be furnished for that purpose by the Exposition Company, and in no case will a service connection be made except under authority of written contract executed between the Applicant and the Exposition Company.

No application for service will be entertained unless made upon the regular blank furnished by the Exposition Company for that purpose.

Contract:

2. After an application for service has been approved, a contract will be executed by and between the Consumer and the Exposition Company, on terms and conditions that will be stated in each case.

Plans and Specifications:

3. Plans and Specifications for all electrical installations must be submitted to the Department of Electricity for approval, at which time the point of entry for service connection (overhead or underground) will be designated.

Supervision:

4. All wiring and electrical installations for light, heat and power shall be under the supervision of the Department of Electricity.

Access to Space:

5. The Exposition Company, or such persons as it may authorize, shall at all times have access to the space occupied by the Consumer, for the purpose of inspecting the electrical wiring and apparatus.

Service Connection:

7. The Exposition Company will make all necessary connections from the Exposition service main to the main switch and fuses installed by the Consumer. The expense of same to be borne by the Consumer.

Wiring:

8. The Exposition Company is not prepared to do wiring for Consumers, but will assist them in any way that it may be possible to do so.

Meter Installation:

9. The Exposition Company will install all necessary meters and apparatus for measuring electrical energy and current consumed by the Consumer, but in each case the expense of same to be borne by said Consumer.

Lighting Service General:

10. Alternating current at a frequency of sixty (60) cycles and at a pressure of approximately one hundred and ten volts, will be furnished for lighting purposes, on the entire grounds with the exception of the War Path.

Lighting Service, War Path:

Alternating current at a frequency of sixty (60) cycles and direct current at a pressure of approximately one hundred and ten volts, will be supplied on the War Path.

Power Service:

11. Direct current at a pressure of approximately five hundred volts will be furnished for power purposes unless special arrangements are made with the Department of Electricity for furnishing alternating current for small motors.

Rates:

12. Electrical energy and current will be furnished by the Exposition Company through meters to Consumers at the uniform rate given, subject, however, to the terms of any special contract form which may be provided for such service.

RATES FOR LIGHTING SERVICE.

100 kilowatt hours or less	@	.10	per kilowatt hour
101 to 280 kilowatt hours	@	.09	per kilowatt hour
281 to 625 kilowatt hours	@	.08	per kilowatt hour
626 to 1430 kilowatt hours	@	.07	per kilowatt hour
1431 and above kilowatt hours	@	.06	per kilowatt hour

RATES FOR POWER SERVICE.

115 kilowatt hours or less	@	.09	per kilowatt hour
116 to 360 kilowatt hours	@	.07	per kilowatt hour
361 to 770 kilowatt hours	@	.06½	per kilowatt hour
771 to 1365 kilowatt hours	@	.05½	per kilowatt hour
1366 to 2225 kilowatt hours	@	.04½	per kilowatt hour
2226 and above kilowatt hours	@	.04	per kilowatt hour

NOTE.—Consumers using small motors on lighting circuits shall pay for the same at lighting rates.

Discounts:

All of the above rates are subject to a discount of ten per cent for payment on or before the tenth of the month following the month for which the bill is rendered. All discounts will be retained by the Exposition Company and credited on the November bills when paid.

Maintenance:

13. The Exposition Company is not prepared to maintain the Consumer's are lamps or other apparatus; nor furnish carbons, incandescent lamps or other supplies.

Aisle Patrol Lighting:

14. The aisles on the inside of the Main Exhibit Buildings will be illuminated by arc lamps by the Exposition Company for patrol purposes only.

Street Patrol Lighting:

15. The streets, avenues and boundary fence will be illuminated with arc lamps by the Exposition Company for patrol purposes only.

Non-Liability of Exposition Company:

16. The Exposition Company will not be liable for any damage or injury caused by defective wiring of any kind, nor for failure, stoppage or interruptions in the supply of electrical energy and current; nor for any damage resulting from any electrical wiring, or electrical service whatsoever.

Performance:

17. The Exposition Company reserves the right to determine the performance of any and all lamps, motors, heaters and such other apparatus as may be installed.

Construction Notes for Contractors:

18. All supports for wires must be secured by screws or bolts, as no "nail and leather head" construction will be permitted on the Exposition Grounds.

Meter Loops for the proper connection of meters shall be provided by the Contractor on all installations, and shall be in the immediate vicinity of and considered as a part of the service lines.

Contractors shall provide suitable board backing for the proper and rigid support of all meters, as the Exposition Company will not mount meters on lath or plaster or other fragile structures.

The foregoing Rules are subject to change without notice at the discretion of the Exposition Company.

This Department established a precedent in the manner of determining rates, as same were all determined by meters furnished by the Company and paid for by the consumers, this being as near a fair and equitable manner of arriving at charges as possible. The meter method of determining charges was very satisfactory in most cases, eliminating many disputes as experienced at previous expositions, and would have worked out perfectly had the Department been able to install meters when concessions and exhibits were cut in.

Orders were placed for three hundred and twenty-six meters, at a net price of eight thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-one cents, the first order being placed April 3, 1907, for all the meters except forty-one, which were ordered September 6. The first shipment on the first order was received in June, and others followed as fast as the Company was able to pay for them, the last shipment being received on October 17. Consequently, a large number of contracts had to be proportioned, which caused a great deal of discussion.

The Department was compelled to take back a

total of one hundred and thirty meters, all to apply on bills as credits, some in cases where concessions had gone in the hands of receivers, some where exhibitors had refused to pay bills and some where venders had closed up and quit business, making collections impossible.

There were three hundred and fifty-four contracts signed for service, which was a greater average than that of either the Buffalo or St. Louis Expositions. I would say also that this is the first time that contracts were signed at an Exposition, as it was heretofore considered enough when an application for service had been filed.

Collections.

The Department's idea regarding collections was that it should do its own billing and collecting, and have a representative of the Treasury Department stationed in the office, thus enabling us to better control the collecting, but higher authorities deemed best that same should be done by the Treasurer's office direct, so the idea was abandoned.

The total amount of bills for service and service connections was seventy-two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and seven cents, and of this amount thirty thousand four hundred and four dollars and two cents was collected, leaving a balance outstanding of forty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and five cents. You will note that if collections had been made, the amount would have paid the total current bills for the term of the Exposition and left a neat balance to apply on some of the other bills of the Department.

Power Plant and Power Contract.

The power proposition was one that required the greatest thought and consideration, and was one of the first matters taken up by the Chief after his taking charge of the Department. He found that negotiations had been conducted, prior to his appointment as Chief, between the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, or the Norfolk Railway & Light Company, as then known, for current for the Exposition Company's use at a rate of two-and-one-fourth cents per kilowatt, metering same at a terminal board located on the Exposition Company's property, and delivering at two thousand three hundred and fifty volts pressure. The proposition also included the installing of a turbine unit of three thousand kilowatt capacity, with necessary boiler, auxiliaries, etc., to properly operate the same, to be installed on the Grounds, operated during the Exposition period, dismantled, and then re-erected in the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company's new plant at Brambleton, the entire expense of same being borne by the Exposition Company. Knowing that the expense of this would be greater than if the necessary apparatus could be obtained on an exhibit basis, he immediately took up the matter on the rental and exhibit plan, with the result that enough apparatus was secured on an exhibit basis to supply our needs.

As soon as the necessary data had been received on the same, knowing that it would be necessary to install a pumping station for the water works system, it was decided to combine the two plants, electric power and water pumping, under one roof, and as one station, and in connection with it, it was arranged to operate the United States Government Geological Survey Coal Testing Plant, the Government shortly before having signified its intention of removing the plant from St. Louis to the Exposition site, making a most modern and ideal installation and a combination never heretofore equalled. To this end, plans and details were drawn up to the extent of several hundred dollars, but by the time the matter had been fully considered by the higher authorities, so much time had been lost that it was impossible for the manufacturers who had agreed to furnish working exhibits to get out the necessary apparatus for our needs, and their propositions were withdrawn.

As soon as it was evident that we would be compelled to depend on outside sources for power, the Chief turned attention to the proposal that had been practically accepted before his appointment and sought to modify the same as much as possible before recommending the signing of the contract, which was recommended October 17, 1906, for signature. Changes were made in the contract in the interval of time between October 17, 1906, and January, 1907, and it was returned for approval. Examination of same showed the Chief that current would be delivered at ten thousand five hundred volts pressure instead of two thousand three hundred and fifty volts, thus adding an additional expense to the Department for transforming apparatus, comments on which are fully covered by Mr. Dixon's letters to Mr. Batchelor on January 24 and March 5, 1907. The contract was finally signed about March 20, 1907, as per Mr. Batchelor's letter of the same date. The most important change made by the Chief in his modifications of the contract was the abolishing of the proposed turbine unit installation on the Grounds and placing total dependance on two high-voltage transmission lines, thus affecting the cost to a certain extent, and reducing receiving and transforming apparatus to the simplest form.

Equipment.

The contract for power having been disposed of on October 17, the Chief's attention was turned to the rental of apparatus for our requirements, and on December 21, 1906, in company with Mr. Palmer of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, a trip was made to the General Electric Company factories at Schenectady, and apparatus selected as follows, to be purchased by the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company and leased by them to the Exposition Company:

3	1400 K. W. 11000-2300 volt air blast transformers with their operating switches and panels	$7,450.00
300	series arc lamps, with transformers and switchboards	6,300.00
2	500 K. W. rotary converters with transformers, switch panels, reactances and blowers, etc.	9,440.00
12	panel switchboards, with necessary switches, instruments, etc., for 2300-volt circuit control	2,000.00
6	panels of switchboard for 125-250 volt control of motor-generators in Sub-Stations "B" and "C"	2,010.00

And the following apparatus, which Mr. Dixon leased direct from the General Electric Company:

140	static transformers	$11,921.00
4	motor-generator sets	6,300.00
22	projectors	8,095.00

Arrangements were practically completed for types of apparatus to be used, but rental contracts were not drawn up until January 21, 1907, and were not signed until the latter part of February, as far as the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company leases were concerned, and not until March 8, as far as the General Electric Company leases were concerned. All of the above leases were recommended for signature by the Chief on January 25, 1907.

Main Board or Sub-Station "A."

Attached you will find data on Sub-Station "A," regarding apparatus, and here also will be taken up only the construction and installing of the station.

Imagine, if you can, the strain this Department had been under in getting contracts through for apparatus, beginning December 26, 1906, and extending over a period of approximately three months, building a structure to house the same, completing it on December 18, 1906, building a concrete vault and air-shaft ducts, completing them on January 16, 1907, and knowing that we must be ready on April 26 for the reputation of the Department and the welfare of the Exposition, and having March 26 arrive with no sign of any of the apparatus in sight, and you will realize the feelings of the Department. This station was the heart of the entire Exposition, for without it we were absolutely helpless.

Saturday night, March 28, the rotary converters were delivered, and the unloading of same progressed so well that on April 2 the installing of same was begun, being the first actual work performed on this station. However, while the bulk of the material was being received and installed, it was useless unless we received the soapstone slabs needed to complete the switches for controlling the eleven-thousand-volt side of the service and the blowers for cooling the transformers. The slabs were received on April 23, and as these had to be set in concrete, it was necessary that same be done just as soon as possible in order that the concrete would set up hard enough to mount mechanism on and admit of connecting switch parts. The blowers arrived on April 24 and were set up and immediately gotten in shape for operation.

The eleven-thousand-volt current from the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company's Plant, at Brambleton, was turned on for the first time, April 25, at 6:56 A. M., via the Ocean View Line only, as the Tidewater transmission line was not completed ready for current until May 14, on which date it was placed in service. Unable to operate the oil switch controlling the current from the Ocean View Line (as storage batteries had not yet been installed), with no lightning arresters for protection from storms and no relays operating for automatic protection from electrical troubles, we were forced to start operating and trust to luck for results.

Up to April 25, 1907, we had never had enough current on the Grounds to do any testing on the decorative work, and imagine our delight when, on turning on the same for the first time, we had only fourteen circuits, out of approximately nineteen hundred, that did not burn, and investigation showed that on most of these the trouble was due to poor fuse plugs.

We had been unable to procure eleven-thousand-volt cable (lead-covered) to install for permanent use, so we temporarily installed varnished cambric cables, and in the condition above described, the station was operated, except as the work progressed and permanent work replaced the temporary arrangements. Not until September 1, 1907, could the station be called completed.

Sub-Stations "B" and "C."

Sub-Station "B" was situated in the basement of the Auditorium Building, and Sub-Station "C" was

situated in a brick structure built in the rear of the Destruction of San Francisco concession on the War Path, and contained apparatus as per attached lists, marked as above. I will speak only of the installing of these stations. The apparatus was not received until April 16, was set up and ready to wire for on April 22, but the stations were not completed and in operation until April 28 and March 3, respectively, Sub-Station "B" being the first to be placed in operation.

Electric Fountain—Lagoons.

During the month of December, 1906, it was decided that a fountain should form the nucleus of the Raleigh Square plans, and to this end the Chief of the Department, on December 30, 1906, asked for a layout for the Court, but was unable to obtain any information until the latter part of February. By the time preliminary plans were received, it was too late to build a fountain after our own designs, so the only plan to pursue was to procure a fountain in the open market wherever possible and change it, if it could be, to suit the Department's plans.

The fountain in use in the Tyrolean Alps at St. Louis during the World's Fair was finally purchased on March 9th, 1907, after extensive correspondence had been conducted, and on March 20 the first shipment of same was received, and the balance immediately afterward, and the whole apparatus was thoroughly overhauled and gotten in first-class shape for installing.

The first work done toward completing Raleigh Square was on March 25, 1907, when the excavating was started for the pool in the center of the Square, in which the Fountain was located. Immediately on completion of the excavating, this Department built the circular structure in the center of the pool, concreting and finishing same except for setting the glass in the spillways, installed apparatus, and were ready to operate, but were held back by the glass, and also by the Strohlow Company, to whom had been awarded the contracts for the basins and curb work, during the fore part of the month of April, and whose work was not finished until June. The glass for the spills was ordered on June 20, 1907, but was not received until July 3, and same was installed as soon as possible thereafter, and the Fountain was operated for the first time on July 15, 1907.

The apparatus obtained from the St. Louis people was for the Fountain proper, only, so it was necessary to procure an additional pump and motor for use in pumping enough water to cover the glass spillways. This should have been at least six thousand gallons, but the money allowed for this additional apparatus was sufficient only to purchase a two-thousand-gallon pump and motor for the same, with the necessary piping, valves, etc., with which the Department had to be content. On August 27, the Fountain had been completed as at present operating, and you are left to judge as to what a beautiful object of interest it could have been made if proper support had been given the same by comparing with the results that were obtained by what can only be called make-shifts.

In connection with the Fountain, Mr. Dixon proposed to install spray effects in the lagoons on either side of the Court, and by use of banks of projectors and suitable color screens to work in a number of special combinations. For this purpose, twelve eighteen-inch projectors were procured, but before the same could be installed, retrenchments were in order, and same were never completed. Inasmuch as the ideas for this special treatment were Mr. Dixon's and were never carried out, it is his privilege to hold them, and I shall not go into details here.

Auditorium Dome Treatment.

The idea for the above was taken from the August 4, 1906, issue of the Electrical World, and was worked up until the same was a completed feature, ready for details, but as noted in the preface section of report, the same was only about twenty per cent completed, but this was enough to demonstrate what a beautiful piece of work this could have been made if the Department had been able to carry out the entire plan as originally outlined. Eight thirty-inch projectors only were used in the work as installed, and these were not operated until the night of May 20, 1907, as same were not received until May 5, 1907.

Lighting Standards.

The question of properly lighting the Grounds, more particularly in the immediate vicinity of the exhibit buildings, was one that required much thought, as it was desired if possible to eliminate the glare of this method of lighting as experienced at previous expositions, and replace same by a softer and more pleasing light. After several tests, the method of placing a special type cluster of incandescent lamps in ground-glass balls mounted on an iron pipe and covered with ornamental staff was adopted for all portions of the Grounds except the outlying districts and the War Path. The standards averaged a height of eight feet and there was a total of six hundred and five in use about the Grounds.

The type of standard in use on the War Path was a large column built of wood on colonial design with base and top properly proportioned and designed to support five clusters of incandescent lamps, covered by ground-glass balls, to carry out the same lighting scheme; but these were never completed as designed, there being but four clusters per standard, and funds not available to purchase globes for the same. There were approximately fifty-two of the standards, nineteen feet high, and they gave a much softer light than would arc lamps if same had been installed similar to those at Buffalo and St. Louis.

The effects of this type of lighting proved so satisfactory that it was adopted for the Government Pier, and was copied by the Pine Beach Pavilion Company along their boardwalk and piers on Pine Beach. On this class of work, the Department was much delayed on account of not being able to have grades and stakes for locations set by the Engineering Department, and also on account of designs, etc., for the staff work. The Chief of the Department, on December 7, 1906, and several times later, requested grades, etc., but such slow progress was made on the work that it became necessary for the Department to run a large share of them themselves in order to have the same ready by April 26. The contract for the staff work was not let until March 26, 1907, to Strehlow & Company, but such good headway was made in casting the same that almost all standards were staffed except Raleigh Square by Opening Day. All lighting standards were painted with two coats of lead and oil, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-four cents.

Arc Lighting.

The most economical method of lighting spaces for patrol purposes and for general illumination, leaving out all feature work, etc., is the arc lamp, and as noted under equipment heading leases were signed for three hundred series alternating arc lamps, which were distributed in the various exhibit buildings, United States Government camps, and on the boundary fence and State sections of the Grounds, as follows:

Machinery and Transportation Building	22
Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building	21
Mines Building	4
States Exhibit Building	22
Food Products Building	12
United States Cavalry Camp	14
United States Artillery Camp	4
United States Infantry Camp	14
Boundary and State Sections	126

The Social Economy, Marine, History and Palace of Commerce Buildings were lit by incandescent lamps for patrol and watchmen's purposes, in order to reduce the maintenance force on trimming to one man.

The first shipment of arc lamps was received on March 23, but the transformers for same were not received until May 19, 1907, and owing to the press of other work, coupled with late deliveries of arc cable on several orders, the lamps were not put in service until July 13, 1907, the building circuits being the first ones operated. From this date on, the work of installing proceeded rapidly, and on August 1 all of the lamps were practically in service except the United States Government camps, which were not operating until August 16, these being held up for an appropriation for wire, as we were out of the particular size necessary.

Fire Alarm System.

On July 31, 1906, the above question was taken up with both the Western Electric Company and the Gamewell Company, and rental prices with option, etc., were received, and after due consideration of both systems, the Western Electric Company's system was adopted, the rental price being two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in both cases. The equipment was contracted for on November 9, and covered a two-circuit Central Station board, mounting relays, keys, sounders, meters, circuit-breakers and all necessary auxiliaries except batteries, and also included fifty main street boxes, all equipment being the Western Electric Company's standard, highest class. The Department bought two large gongs and an additional facil pen register so that the board would not require operators constantly on duty twenty-four hours per day to operate the same, thereby reducing the operating costs.

Sixty of the Electric Storage Battery Company's Type B. T. cells were ordered on March 22, 1907, as battery for the system, at a cost of sixty-five dollars, thus completing the equipment and giving the Grounds of the Exposition Company as good protection as the best modern practice could give, and on a par with the best systems in our largest cities.

The boxes were the first part of the equipment to arrive, reaching the Grounds on December 22, and immediately preparations were made to get at least a part of them in service temporarily. To this end, ordinary relays, keys and sounders were bought, totaling about thirty dollars, and installed one set in Mr. Dixon's office and one set in the temporary

fire quarters near the Mothers' and Children's Building. On February 15, 1907, the system was working with the following boxes in circuit: Boxes Nos. 4, 5, 23, 29, 31, 36, 41 and 44. The switchboard part of the equipment arrived on February 18, 1907, and the storage batteries on March 22, but same were not put in service until April 9 and May 3, respectively, in the first instance on account of the permanent Fire Headquarters not being ready for occupancy, and in the second instance on account of not having direct current with which to charge batteries.

The work of placing boxes continued rapidly as fast as the work on the Grounds and buildings permitted, until on June 2 the system was complete with forty-two boxes connected, and to date the service has been all that was anticipated, being constant, reliable, and off only once, for a period of about one-half hour, on September 13, 1907.

Telegraph Work.

Arrangements were made with the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies for the Electrical Department to do their work inside the fence of the Exposition Grounds, for reasons noted under the Telephone heading, and lines were installed from time to time as directed by these Companies, until stations had been installed in the Inside Inn, Administration Building, Palace of Commerce, Machinery Building and the Post Office Annex, giving the Grounds a first-class system, with offices covering the best sections of the Grounds. I have no way of determining the amount of business done by the Telegraph Companies, but was told by Mr. Feinberg of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also by Mr. Heard of the Postal Company, that the business far exceeded their expectations.

Telephone System.

This was a hard proposition as far as a service reaching points outside of the Grounds was concerned, as the Southern States Telephone Company could not give the Grounds any but limited service, and the Southern Bell Company had restricted the number of telephones on the Grounds to twenty-five, both Companies stipulating that theirs should be the exclusive system; but the matter was handled by the Chief of the Department through interests other than the Bell Company direct, which resulted in the establishment of a complete exchange with all necessary auxiliaries, on the Grounds, capable of handling four hundred subscribers. Prior to January, 1907, the Exposition Company's business from the Grounds had been carried on over two lines to Norfolk, but in January, other Departments transferring their offices to the Grounds, it became necessary that we have better service, and a fifteen-drop exchange was installed in the Auditorium Building, using the two former lines as trunk lines temporarily until the permanent exchange was ready. The small exchange above noted went into service January 28, 1907, and was not displaced until April 8, 1907, when the large exchange in the Administration Building went into service and all lines had been transferred. Although done for an outside Company all labor inside the Grounds on this work was performed by the Electrical Department, proportioning the costs between the Bell Company for their pay stations and the Exposition Company for their 'phones, under an agreement entered into about August 1. This was done in order to avoid labor troubles which might interfere with our work.

There were thirty trunk lines from the permanent exchange to Norfolk, and of these but twenty-one were connected, and these were busy most of the time during the middle of the Exposition period. There were one hundred and five lines connected to the exchange, which furnished service to eighty Exposition 'phones and forty-three Bell Company pay stations.

Water, Sewage and Gas.

Rather a peculiar heading to see in a report from the Electrical Department, but, nevertheless, it was originally proposed to place the above, or, at least, those sections of the above where power in any form would be required, under the jurisdiction of this Department, and you will note that the preliminary plans called for a combined plant. Before the organization of the regular Water Department, this Department contracted for two electric pumps to be used on sewer wells for pumping sewage into the deep water drains, and also worked up sketches, built platforms in the wells and did other work incidental to the same, until about October 2, 1906, when the Water and Sewer Departments were formed, and all matter pertaining to it was turned over to them.

During the time intervening between October 2, 1906, and August, 1907, the Departments mentioned had so much trouble in keeping the pumps operating that the Director of Works turned the maintenance and repairing of same back to this Department, and they were successfully operated until the close of the Fair, and although they were much abused they are in condition to operate for some time to come.

Intramural Railway.

In September, 1906, the question of whether the Intramural Railway about the Grounds should be operated by the Exposition Company or as a concession came up, and Mr. Dixon, on September 29, addressed a letter to Mr. Cottrell, giving approximate data on same, and this Department immediately took up the matter of prices and catalogues of equipment, etc. No decision having been reached by the time we were ready to construct our pole lines, one of the same was laid out covering a course that the Department considered a good one for an Intramural Railway, and wires for lighting and various other purposes were installed thereon. Later, the Intramural Railway was let as a concession, and the tracks were laid along the lines proposed by this Department, except that section crossing Raleigh Square, which the Department strenuously opposed from the beginning.

The road was twelve thousand three hundred and fifty feet long, forming a complete loop about the Grounds, of which eighty-six hundred feet was double track and three thousand seven hundred and fifty feet single track. The trolley construction was by mast arm suspension, except that section crossing Raleigh Square, which was catenary construction, and covered a span of four hundred and thirty-five feet. The average number of cars operated was four, under a five-minute headway. I do not know the number of persons carried, receipts, expenses, or any data of this nature.

The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company operated the Intramural Railway, but this Department built the same for them, furnishing all labor at cost, the Traction Company furnishing all material. This was following the policy adopted with the Telephone and Telegraph Companies, in order to avoid labor troubles that might retard our work. Current was furnished the Intramural Railway from one of the five-hundred-volt rotary converters in our Main Station, "A."

Load Data, Etc.

Below will be found lists giving the total number of lamps, motors, power consumed, etc., on the Grounds, listed in sections:

LOAD DATA OF EXHIBIT BUILDINGS, ETC.

Name of Building.	Decorative Lights.	Commercial Lights.	110-220 V. D. C. Power.	500 V. D. C. Power.	110 V. A. C. Power.
Auditorium	3559 8 C. P.	1574 4 C. P.		10 H. P.	
		26 8 C. P.			
		356 16 C. P.			
Education	1805 8 C. P.	749 16 C. P.			
University	1758 8 C. P.	1 100 C. P.			2 A.—Fans
		750 16 C. P.			
States Exhibit	4711 8 C. P.	36 8 C. P.			2 A.—Fans
		77 16 C. P.			30 A.—Ster.
		9 32 C. P.			
Mines	2080 8 C. P.	21 4 C. P.		13 H. P.	6 A.—Arcs
		6 8 C. P.			1 A.—Fan
		44 16 C. P.			4 A.—Motor
Virginia Minerals	1916 8 C. P.	29 16 C. P.			
Marine	1426 8 C. P.	140 16 C. P.		2 H. P.	
History	1416 8 C. P.	45 16 C. P.			3 A.—Fans
Foods	3573 8 C. P.	90 2 C. P.		8 H. P.	15 A.—Motor
		226 4 C. P.			20 A.—Fans
		153 8 C. P.			85 A.—Ovens
		253 16 C. P.			185 A.—Ster.
		12 32 C. P.			
Palace of Commerce	2150 8 C. P.	656 16 C. P.		2 H. P.	
		19 32 C. P.			
		1 50 C. P.			
Manufacturers	6469 8 C. P.	471 4 C. P.	27 H. P.	46 H. P.	12 A.—Motor
		550 8 C. P.			9 A.—Fans
		1289 16 C. P.			
		37 25 C. P.			
		20 32 C. P.			
		7 50 C. P.			
Government Pier	13682 8 C. P.				
Government "B"	2199 8 C. P.	22 16 C. P.		15 H. P.	3 A.—Fans
Smithsonian Institute and College	3090 8 C. P.	9 16 C. P.			

LOAD DATA OF EXHIBIT BUILDINGS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Building.	Decorative Lights.	Commercial Lights.	110-220 V. D. C. Power.	500 V. D. C. Power.	110 V. A. C. Power.
Government "A"	2145 8 C. P.	54 16 C. P.	30 A.—Ster.		10 A.—Fans
Fisheries and Col	3058 8 C. P.	50 16 C. P.	24 A.—Mutscp.	26½ H. P.	
Machinery	6484 8 C. P.	88 4 C. P.	34 H. P.	32 H. P.	3 A.—Fans
		133 8 C. P.			3 A.—Motor
		125 16 C. P.			50 A.—Miscel.
		1 32 C. P.			
Commercial Pier		91 16 C. P.			
Raleigh Square Band Stand	468 8 C. P.	80 8 C. P.			
South Entrance		211 16 C. P.			
L. Par. B. Stand		64 8 C. P.			
One Hundred and Fourth St. Entrance		31 16 C. P.			
Administration		349 16 C. P.			
Main Board		50 50 C. P.			
		12 16 C. P.			
Police Station		23 16 C. P.			
Sub Station "C"		21 16 C. P.			
Guards Camp		154 16 C. P.			
Semi-Military Camp		118 16 C. P.			
Infantry and Artillery Camps		216 16 C. P.			
Cavalry Camp		125 16 C. P.			
Storeroom		29 16 C. P.			
Pine Grove Entrance		51 16 C. P.			
Fire Department		169 16 C. P.			
Tidewater Depot		149 16 C. P.			
Exposition Stables		33 16 C. P.			
Maryland Avenue Gate		26 16 C. P.			
M. and C. Building		78 16 C. P.			
Government Pier Entrance		22 16 C. P.			
Cornick Cottage		40 16 C. P.			
Hospital		69 16 C. P.			
Social Enonomy		151 16 C. P.	20 A.—Ster.		
Totals	61988 8 C. P.	90 2 C. P.	20 A.—Ster.	192 H. P.	1 Arc—Mult.
		3820 4 C. P.	107½ H. P.		106 Fans
		1048 8 C. P.			265 A.—Ster.
		7298 16 C. P.			34 A.—Motor
		37 25 C. P.			85 A.—Ovens
		61 32 C. P.			
		58 50 C. P.			
		1 100 C. P.			
	605 Lighting Standards.	4235 16 C. P. Lights.			
	52 Lighting Standards.	1456 16 C. P. Lights.			

LOAD DATA—WAR PATH CONCESSIONS.

Name.	A. C. 16 C. P.	A. C. 8 C. P.	A. C. 4 C. P.	A. C. Fans.	D. C. 500 V. H. P.	D. C. 110-220.	A. C. Stereopticons.
Swiss Village	267	762	1265		½		
Tours of the World	60			15	9		
Fair Japan	210		635				
Manassas	310		375				
Gettysburg	297		350				
Merrimac and Monitor	800	1584				800 Amp.	
Scenic Railway	12	865			50		
Shoot the Chutes		1194			70		
Waterway Amusement Corporation		590			15		
Upton's Fruit Parlor	44	18					
Ice Cream Cones (Ostrich Farm)	4		20				
Ice Cream Cones (Streets of Cairo)	4		20				
Ice Cream Cones (Swiss Village)	4		20				
Michel (Roast Beef)	104		177			7 Fans	
Norfolk Candy & Peanut Company	20		65		2		
Baby Incubator	63		490				
Expo. Soft Drink Co. (Swiss Village)	4		22				
Expo. Soft Drink Co. (Gettysburg)	21		30	1			
Expo. Soft Drink Co. (San Francisco)	15		20	1			
Expo. Soft Drink Co. (Streets of Cairo)	6	20		1			
Destruction of San Francisco	98		1173	6		½ H. P. Motor 7 Arcs 15 A. ea.	
Streets of Cairo	153	2320					
Ostrich Farm	125	72					
German Restaurant	80		195				
Hell Gate	13	642	1150		85		
Temple of Mirth	262	286				2 Arcs 6 A. ea.	
Crystal Palace	117						
Mirror Maze	146	164					
Old Jamestown Theater	6	230					
Old Jamestown Restaurant	90	316					
Alaska-Klondike	24		132				1 30 A. Ster. 4 6 A. Arcs
Jamestown Shooting Gallery	46		234				
Time, Show and Girl	6	230					1 35 A. Ster. 1 20 A. Ster.
Deep Sea Divers	63		172				
Colonial Virginia	21		410			1 20 A. Ster.	
Princess Trixie and Paul Revere	140	129	315	4	10	2 35 A. Ster.	
Esquimaux Village	91	82					4 Flam. Arcs
Photo Studio			30				1 10 A. Arcs
Post Card Building	30		250				
Japanese Roll Ball	32	97					
Hunting in Dismal Swamp	20		255				2 Flam. Arcs
Animal Show	76	1120				1 H. P. 10 6 A. Arcs	
Seville Restaurant	75	216					
Pharaoh's Daughter			250			150 16 C. P.	
Time, Place and Girl	32	356					
Double Whirl		300			20		
Streets of Seville	105	460	837				1 30 A. Ster.
Totals	3952	12035	9056	28	263½	129 K. W.	20½ K. W.

SUMMARY—WAR PATH LOAD.

5702 16 C. P. Lamps.
12035 8 C. P. Lamps.
9056 4 C. P. Lamps.
35 Fans.
15 500 Volt Motors—263½ H. P.
1 110 Volt Motor — ½ H. P.
1 220 Volt Motor — 1 H. P.
4 Stereopticons.
30 Arc Lamps.

LOAD DATA—STATE BUILDINGS, ETC.

Name of Building.	Decorative.	Commercial.
New York		432 16 C. P. and 125 Amp. (Ranges)
Rhode Island		102 16 C. P.
Massachusetts	597 4 C. P.	77 16 C. P. Lights; 4 Fans; 45 Amp. (Heaters)
Illinois		75 16 C. P. Lights
Connecticut		94 16 C. P. Lights; 3 Fans
North Carolina		106 16 C. P. Lights
Vermont		11 16 C. P. and 20 8 C. P. Lights
Michigan		33 16 C. P. Lights
New Jersey		31 16 C. P. Lights; 97 8 C. P. Lights
New Hampshire		36 16 C. P. Lights
Delaware		21 16 C. P. Lights and 3 32 C. P. Lights
Ohio		140 16 C. P. Lights
Missouri		175 16 C. P. Lights

LOAD DATA—STATE BUILDINGS, ETC.—Continued.

Name of Building.	Decorative.	Commercial.
West Virginia		80 16 C. P. Lights
West Virginia Coal Tower		762 8 C. P. Lights
Georgia		60 16 C. P. Lights
Louisiana		29 16 C. P. Lights
North Dakota		20 16 C. P. Lights
Pennsylvania	1320 8 C. P.	6 32 C. P. Lights and 139 16 C. P. Lights.
T. P. A.		35 16 C. P. Lights
Maryland		86 16 C. P. Lights
Virginia		244 16 C. P. Lights and 88 8 C. P. Lights
Daughters of the Confederacy		25 16 C. P. and 24 8 C. P. Lights
Walter Baker & Company		58 16 C. P.; 28 8 C. P., and 19 2 C. P. Lights
Grand Trunk Railway		45 16 C. P. and 250 2 C. P. Lights and 2 Fans
Pan-Presbyterian		21 16 C. P. Lights
Baltimore City		81 16 C. P. Lights
Baptists		8 16 C. P. and 4 8 C. P. Lights
Connecticut Insurance		58 8 C. P. Lights
Larkin Company		28 32 C. P. and 129 16 C. P. Lights and 30 A. Ster.
Baldwin Locomotive Works		2 32 C. P.; 24 16 C. P., and 132 4 C. P. Lights
Negro Building—Main	891 8 C. P.	60 25 C. P. and 256 16 C. P. Lights
Negro Building—Annex No. 1		59 16 C. P. Lights
Negro Building—Annex No. 2		38 16 C. P. Lights
Negro Building—Annex No. 3		69 16 C. P. Lights
Negro Building—Annex No. 4		52 16 C. P. Lights
Richmond City		27 16 C. P. Lights
Virginian-Pilot		14 16 C. P. and 22 8 C. P. Lights
American Locomotive Company		10 16 C. P.; 50 8 C. P., and 176 4 C. P. Lights
Crematory		11 16 C. P. Lights

SUMMARY.

269 2 C. P. Lamps.	2953 16 C. P. Lamps.	30 Amp. Stereopticons.
905 4 C. P. Lamps.	60 25 C. P. Lamps.	125 Amp. Ranges.
2471 8 C. P. Lamps.	39 32 C. P. Lamps.	45 Amp. Heaters.
	11 Fans.	

LOAD DATA—CONCESSIONS NOT ON THE WAR PATH.

Name.	Load.
Exposition Laundry	21 16 C. P. Lamps
Jamestown Ice Corporation	5 32 C. P. and 3 16 C. P. Lamps
Philippine Exposition Company	1218 4 C. P. Lamps
	50 8 C. P. Lamps
	24 16 C. P. Lamps
	12 Arc Lamps
Inside Inn	1360 16 C. P. Lamps
	760 8 C. P. Lamps
	518 4 C. P. Lamps
	1 10 H. P.; 1 3 H. P., and 1 ½ H. P. Motors, 500 V.
Old Tyme Tavern	122 16 C. P. and 221 4 C. P. Lamps and 6 Fans
Y. W. C. A. Restaurant	36 16 C. P. and 24 8 C. P. Lamps
Pocahontas Restaurant	16 16 C. P. and 112 8 C. P. Lamps
Old Norfolk Restaurant	51 16 C. P. Lamps
Old Virginia Corn Mill	15 32 C. P. and 25 16 C. P. Lamps
	1 15 H. P. Motor, 500 V.
Marine Restaurant	500 16 C. P. Lamps
	200 8 C. P. Lamps
	908 4 C. P. Lamps
	2 10 A. Headlights, 500 V.
Model Depôt Restaurant	100 16 C. P. and 38 4 C. P. Lamps
Electric Kitchen Restaurant	38 16 C. P. Lamps
Michel, Government Restaurant	150 16 C. P. and 792 4 C. P. Lamps
Southern Catering Company	1520 4 C. P. and 480 2 C. P. Lamps
Japanese Bazaar	250 16 C. P. Lamps
Old Dominion Souvenir Company	5 16 C. P. Lamps
Formosa Tea Parlor	102 16 C. P. and 194 8 C. P. Lamps
Military Catering Company	6 Flaming Arcs and 100 16 C. P. Lamps
	1 ¼ H. P. and 1 2 H. P. A. C. Motors
	32 Fans
101 Ranch	822 8 C. P. Lamps
	12 Flaming Arcs and 4 Spot Lights
Exposition General Supply Company	43 16 C. P. Lamps
Seating Concession, Lee's Parade	30 16 C. P.; 28 8 C. P., and 35 4 C. P. Lamps

SUMMARY.

480 2 C. P. Lamps.	18 Flaming Arc Lamps.
5250 4 C. P. Lamps.	12 Multiple Arc Lamps.
2190 8 C. P. Lamps.	4 Arc Spot Lights.
2975 16 C. P. Lamps.	2 Arc Headlights.
20 32 C. P. Lamps.	2½ H. P. Motors, 110 Volts.
38 Fans.	28½ H. P. D. C. Motors, 500 Volts.

SUMMARY—TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD ON THE GROUNDS.

839	2 C. P. Lamps
19031	4 C. P. Lamps
79732	8 C. P. Lamps
24619	16 C. P. Lamps
97	25 C. P. Lamps
120	32 C. P. Lamps
58	50 C. P. Lamps
1	100 C. P. Lamp
190	Fans
	184 A. C.
	6 D. C.
70	Arc Lamps
	4 Headlights
	30 Flaming Arcs
	32 Multiple Arcs
	4 Spot Lights
13	Stereopticons
	9 A. C., 410 Amp.
	4 D. C., 95 Amp.
1 Range, 3 Heaters, 4 Ovens	255 Amp., A. C.
5	Motors, 8½ H. P., 110 Volts A. C.
3	Motors, 10 H. P., 220 Volts A. C.
21	Motors, 97 H. P., 110-220 Volts D. C.
49	Motors, 470½ H. P., 500 Volts D. C.
1	Mercury Arc Rectifier, 40 Amp. A. C.
10	30″ Projectors, 63 Amp. each, 110 Volts D. C.
Total Connected Load	4981 K. W.

Inspection.

It was early decided that the inspection of all installations should be as rigid as possible in order that the fire hazard due to improper electrical work or apparatus would be reduced to a minimum, and in order that this be done a rather distinct departure from the methods as followed heretofore was decided on. Upon investigation, the Department found that the representative of the Southeastern Tariff Association of the Board of Fire Underwriters in Norfolk, J. W. Smith, had been making a charge for all inspections in his city, and further investigation disclosed the fact that it was a general practice all over the Southeastern District to charge for them. In a conference on August 2, 1906, between the Chief of the Department and Mr. Schoen, the Chief of the Southeastern Tariff Association, it was agreed that Mr. Smith of Norfolk would make trips to the Grounds whenever called on by the Department, and inspect any work ready, for a charge of five dollars per trip, said charge to be paid by the Exposition Company.

This was continued until it became necessary to hold a Southeastern Tariff Association representative on the Grounds permanently, after which there was no charge. In connection with this plan, the Department employed an Inspector who devoted his entire time to the work. There was no charge to the concessionaire, exhibitor or contractor, the Department standing the expense of all inspections, thus enabling it to dictate as to how the work should be done, and making it compulsory, in installing all work, to have the approval of the Department in connection with the certificate of the Fire Underwriters before current was turned on, as you will note in Paragraph No. 3 of our Service Contract.

The best evidence of the success of the plan is that the only case where fire ever occurred on the Grounds, due to electrical causes, was at the Streets of Seville, on the War Path, in a cabinet box containing a cutout, which flashed and set fire to burlap, doing about one dollar damage. Mr. Schoen, in calling at the offices in the early part of November, 1907, said: "Keep the good work up, for your record of fires from electrical causes is cleaner than that of any of the twenty-six Expositions held in this and foreign countries."

Electrical Troubles and Accidents.

The Department has been exceedingly fortunate in the above, as we have had but two accidents on the Grounds, namely, a laborer falling into a ditch in the Machinery Building and hurting his side, and a lineman getting crossed up on a twenty-two-hundred-volt circuit on a junction pole near the Inside Inn. Both accidents were due to the carelessness of the men, and neither resulted seriously.

Considering the amount of wire and cable installed and the load carried, the electrical troubles have been so few that they are hardly worthy of notice. Below is a list of the trouble cases and their causes:

Four burnouts on five-hundred-volt lines underground, due to bad joints.

One burnout on twenty-three-hundred-volt circuit, due to carpenter driving spike in same.

Two transformers punctured during an electric storm, which also burned out four lightning arresters, showing that storm was very severe.

One fourteen-hundred kilowatt transformer in Sub-Station "A" burned out, due to defective insulation of several coils in manufacturing same.

Pine Beach fire of June 26, 1907, burning up several poles and crippling Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies', Bell Telephone Company's and our own service in that vicinity.

Static discharge in high-tension line shaft between current transformer terminal and cable pot-head.

The fourteen-hundred-kilowatt transformer trouble was the only serious trouble we have had, if even this could be called serious, as several days after this happened, the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company had two transformers burned out by lightning at their sub-station outside the Grounds, near the Tidewater Station, and we carried their entire Pine Beach load for nine days, in connection with our own load, with one large transformer out of commission, until they were able to take care of their load again.

Current has been entirely turned off at the Grounds, including both light and power, twice for our own trouble (the static discharge and fourteen-hundred-kilowatt transformer troubles above mentioned), for periods of eighteen and seven minutes, respectively, and six times for Norfolk & Portsmouth Company's troubles outside the Grounds, and at Brambleton, for periods of time ranging from two minutes to one-and-three-quarter hours. Exclusive of the six times above mentioned, when the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company have had current off of both transmission lines, current had been off of the Ocean View line nineteen times and off of the Tidewater line eight times. This clearly shows the wisdom of supplying the Grounds with current over two transmission lines instead of one.

Current has been turned off the Grounds partially on both light and power circuits a total of seven times, for periods averaging six minutes, except when the twenty-three-volt cable burned out, in which instance the major portion of the Grounds were without light for about four hours.

Estimates—Criticisms.

Mr. Dixon's estimate for current during the Exposition period was approximately four million kilowatt hours, at a cost of ninety-five thousand dollars. The current actually consumed was as follows:

May	195,806 K. W. hours
June	230,580 K. W. hours
July	343,390 K. W. hours
August	420,590 K. W. hours
September	507,000 K. W. hours
October	526,850 K. W. hours
November	448,650 K. W. hours

Or a total of 2,672,866 K. W. hours, at a cost of $63,480.19

The estimate for construction, including labor and material, was two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, figuring that current would be delivered to the Grounds at twenty-three hundred volts pressure. The actual cost of construction, from inception of Department to November 30, 1907, excluding apparatus rentals and maintenance, was one hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents for labor; one hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and nineteen cents for material, or a total of two hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fourteen cents.

The estimate for the total expense of the Electrical Department to the Exposition Company was approximated at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The actual total expense of the Department up to and including November 30, 1907, was four hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents.

Commenting on the foregoing estimates, in regard to the one for current, I would say that the estimates as furnished us by the exhibitors and concessionaires who had made application for current, and also those estimates furnished us by the Concessions and Admissions Department, were in most cases very high, as was later demonstrated when contracts were signed. Four cases in particular, I have in mind, namely, Travis' Circle Swing and Observatory, the Revolving Parachute, the Aerial Globe, and the United States Smelter. The requirements furnished us on these were about eleven hundred horse-power. The Circle Swing and Aerial Globe were to have been situated on the War Path, and the United States Smelter was to have been operated in the Court of the Mines Building, but these were never constructed, while the Revolving Parachute was set up on the War Path, but was never operated. Besides affecting the current consumption, the above-named concessions were responsible for the rental of a second rotary converter, which would have been necessary if the concessions had been operated, thus entailing an additional rental expense of four thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, in addition to labor and material required to install and connect the same.

Regarding the construction estimate, I would say that the increase as shown was due to a number of causes, chief among them being the large advances in price of copper wire and cable, the electrical work on several buildings that were constructed, but were not contemplated in the original plans, the labor and material for installing the eleven-hundred-volt transforming apparatus in Sub-Station "A," Machinery Building, and the amount of overtime that it was necessary to pay the men, due to the fact that the buildings and grounds were so much behind and not ready for our work in time for us to complete same economically. To illustrate this last fact, on February 7, 1907, we were compelled to lay off about forty men employed in the Inside Wiring Branch, as we were up on the work as far as we could go, and these men were not put back to work again until March 14. Thus, twelve hundred days' labor was lost at straight time, which had to be made up later at time-and-a-half rate, the first overtime being worked April 13, 1907.

The total expense estimate was affected by items as noted above, and also by the additional expense for the rental of eleven-hundred-volt transforming equipment, which was not contemplated in the original estimates.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report, it is but just to say that the Department has made some wonderful records when all things are taken into consideration and comparisons made with several former Expositions. This is the first time that a complete and full set of records covering all branches of the Department, including costs, etc., has been kept absolutely up to date from the beginning of the organization. Harmony and friendly feeling prevailed, to an extent entirely out of the ordinary, between the various branches, office force and heads, and to this can be attributed a great share of the Department's success. Less overtime was worked, fewer tools were lost and salvage values will be greater than at previous expositions. Apparatus and cable performance was remarkable, trouble calls from concessionaires and exhibitors were few, and, taken as a whole, the operation was excellent.

No labor troubles were experienced in our work to cause us delays, the Chief having made agreements with the various foreign companies, such as Telephone, Telegraph, Railway Companies, etc., to do all their work on the Exposition Grounds where same would conflict in any way with our force, and in passing, it is well to note that this also is the first time that such arrangements have been made, as heretofore most of the companies as above mentioned have done their own work on Exposition Grounds.

Much credit is due the Department for being ready to light the buildings and grounds as well as was done on April 26, when consideration is given the fact that incandescent lamps were not received until April 11 (part shipment), and barely enough 2200.110-volt transformers for the decorative lighting on the seventeenth, and also the condition of the main distributing station in the Machinery Building, as noted under the proper heading, and the turning on of the current without our having been able to do any testing.

The praise bestowed on the illumination by the public, and the favorable comments of the entire

Jury of Awards on the same were very soothing, for we realize that the results accomplished are not nearly as beautiful or complete as were designed and anticipated; but as long as the public was satisfied and delighted so must we be.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) FRANK GRAHAM,
Superintendent Department of Electricity.

WATER AND SEWER AND GAS DEPARTMENTS

When the Jamestown Exposition first began to assume tangible shape the question of a suitable water supply had to be considered. It was at first believed that the most feasible solution would be for the Exposition Company to sink wells at several points on its own property. There were, however, a number of important technical objections to this course and the City of Norfolk solved the problem by giving to the Exposition one million gallons of water per day. Not only was the water given freely, but the city constructed at its own expense a pipe line for the delivery.

When this matter was arranged the Board of Design planned a system of pipe mains to distribute the water over the principal streets of the Exposition, and also planned a concrete reservoir with a storage capacity of two million gallons. About seventy-five per cent of the street mains were laid under the direct supervision of the Board of Design, when W. G. McDowell came to the Exposition in October, 1906, to accept the position of Superintendent of Water and Sewers. Under his supervision the reservoir and pumping station were built and work along all lines was pushed toward completion.

After considering the problem, it was found necessary to construct at the Exposition a pumping station, in order to distribute the water with sufficient pressure after its passage of eight miles from Norfolk. It was at first hoped that the pressure obtainable from the Norfolk pumps might be sufficient, but in order to insure proper fire protection a pumping station on the Exposition Grounds was found to be necessary. The following are some water statistics:

Reservoir—Length, two hundred and fifty-two feet eight inches; breadth, one hundred and thirty-four feet; depth, eight feet; capacity, two million gallons. Built of reinforced concrete; cost, eighteen thousand dollars; cost of house, twenty-five hundred dollars. Number of pumps installed, two—being double-acting triplex piston pumps, made by the Gould Manufacturing Company. Total cost of pumps, thirty-six hundred dollars; capacity of each pump, one thousand two hundred and eighty gallons per minute.

Number of engines installed, four—two to each pump—engines being the Nash gasoline engine, made by the National Meter Company. Pumps are operated about twelve hours each day, using one pump and one engine at a time, except in cases when a higher demand is made on the system, when two engines are used. In case of fire two pumps and four engines could be brought into operation, and these were used alternately with the regular work. Average pressure in mains, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., thirty pounds; and from 7 P. M. to 7 A. M., twelve pounds—the latter being the pressure given from the Norfolk station.

The amount in lineal feet of water mains installed within the Exposition Grounds is as follows:

6-inch cast iron pipe	18,840 feet
10-inch cast iron pipe	3,830 feet
12-inch cast iron pipe	5,500 feet
16-inch cast iron pipe	350 feet

The pipe line leading from Norfolk to the Exposition Grounds is as follows:

10,360 feet of 16-inch cast iron pipe
27,200 feet of 12-inch cast iron pipe

Fifteen hundred feet of this twelve-inch pipe is flexible joint laid under Tanner's Creek.

On the Exposition Grounds there are fifty-nine fire hydrants, being the Matthews patent with double hose connections and steamer connection. There were about one hundred and thirty-five paying consumers of water, aside from the Exposition and Government users.

The Exposition Company bought and installed eighteen drinking hydrants, located at convenient places for the public. These free drinking places were insisted upon by the City of Norfolk when they gave the water to the Exposition.

For seven months prior to the opening of the Exposition, water was obtained from the pipes of the Norfolk County Water Company, which Company had a line of piping leading to Pine Beach. The Norfolk County Water Company connected with the Exposition Company's mains through a six-inch pipe, the connection being near the southwest corner of the Exposition Grounds. A monthly rate of three hundred and eighty dollars was paid to the Norfolk County Water Company for the water thus used. The pressure obtainable from this supply ranged from ten to twenty pounds per square inch. The supply from this source was discontinued on April 25, 1907, on which date the Norfolk City water was turned in. Throughout the Exposition period a small connection was had with the mains of the Norfolk County Water Company for the purpose of supplying a distant portion of the Government camps.

The original plans for the sewer system were also made by the Board of Design and probably seventy-five per cent of the street mains were laid under their supervision. They also planned and constructed two pump wells as focus points of the system. The sewer mains are laid out on the gravity system and all lead to two wells located at central points within the Grounds. In these wells the sewerage is lifted with pumps through a vertical distance of about fifteen feet and then is carried by gravity through an eighteen-inch pipe out into the Bay.

The wells are about eighteen feet deep, twelve feet in diameter, and constructed of brick laid in cement. Each was fitted with a centrifugal pump of the Brooks pattern, made by the Dayton Hydraulic Machine Company, and a vertical electric motor, made by the Westinghouse Company. Theoretical capacity of each pump, one thousand gallons per minute; working capacity of each pump, about one million gallons per day of twenty-four hours; the motors are ten horse-power, five hundred volts, connected direct with shaft to the pumps.

The lowest grade is in the eighteen-inch outfall sewer, the fall here being 0.15 of one per cent or 1.8 inches per one hundred feet. Grades for the smaller sewers average about 0.3 of on per cent. The flow through some of these has to be accentuated with frequent flushing.

The amount in lineal feet of sewer mains installed is as follows:

8-inch terra cotta pipe	16,320 feet
10-inch terra cotta pipe	1,200 feet
12-inch terra cotta pipe	1,500 feet
18-inch terra cotta pipe leading from pump wells to shore line	6,900 feet
18-inch cast iron pipe laid under water out into the Bay	774 feet

At every angle point and junction point and at intervals of three hundred feet on straight lines cement brick man-holes are constructed.

Although the matter had been taken up as early as August, 1906, it was not until February, 1907, that the Board of Governors decided to establish a gas system in order to meet the demands of exhibitors and concessionaires. Then gas engineers were consulted and asked to furnish estimates, with the view of determining whether it would be better to purchase gas from the Norfolk Gas Company or construct a manufacturing plant on the Grounds. Considering that the life of the plant would only be for one year and that the first cost would be so considerable, it was deemed advisable rather to lay a three-inch high pressure main from Norfolk, and a contract was concluded between the Exposition Company and the City Gas Company of Norfolk for the construction of a main and for a supply of the material. Frank D. Moses, a gas engineer, was engaged to represent the Exposition Company and to superintend the work. Under his supervision a main was laid to an entrance point within the Exposition Grounds by May 1, 1907. Up to this time few of the mains within the Grounds had been put down. By the fifteenth of the month, Mr. Moses had constructed perhaps seventy-five per cent of the street mains, and he then found that he would be unable to devote any further attention to the work. D. C. Miller of the Water Department was appointed Superintendent of the Gas Department and served the Exposition in this capacity until its close.



D. C. MILLER
Supt. Gas Dept.

It was at first thought that a large amount of gas would be used at the Exposition for inflating balloons and for other aeronautic purposes, but hydrogen was prepared at the Grounds and largely used for this.

The gas furnished by the Norfolk plant was a mixture of water and coal gas and was delivered at the Exposition Grounds at a pressure ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds per square inch. This being a high pressure system, regulators had to be installed in all meters. The gas consumed on the Grounds was charged to the consumer at the rate of one dollar and twenty cents per thousand cubic feet. The Exposition Company paid for its gas seventy-five cents per thousand. There were on the Grounds seventy-five consumers, gas being used only for heating or cooking purposes. The average amount consumed per month



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POWHATAN GUARD

was six hundred thousand cubic feet, and the amount which could have been delivered from Norfolk was not less than fifteen thousand cubic feet per hour.

Respectfully submitted:

(Signed) W. G. McDowell, Superintendent,
Water and Sewer Department.

(Signed) D. C. Miller, Superintendent,
Gas Department.

EXPOSITION POLICE

The Powhatan Guard, the name by which the police of the Exposition were officially known, was organized somewhat along the same lines as were adopted in the organization of the guards of the Chicago and St. Louis Expositions. Every effort was made to improve on former practice when possible, with the result that, while the numbers of the Jamestown force were small in comparison with the organizations mentioned, their efficiency was very great and they were able at all times to preserve law and order within the Exposition Grounds and to protect persons and property in a manner that enlisted the praise of all visitors.

The policing of the Exposition was provided for by an Act of the Virginia State Legislature passed during the session of 1905, and which set forth that "All persons regularly employed as guards, watchmen or patrolmen under the authority of the managing officers of the Jamestown Exposition, should have the powers of conservators of the peace, not only within the Exposition Grounds, but for a mile beyond the limits, over the waters and the lands adjoining."

Under this authority, President Harry St. George Tucker of the Exposition applied to the President of the United States for the detail of a regular United States officer to organize the force and take charge of its work during the celebration, and as a detail of this character at St. Louis and Chicago had established a precedent, President Roosevelt directed that an officer be so detailed from the United States Marine Corps. This officer, upon his arrival at Norfolk, at once set about his task of organization, although the opening of the Exposition was almost ten months distant. After fully informing himself as to the conditions and requirements, he decided that a force of a semi-military character, composed of men who had had military training and discipline either in the regular service, with the volunteers, with organized militia or pupils of military schools, would be best to cope with the needs of the occasion. The police force was, by special resolution of the Board of Governors, designated Powhatan Guard, and it had the following organization:

A uniformed body of patrolmen with their necessary officers and non-commissioned officers.

A Secret Service composed of detectives well versed with the personality and methods of pickpockets and other thieves that prey on the public that assemble in large crowds.

Special Agents, composed of trained detectives from the Pinkerton and Drummond Detective Agencies, whose duties were not only to look out for known law-breakers, but to exercise supervision also over the conduct of the other branches of the service.

These arrangements were carried out fully for a time, but owing to the excellent order maintained and the absence of many of the "light-fingered gentry," who soon discovered that the Jamestown Exposition was a most unhealthy place in which to ply their trades, the special agents were reduced in number and the two bodies of detectives merged into one under the name of The Secret Service.

Over four thousand applications for positions on the Powhatan Guard were received after it became known throughout the country that such a force was to be established. Many of the applicants were backed by strong political and social influences, but politics was not permitted to enter into the consideration of suitable persons for appointment, these were selected solely and entirely on account of their probable efficiency. Four hundred and sixty men were appointed from time to time, but as many were discharged for one reason or another the Guard was at no one time composed of more than two hundred and sixteen men. This was about the strength of the organization on June 1, 1907, at which time, by direction of the Board of Governors, it was reduced to one hundred men in order to lower the running expenses of the Exposition.

This number being found entirely inadequate, the force was increased to one hundred and sixty, at which size it was maintained for several months, but when men were discharged during the last month of the Exposition their places were not filled.

The Secret Service had at various times twenty-five operatives attached to it, but with the exception of the agency men, fourteen of whom were discharged June 1 and the remainder October 1, there were never more than ten detectives on duty at one time.

The agreement between the men of the Powhatan Guard and the Jamestown Exposition Company provided for a rate of pay the basis of which was the sum of twenty-five dollars a month to privates, non-commissioned officers and officers drawing a larger sum, in accordance with their rank, uniform, quarters and subsistence. The subsisting of the Guards by the Exposition Company was tried for the first time with the Powhatan Guard, and the results were excellent, for not only did the men receive their pay entire, at the end of the month, free from the reduction of high Exposition prices but they were at all times under the supervision of their officers. At the same time, the Company was saved a considerable sum, as rations were computed as a part of the pay, which would have been much larger under the arrangements carried at St. Louis and Chicago, where the men received as wages fifty dollars per month without rations.

The uniform of West Point gray and the white helmet with puggaree was adopted for dress and a khaki uniform with campaign hat for working clothes. The men were furnished with a regulation sabre and badge and a police whistle.

For the first time in the history of expositions, a troop of mounted guards was organized. This was deemed necessary on account of the territory to be covered—the military parade ground and the long line of easily destroyed fences which had to be continually patroled. There being no police call box installed and no means of quick transportation, such as trolley cars or patrol wagons, available until late in the life of the Fair, when authority was obtained to use the intramural railway, the mounted guards were of great service and fully demonstrated the wisdom of their organization.

The Powhatan Guard force was divided into three companies of two platoons each and one mounted troop, the method of performing duty being as follows:

Two companies alternated every four hours during the day, the company on duty having one platoon in camp. One company was on duty from 11 P. M. to 7 A. M. The mounted detachment was on special duty on Lee's Parade, on the fence lines, on the streets and for special duty.

The Powhatan Guard, besides maintaining patrols in the various buildings and about the Grounds, were requisitioned for special duty at State buildings and elsewhere on occasions of ceremony, and their appearance, firmness and gentlemanly bearing were at all times most favorably noticed.

In such a large body of men it would have been only natural that "black sheep" might have broken in,

but during the life of the Exposition there was but one case where a theft was traced to a member of the force.

The Guard itself and the Secret Service were able to give visitors and exhibitors, and did give to them, the best protection they ever had at an exposition, and while there were some thefts and losses on the Grounds, the articles were usually of small value and in the majority of cases they were traced and recovered and the perpetrator punished. The concessionaires and exhibitors were very complimentary in their statements regarding the force, and when derelictions of duty were reported the matter was at once thoroughly investigated and the offender punished if he were guilty.

Especial attention should be drawn to the conduct of the Powhatan Guard upon the following occasions:

"The fire at Pine Beach, April 26, at which they preserved order, protected property and were largely instrumental in preventing the spread of the fire and a consequent loss to property-holders.

"The fire at Pine Beach, June 26, where they rendered the most excellent service, preventing by their quick and efficient work the loss of life which undoubtedly would have occurred among the people, mostly foreigners, who, crazed by the catastrophe, demanded that they be allowed to rush into the burning buildings in order that they might save their property.



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CAPTAIN H. W. CARPENTER AND OFFICERS OF POWHATAN GUARD

At this fire the Powhatan Guard and the Exposition's Fire Department worked so effectively that the fire was prevented from spreading to the Grounds and inflicting an irreparable injury to the Fair.

"The riots of militia in June at the Exposition jail and that of the visiting troops on The Warpath, July 3, were handled in so efficient a manner that disturbances of this nature were nipped in the bud and only on these two occasions occurred within the Grounds.

"The fire at The Streets of Cairo, in September, was checked by the Guards before the firemen had time to arrive, thereby giving the latter an opportunity of preventing a disastrous conflagration.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and Guards and the uniformed service and the rank and file of the police for their work at all times and under all conditions, and they were all proud of the good record they had made. Many letters of praise were sent to the Commandant by persons who had benefited by their work. Taken by and large, the Powhatan Guard is entitled to the palm for having been the best Exposition police force as regards efficiency, discipline, small average cost of maintenance and all other qualities which count for efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) H. W. CARPENTER,
Captain and Commandant.

NORFOLK POLICE

From a police standpoint, Norfolk presents, under normal conditions, many difficulties not generally encountered in places of like population. There is no union depot for the numerous railroads entering the city, and the terminal stations are at widely separated points. This necessitates a large and alert force to watch points of exit; and the many boat and trolley lines leading from the city add to the troubles of the police as they offer other easy avenues for the escaping criminal. Blest with the commercial advantages which naturally accrue to the greatest port of the Atlantic coast, the police have to contend with the proportionate disadvantages which seaport facilities bring. Further, as a border city, criminals in their hasty exits from a sister State first make their way to Norfolk.

Previous to the opening of the Jamestown Exposition the regular police force consisted of one hundred and fourteen men. Considerable alarm had been expressed by citizens, by newspapers and by the Exposition management as to the measure of police protection which would be afforded to the expected multitude likely to make this city a temporary place of abode. It was said, and with reason, that if the police could not efficiently handle the situation and would permit the city to be overrun by pickpockets, confidence men and other criminals, soon it would be bruited abroad that Norfolk was unsafe; and incalculable harm thereby would be done not only to the Exposition but to the city.

Fully appreciating the necessity for adequate measures, the executive head of the Police Department proceeded, months previous to the opening of the Exposition, to secure information which might be helpful to him in mapping out plans for the conduct of the Department. The officials of other exposition cities were requested to give advice, and the assistance tendered by them was most useful. Visits were paid to other cities, among which were Washington, New York and Buffalo; photographs and Bertillon measurements of well-known and active pickpockets, confidence men, porch climbers, pennyweights and other thieves were secured in large numbers and displayed in the local rogues' gallery or systematically filed

for future reference in the Bertillon cabinet. Through the Board of Control of Norfolk, the Norfolk Councils made appropriations for the appointment of sixty extra patrolmen and a number of secret service men.

To select patrolmen was not an easy task. On account of the prosperous times, an abundance of work was waiting to be done and men to fill positions were eagerly sought. For the first time in the history of this city, and perhaps in the history of any city, it became necessary to advertise in order to secure suitable men to serve on the police force.

Responding to the advertisement, applications were received from many States, but as the law would not permit the employment of non-residents we were obliged to select from a list which included the halt, the lame, the blind, the very young and the extremely old. One good old fellow, who was stationed in a residential district, was discovered one night by a sergeant while he was carrying his large barn lantern, a pair of field glasses and a camera. He had read some detective stories and imagined that he was properly equipped for his work. While a few of the extra men were intelligent and performed satisfactory service, for the most part they were troublesome. The regular force of captains, sergeants, patrolmen and detectives were the main source of reliance, and how well they did the duty assigned to them is attested by the records.

The Detective Bureau was enlarged by placing a number of tried patrolmen in that department, and, in addition, experienced men were secured from the Police Departments of Washington, New York, Buffalo, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis and from the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Every arriving and departing boat or train was met by detectives and the passengers carefully looked over. A depot squad of patrolmen was organized to meet all trains and boats and to maintain order at the stations and landings. In the very beginning, instructions were issued that no mercy should be given a known thief or no compromise made with him and that a vigorous warfare must be conducted against these enemies of society. Many pickpockets were arrested and placed under heavy bond by Police Justice Simmons. It soon became known that criminals could not "make a deal" with the Norfolk authorities, and many who had contemplated coming kept away.



H. MALLORY BOUSH
Chief of Police, Norfolk

Following the precedent established elsewhere, a warning circular was issued and placed in each residence, business house and bank of the city. In this circular timely advice was given and the methods of pickpockets, confidence men and other thieves were described. As a result of the precautions taken and the strenuous activities of the old men of the Department assisted by the secret service corps, very few complaints out of the ordinary were received, although many pickpockets and thieves of National reputation were arrested.

The Jamestown Exposition is now a matter of history, and whatever may have been its failures or successes the Police Department of Norfolk stands with pride upon the record it made during the Fair period. The work was well done, the duties were zealously and faithfully performed and the men of the Department are entitled to the appreciation of all citizens who take a pride in Norfolk's fair name and future.

(Signed) H. Mallory Boush,
Chief of Police of the City of Norfolk*

REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

W. M. Dixon, Esq.,
Director of Works.

The Fire Department of the Exposition was organized in the fall of 1906, with Thomas Reynolds as Chief. He continued holding that office until August 1, 1907, at which time he resigned and was succeeded by John T. Goddin.

Two extra large Nott steam engines, two combination hose and chemical engines, a Hayes ærial truck and two hose wagons formed the equipment. There were forty firemen in the Department at its period of greatest efficiency and fourteen horses were used.

Fire alarm boxes were placed in all the principal buildings and at numerous points on the Grounds. Very little damage to Exposition buildings occurred at any time. The following is a list of the fires which occurred on the Exposition Grounds and in the immediate vicinity:

October 30, 1906, 6 A. M.—A bunk-house occupied by negroes caught fire. Cause, a defective flue. Total damage, ten dollars. No insurance.

October 31, 4 P. M.—Mothers' and Children's Building. Cause, overheated fireplace. Damage, about twenty dollars. Insured.

December 6, 10:40 P. M.—Sub-cellar, Auditorium Building. Cause, water coming into contact with barrels of lime. Damage, seven dollars and fifty cents; no damage to building.

December 15, 9:15 P. M.—Rear of Fisher's Restaurant. Cause, explosion of kerosene lamp.

December 24, 6:55 P. M.—Tents in rear of Fisher's Restaurant. Cause, over-heated chimney. Extinguished by two thirty-gallon and three three-gallon extinguishers.

January 19, 1907, 10:50 P. M.—Car near Inside Inn. Cause, ashes thrown on shavings. Water on thirty minutes; pressure, forty pounds.

January 20, 12:30 P. M.—Fire on shore off Pine Grove. Cause, shavings on fire. Water on thirty minutes. No damage.

January 21, 10:40 A. M.—Small fire at Inside Inn. Cause, defective flue. Extinguished with two thirty-gallon extinguishers. Damage, five dollars. Insured.

January 22, 5 P. M.—Fire on lots adjoining Exposition Grounds, grass and shrubbery. Cause, Tidewater Railroad Company. Extinguished by two thirty-gallon extinguishers. No damage.

January 23, 6:50 P. M.—Fire in shack occupied by Government employees. Extinguished by one three-gallon extinguisher. Damage, two dollars.

February 1, 12:50 P. M.—Fire at States' Exhibit Building. Cause, pile of shavings and rubbish. Extinguished by two thirty-gallon extinguishers. No damage.

April 4, 8:30 P. M.—Fire in rear of Virginia State Building. Cause, pile of rubbish. Water on twenty-two minutes.

April 15, 4:45 P. M.—Pile of rubbish and waste material. Water used ten minutes.

April 22, 7:30 A. M.—Fire at Stillwell's Restaurant. Cause, pile of burlap and sacks. No damage.

April 26, 5:50 A. M.—False alarm from Hanley-Casey Saw Mill. Engine Company No. 2 responded.

May 13, 5:15 A. M.—Fire in two box cars loaded with lumber, at Ninety-ninth street entrance. Cause, tramps sleeping in cars. Damage, thirty-five hundred dollars.

May 13, 7.04 A. M.—Fire in Ohio State Building. Cause, overheated grate. Damage, twenty-five dollars. No insurance.

May 16, 1:15 P. M.—Fire in transformer near Machinery Building.

May 25, 6:18 P. M.—Fire in California Exhibit in States' Exhibit Building. Cause, cigarette thrown in garbage can. Extinguished by one three-gallon extinguisher.

May 30, 10:30 A. M.—Fire in Vermont Exhibit in Pure Foods Building. Cause, explosion of gasoline can. Extinguished by one three-gallon extinguisher. Damage, ten dollars. Insured.

June 1, 11:17 A. M.—Fire in basement of Government Building. Cause, spontaneous combustion. No damage.

* Note.—The police system of an Exposition city is such an important factor in the sum of conditions which make the reputation of a Fair that it has been deemed advisable to include this report of Chief Boush. Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition could not complain of lack of protection.—Ed.



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EXPOSITION FIRE DEPARTMENT

June 25, 6 A. M.—Fire at Pine Beach. Total loss, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Insurance, forty-two thousand dollars. Three lives lost. Damage to Exposition property, Negro Building and Inside Inn, two hundred dollars. Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 2 and Truck Company No. 1 responded.

June 30, 12 P. M.—Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train exhibit in Machinery Building. Cause, defective wiring. Extinguished by two three-gallon extinguishers.

June 30, 12 P. M.—Fire in Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train exhibit in Machinery Building. Cause, defective wiring. Extinguished by two three-gallon extinguishers. Damage, one hundred and fifty dollars.

August 5, 12:45 A. M.—Fire in "Streets of Seville." Cause, defective wiring. Damage, fifteen dollars.

August 7, 11:55 A. M.—Fire in Shoe Exhibit. Misunderstanding with the switchboard operator. Cause, defective wiring. No damage.

August 16, 10:35 A. M.—False alarm turned in from Box 41. Engine Company No. 2 responded.

September 5, 1:35 P. M.—False alarm turned in from Box 22. Engine Company No. 2 responded.

September 27, 9:34 A. M.—Fire in "Streets of Cairo." Cause, unknown. Two forty-gallon chemical tanks and water used. Damage, two thousand dollars. No insurance.

October 10, 11:27 P. M.—Fire at Press Building Restaurant. Cause, unknown. Damage, fifty dollars. Two forty-gallon chemical tanks and water used. No insurance. Time out, one hour.

October 18, 3:45 A. M.—False alarm turned in from Box 23. Engine Company No. 1 responded.

October 26, 4:05 P. M.—Fire in bunk-house occupied by negroes. Cause, unknown. Damage, two hundred dollars. Time out, forty-five minutes.

November 9, 6:37 A. M.—Cosmopolitan Hotel and adjoining buildings. Damage, three thousand dollars. No insurance.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOHN T. GODDIN,
Chief of Department.

The above reports constitute all the papers which have been delivered to me. I understand that Dr. Blue will transmit his report directly to the Editor of the Official History.

Mr. Cottrell resigned as Governor of Works at the time Mr. Barr accepted the position of Advisory Committee. The writer then became Director of Works and Assistant to the Director-General.

(Signed) WILL M. DIXON,
Director of Works.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Editor Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—The factors entering into the problem of the sanitation of a particular section of country include geographical position, terrain, elevation above sea-level, soil, drainage, meteorological conditions, food and water supply, number of residents, and the means for the disposal of sewage and other waste products. At an exposition the problem is further complicated by the fact that it is practically a large city which has suddenly arisen in a new place and where all sanitary arrangements have to be constructed first hand. The sewer system must be installed, a water supply secured, plants for the storage and refrigeration of food constructed and a system of garbage collection and destruction placed in operation. Many of the buildings are hastily built and are simply temporary affairs which are difficult to render sanitary without making the cost prohibitive. In selecting the site of an exposition it should not be overlooked that the sanitary laws of the State and County should be made adequate to cope with the complex hygienic problems in hand. The co-operation of the local health officers in reporting and locating contagious disease must be secured and the sanitary conditions prevailing in the nearby towns carefully considered.

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE

The large proportion of the residents of this new city are on pleasure bent. They come from all sections of the country and disregard many of the rules of personal hygiene. The population of the Exposition is constantly changing, thus multiplying many-fold the chances for the introduction of contagious diseases. During the construction period there are few toilet accommodations for laborers and soil pollution is apt to occur. The importance of the sanitary control of nearby towns and settlements was well illustrated in the case of Pine Beach. There are always mushroom towns which spring up in the immediate vicinity of an exposition. They are often populated by ignorant and careless exposition followers who have no regard whatever for sanitary rules and regulations and who, in order to save a few dollars, endanger the lives of their patrons by using water drawn from shallow wells sunk in close proximity to cesspools. In a small way, this occurred at Pine Beach and the most constant vigilance of the Department of Sanitation was necessary to prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever in epidemic proportions. The morbidity statistics of the Jamestown Exposition proved conclusively that these conditions were met and overcome. In this section the two diseases most to be expected are typhoid fever and malaria, and while a constant vigilance was maintained against other diseases, the greatest energies were employed in preventing those most apt to occur.

TOPOGRAPHY

The site of the Exposition was Sewell's Point, a low-lying peninsula bounded by the Elizabeth River on the west; Hampton Roads on the north, and Willoughby Bay on the east. The highest elevation above sea-level was fifteen feet, the lowest three feet and the mean nine feet. The soil consisted, for the most part, of sandy silt and was broken by large marshes, both fresh and salt. There were a few wooded portions, but the great bulk of the land had been cleared and used many generations for farming. The area of sanitation included the Exposition site, some four hundred acres, the town of Pine Beach on the west, the military and semi-military camps to the southward, and a large marshy area bounded by Boush Creek to the east and southeast.

EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES

The territory lying south of the Exposition site, besides having many fresh water marshes, had numerous tidal inlets extending from one hundred to three hundred yards on each side of Boush Creek. The apices of the inlets received the fresh water drainage from the land, and as the salt tide reached them only three or four times a year they formed excellent breeding places for the anopheles and the culex sollicitans. This condition necessitated the digging of a large number of ditches and laterals in order to prevent the spread of malaria by the anopheles and to shield visitors from the annoyance caused by the culex sollicitans and other species of mosquitoes. The method used consisted in cutting a main ditch down the center with connecting laterals on either side. The ditches varied in depth from six inches to three feet. Other measures directed to mosquito extermination consisted in the filling of many low spots liable to be converted into fresh water pools by the rains, the dredging of certain channels which were needed to add to the natural beauty of the grounds, the stocking of the reservoirs and lagoons with top minnows and beetles, to destroy mosquito larvæ, and the oiling of those places where these measures could not be applied.

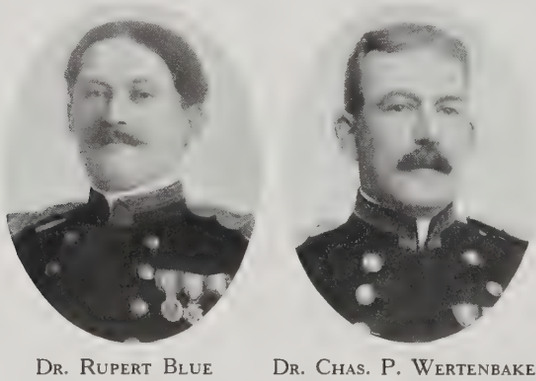
A map of the area of sanitation, showing every point of sanitary interest was prepared February 1, 1907. The first mosquito larvæ were discovered March 20, 1907, in the old neglected plantation ditches adjacent to the Exposition.

In April, after the arrival of the regular troops, Major Charles E. Woodruff and Captain Percy L. Jones took charge of the sanitary measures in the vicinity of the regular camps. The work of draining the entire area of the camps had been almost completed by April 1.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND SEWAGE

On account of the low gradient of the land, the problem of sewage disposal was especially difficult. The separate system was adopted in 1905, by the engineer in charge, liquid waste and excreta being discharged by one set of mains and storm water by another. The sewage from the former was collected in wells, two in number, and removed from these by electrically driven centrifugal pumps, the sewage being lifted fifteen feet into another set of mains at the rate of one thousand gallons per minute per pump. The outlet sewers were laid through Pine Beach and discharged into the Elizabeth River. This system did not give entire satisfaction.

The method of sewage disposal in the military and semi-military camps was not the same as that used on the Exposition Grounds proper. The camps of the regular troops were supplied



Dr. Rupert Blue Dr. Chas. P. Wertenbaker
DIRECTORS OF SANITATION

with the McCall excrement incinerator, a most excellent device, which gave entire satisfaction. In the semi-military camps, covered metal troughs having water and sewer connections were installed. In all the camps ample shower-bath facilities were provided.

Garbage was collected and stored in standard metal cans with covers and hauled in specially designed wagons furnished by the Studebaker Company. The garbage was destroyed by incineration, a Dixon furnace having been erected for that purpose.

In order to prevent the spread of typhoid fever by flies through food pollution, etc., a set of stable regulations were formulated. These contemplated the careful disposal of manure in fly-proof receptacles and the daily collection and removal of such excrement from the Grounds. In addition, all restaurants were screened thoroughly and no refuse which would attract flies allowed to accumulate.

COLD STORAGE

One of the most important accessories of an exposition is a well-planned and carefully-regulated cold-storage plant. This being absent, the expedient of using refrigerator cars was adopted. The cars were side-tracked at convenient places near the Grounds and were used by the concessionaires. Several of the larger restaurants and hotels put in their own cold-storage plants. These were subjected to daily inspection and all improper foodstuffs destroyed. The milk supply of the Exposition was examined bacteriologically several times and was found uniformly bad. As a result, the products of all dairies except the Virginia Polytechnic Institute were excluded from the Grounds. The milk and cream furnished by the Institute were carefully pasteurized and refrigerated prior to shipment and were of especially high standard.

HEALTH RECORD

The health of the Exposition and its patrons remained good throughout the entire season. In the first days there were a few mild cases of ptomaine poisoning due no doubt to the inadequate refrigeration of certain foods. The various visiting State troops also had a small number of cases of diarrhœa, in all probability due to unwise and irregular eating and drinking. A few cases of typhoid fever occurred, eighteen up to September 1. Of these only five could be fairly credited to the Exposition. Considering that the permanent population of the Exposition was twenty-seven hundred, to which should be added a very large transient population, the incidence of typhoid was in very low percentage for the section of country and time of year.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply was the same as that of the city of Norfolk and was piped a distance of six miles and collected in a distributing reservoir of two million (2,000,000) gallons capacity. Through the courtesy of Surgeon-General Wyman, the water was subjected to frequent bacteriological analyses by the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. The water was "found to be of unusually low bacteriological content." In this connection, it should be noted that no exposition should be without a working bacteriological laboratory in charge of a trained bacteriologist.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the attendance of an exposition, depending as it does in a large measure upon the work of the Sanitary Department, should receive the heartiest co-operation from the other departments, especially that of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, from which it should be a separate and distinct entity. No plans should be put into effect and no buildings constructed without the advice of this department. This would result in the saving of thousands of dollars and would ensure the success of the exposition from a sanitary point of view. The rules and regulations of this department should be rigidly enforced, it being borne in mind that wealth should give precedence to health in all conditions where large numbers of persons are to be considered.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Rupert Blue, M. D.,
Pass'd Asst. Surg. P. S. P. H. & M. H. S.
Director of Sanitation.

Dr. Blue was Director of Sanitation for the Jamestown Exposition until September 7, 1907, when he was ordered to proceed to San Francisco and direct the fight against the bubonic plague. He was succeeded by Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Wertenbaker (U. S. P. H. & M. H. S.).—Ed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE history of all great expositions has demonstrated the necessity of establishing as one of its most important features a department of medicine and sanitation. The rush of work during the constructive period of an exposition inevitably leads to the occurrence of accidents. This would be true of any building operations of a character requiring the services of a multitude of men, but at an exposition the probability of mishaps is largely increased—the style of architecture, the handling of the long and very heavy timbers required to brace the spacious buildings and the wide spreading roofs, the great amount of mill work that is done oftimes by unskilled labor—these, taken in connection with the necessity for speed which always obtains, greatly add to the risks of life and limb.

Humanitarianism demands that those who are seriously injured should be attended immediately, and the exigencies of exposition-building make evident the importance of caring even for minor accidents and cases of trifling illness, in order that no unnecessary time may be lost by the employees, whose work must be pushed relentlessly forward.

During the open period of a fair it is none the less important that medical aid should always be at hand. The exposition grounds are visited by people of every age and from every clime, and all that is possible must be done to insure the safety and comfort of the weak and infirm, the very old and the very young, the careful and the careless, the cautious and the reckless—for of all sorts is an exposition throng composed.

An equally vital function of such a department is the application of sanitary measures, and when it is remembered that a large proportion of the resident exposition population is composed of concessionaires, many of whom have the crudest idea of what sanitation means and all of whom are permeated with the single idea of money-making, it becomes no small task to maintain a satisfactory system of sanitation, when contagious diseases constantly outcrop, and it is known that these must be promptly blotted out lest the innocent suffer and the fair be ruined by the spread of a pestilence.

Therefore, when the celebration of the Ter-Centennial of Jamestown was projected, the earnest men directing the affairs of the Company, carefully considering each step that might be necessary to the successful consummation of their projects, wisely determined to establish a department of medicine and sanitation and place it under the control of a medical director. The following paragraph from the By-Laws of the Company defines the duties of this officer:

> There shall be a Medical Director, who shall have charge of the medical and hospital service of the Exposition previous to and during the period of the Exposition, and who shall be ex-officio member of the Committee on Sanitation and shall have the right to inspect and pass upon all questions affecting the health of the employees and patrons of the Exposition.

February 19, 1905, the Board of Directors honored me by electing me Medical Director of the Jamestown Exposition Company; and now that the great celebration is a matter of history the story of this Department is not without its lesson:

The Exposition Grounds are beautifully situated and, considering the flatness of the Tidewater section, the greater part of the site was on high ground. Notwithstanding this advantage, the spot has always been regarded as unhealthful; it contained many low spots with fresh water pools and in the warm season there were countless myriads of mosquitoes—culex, anopheles and occasionally a stegomia.

The first advice given by this Department was the installation of a complete system of sewerage of the Waring style with underground drains for surface water. This was promptly ordered by the Exposition authorities. All low places within the Grounds and outside for a mile around were carefully ditched and drained to get rid of stagnant water, thus minimizing the opportunities for the breeding of mosquitoes. In connection with this work, all superfluous vegetation was destroyed.

A matter which troubled the Department sorely was the subject of an abundant supply of pure water, but the City of Norfolk laid a main to the Exposition and solved this problem. The Norfolk City water is drawn from fresh water lakes surrounded by a well protected water shed, is treated with alum and filtered in the most approved fashion before being pumped into the mains; so that few cities can boast of a water supply so free from germ life and in every way of such exceptional purity.

The Marine Hospital and Public Health Service of the United States detailed for duty, at the request of the Exposition Company, Dr. Rupert Blue, Passed Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Blue entered upon his duties at the Exposition, January 1, 1907, and continued to aid me in looking after the sanitation of the Grounds until September 6, 1907, when he was ordered to San Francisco and Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, Surgeon in the U. S. M. H. and P. H. Service, sent to the Exposition in his stead. Both of these gentlemen were faithful and highly intelligent in the conduct of the work of the Sanitary Department and proved to be of inestimable help to me in coping with many difficult situations. Dr. Blue was with us during the greater part of the Fair period and looked almost entirely after the care of sewers and drains and the disinfection and care of toilet rooms, and under his direction all fresh water ditches and temporary pools were treated with kerosene, a course which practically prevented the appearance of mosquitoes on the Grounds and almost entirely banished malaria. Dr. Blue and myself were in daily consultation on all questions of doubt, and I gladly take this opportunity of making my acknowledgment of the great value of his services. Dr. Wertenbaker was not assigned to service until the principal danger period had passed, but he proved his efficiency by carrying out most effectively the methods already inaugurated.

Before the Fair and shortly after the opening, garbage from kitchens and grounds was hauled away from the site of the Exposition and burned, but a Dixon crematory was soon completed and thereafter all garbage was incinerated on the Grounds. The sewerage system, which has been described, was utilized to dispose of all excreta and swill.

The first building projected on the Exposition Grounds was the Pocahontas Hospital. It was also the first building to be finished and opened for service. At the Hospital all emergency cases, either medical or surgical, which occurred at the Exposition were treated. The building was very attractive, thoroughly artis-



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POCAHONTAS HOSPITAL

tic in appearance and exceedingly compact and convenient in arrangement. The offices for the Hospital staff, supply room, diet kitchen, sterilizing room, operating room and the male and female wards were on the first floor. On the floor above were the dining room, kitchen and sleeping rooms for the resident physicians and the nurses. The Hospital was furnished completely—in no essential particular was anything lacking. The beds and mattresses were supplied from the stock of Frank A. Hall, a celebrated manufacturer of New York; and the Kny-Scheerer Company of New York furnished all of the hospital outfit and operating furniture. I have never seen any hospital more thoroughly equipped with all that made for the comfort of the patient and for the convenience and perfection of technique of the surgeon in charge. These features of the Hospital were especially interesting to visiting physicians and nurses and from them elicited unstinted praise.

Nothing, however, contributed more to the success of this Department than the supplies furnished to us by Van Horn & Sawtelle of New York. All surgical dressings, sutures, ligatures, drainage tubes, sponges and bandages were supplied to us thoroughly sterile and were used exclusively in our work with unvarying satisfaction.

The staff of the Hospital consisted of Dr. P. W. Greene, Chief Resident Physician, and Drs. Ferguson and Witten, Internes. Miss Annie McAllister was Matron and Head Nurse. In addition to this fixed staff, there were two nurses who came each month, one from St. Vincent's Hospital and one from the Protestant Hospital, and there were an orderly, a driver for the ambulance and a cook. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the marked faithfulness and efficiency of the Hospital staff, who spared no effort to do their best for all who needed their services.

Early in the history of our work I found it necessary to issue an order that no information regarding anyone applying to the Hospital for relief should be given to the public press except under my immediate direction. At first, this aroused a protest from the newspaper men on the Grounds, but I found the reporters entirely reasonable when I explained that the Hospital was a haven for those in distress, and that to print hospital news indiscriminately would necessarily bring into unpleasant notoriety those whose necessities forced them to apply for relief, or might needlessly alarm absent friends, but I promised that should injury occur to anyone in whom the general public had a right of interest, all proper facts would be forthcoming. Happily, there was no occasion to make any such reports.

The work accomplished by the Hospital staff was enormous. The records of the Hospital only show a first visit, but many of these entries relate to people who lived on the Grounds and were treated regularly, unless they were afflicted with diseases dangerous to the public health. All patients suffering with contagious diseases were at once removed from the site of the Exposition, but the number of visits made to those afflicted with non-contagious disorders was very large.

During the pre-Exposition period, a total of two hundred and ninety-one individuals were treated at the Hospital, and during the seven months of the Exposition three thousand one hundred and thirty-two patients were cared for —making a grand total in excess of thirty-four hundred. These included a wide range of diseases. There were three abortions, six childbirths, twenty-five fractures, twelve dislocations, eighty-seven sprains, two hundred and sixty-seven contusions and abrasions, two hundred and twenty-seven lacerated and incised wounds, thirteen punctured wounds, four gunshot wounds, two strangulated hernia, four acute appendicitis, four accidental poisoning, five renal colic, twenty cholera morbus, twenty-one syncope, ten heat prostrations—making in all seven hundred and ten cases of real emergency in which lives would have been lost save for prompt attention.

In addition to the cases treated, a great deal was done to insure the safety of visitors, and it several times happened that contagious diseases were brought into the Grounds and if they had not been promptly recognized by the efficient medical corps and promptly removed widespread epidemics might have been created.

The Medical Director believes the establishment of a department of medicine and sanitation necessary to the success of any exposition, and in the light of his experience at Jamestown he feels sure that at an exposition with like conditions and difficulties surrounding the maintenance of sanitation and with the heterogenous population which must live within the Grounds, if an efficient medical service is not maintained, many deaths will occur and the life of the exposition will be cut short by epidemic disease.

(Signed) R. L. Payne M. D.

Note.—At the Jamestown Exposition the Department of Sanitation, though corelated with the Medical Department, was under the Division of Works. Dr. Payne, the Medical Director, was an officer of the Com pany and reported only to the Chairman of the Board of Governors or later to the Director-General.—Ed.



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SOUTHEAST CORNER OF RALEIGH SQUARE

EXPLOITATION

EXPLOITATION of the Exposition began when Theodore J. Wood was appointed to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company. In order to advertise the cause of the Exposition principally in the Tidewater Virginia section and also to an extent throughout Virginia, he temporarily employed as press manager John Whitehead of Norfolk. About a fortnight later, during the early part of September, 1903, C. R. Keiley succeeded Mr. Whitehead, with the title of Chief of Publicity. His principal work was to educate the people of the communities in the historic significance of the Exposition and its possibilities of utilitarianism. At this time there was a Committee on Press and Publicity, but not until the Company was organized did a press committee really have any charge of the publicity work.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, after its organization in 1904, a new Committee on Press and Publicity was appointed. George F. Adams was chairman, and the other members were: S. L. Donohoe of Fairfax, Va.; J. M. Thomson, C. E. Thacker, W. M. Mason, W. H. Wales and Colonel L. D. Starke. Under the direction of this Committee, the first Department of the Exposition was created—Press and Publicity, and Mr. Keiley was continued as Chief.



SILAS E. SNYDER
Director of Publicity

Mr. Adams was a very efficient chairman and devoted a great deal of time and much thought to advertising the Exposition. His private business had brought him in touch with a large number of magazine men and the acquaintance thus gained was undoubtedly valuable in securing vehicles for placing the Exposition's literature before the reading public. The finances of the Exposition would not permit a very extended campaign of exploitation and the pamphlet and book work of the Company was neither extensive nor elaborate. Fortunately, the character of the celebration was one that appealed to the patriotic instinct of American citizens generally and particularly to the American editors, and for more than two years after the organization of the Company the articles sent out by the Exposition dealt solely with the historic significance of the event or matters of interest connected with the scene of the first settlement. The pamphlets of the Company were similar in theme; and as an illustration of the general interest in matters relating to the story of the nation, it may be mentioned that hundreds of applications were from time to time received from teachers in public schools and academies asking that copies of these brochures be sent to them for distribution among their pupils.

Most valuable aids to the publicity of the Exposition were afforded also by pilgrimages which were made to Jamestown, notably the excursions of the National Congress and the Daughters of the American Revolution. These were largely attended and on each occasion a considerable quota of newspaper correspondents accompanied the visitors. The reports then sent out helped largely in reawakening a general interest in the history of Jamestown. It was an easier matter thereafter to secure editorial acceptance for articles relating to Jamestown and Colonial Virginia. Not only did newspapers evidence interest in these stories, but a number of prominent magazines of the country printed more or less lengthy accounts of the first settlement and of the commemorative celebration which was to be held. Several of the principal magazines sent their staff correspondents to visit the territory, and few, if any, of the leading periodicals failed to publish extensive notices of the Ter-Centennial.

When the Board of Governors was created the exploitation of the Exposition was directed by the Chairman of the Board who, previous to the creation of the divisions, was the chief executive of all the Company's business. In line with the policy of the Directors of the Company to create a concrete historical celebration, a campaign was inaugurated with the idea of impressing this distinctive purpose of the Exposition upon the law-makers of the country, both in the National Congress and in the State Legislatures; and every effort was was made to interest the historical associations of the Union. For a time the Publicity Department was chiefly engaged in this work—the preparation of papers and letters to people who might affect legislation favorably or unfavorably or who might induce the co-operation of big patriotic associations. As the distinct press bureau, the Department did not exist until the Spring of 1906, for until that time the Chief of the Department was without any assistance other than stenographic.

DIVISION OF EXPLOITATION

On October 28, 1905, a Division of Exploitation and Exhibits was created, with T. S. Southgate as Governor. Exploitation was then construed to mean Press and Publicity; Congresses and Special Events; Ceremonies. The work of securing exhibits became so onerous that Mr. Southgate requested to be relieved of his duty in connection with Exploitation. Under his brief tenure of office, Mr. Keiley was continued as Chief of Press and Publicity; R. H. Sexton was engaged to direct Congresses and Special Events, and the Press Department was organized—A. L. Sutton was employed as manager of the Press Bureau, and several additional writers were engaged. When Mr. Southgate resigned as Governor of Exploitation, his work was divided between two officers of the Company—C. Brooks Johnston, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, taking charge of Congresses and Special Events, and Barton Myers, the Governor of Ways and Means, adding the direction of Publicity to his previous duties. The title of Chief of Publicity was then changed to Chief of Exploitation.

ORGANIZING BUREAUS

After Mr. Myers became Governor of Exploitation, the advertisement of the Exposition was more vigorous. The Division was organized into various working bureaus, whose functions were quite separate yet interdependent. The first of these was a General Press Bureau, which was directed by A. L. Sutton and through which all articles were placed in newspapers beyond the Tidewater district. The demands of the local press were supplied by the Chief of Exploitation for a number of months, in fact until early in the Fall, at which time Walter A. Virnelson was added to the staff and placed in charge of the local news service. An Editorial Bureau was directed by Charles Frederick Stansbury. In the Editorial Bureau were at various times a number of competent men, the best known of whom was Mr. Stansbury, a man exceptionally well qualified for the position which he occupied. Robertus Love of St. Louis and later of New York was another strong element of the force and F. H. Bright, Mark O. Waters and Mayo Dudley, who were in turn editors after the opening of the Exposition, were able writers and men of decided ability. Among other members of the bureau whose work was distinctly creditable were John T. McGinnis, A. S. Kelton, H. G. Williams, G. O. Mason, J. T. Robinson and L. W. Thavis.

The stories prepared by the Editorial Bureau were all intended for newspapers—the magazine work was done by the Chief. Until constructive work was far advanced, the articles dealt mainly with historical subjects and the history of the United States being so closely interwoven with the story of Virginia it was easy to prepare articles with a local atmosphere which would appeal specifically to certain sections of the country. It was the duty of the General Press Bureau to segregate this matter and for the facilitation of the work, the territory of the United States was divided geographically. A series of articles were sent to Northwestern dailies, another to the Southwestern. A series went to the South, and others to the North, the East and the Middle-West. Weeklies and semi-weeklies had special stories. At its period of greatest efficiency more than nine thousand newspapers received a weekly service from the Press Bureau. The articles were duplicated on a rotary mimeograph which was one of the adjuncts of the Distributing Bureau, directed by John T. Allen. In this bureau, the press lists were kept, and it subserved the purpose of a quasi storehouse, all pamphlets and lithographs as well as press stories being sent therefrom.

POST OFFICE

Under the direction of the Governor of Exploitation, though in no way under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Division, was a post office, which was started in the Spring of 1906. This office was created in order to insure prompt delivery of incoming mail to the numerous bureaus and to care for mail addressed to people connected with the Exposition, who were traveling for it and wished their mail forwarded. At the post office all outgoing mail was stamped. The centralization of stamping alike prevented a waste in overpostage or the return of mail because insufficient stamps had been affixed. A separate account was kept for each office, and the totals were sent monthly to the Auditor. The work was begun with only two employees—Mrs. Emily Hardy as Postmistress and a boy for general service. The increased demands of the Exploitation Division necessitated the addition of assistants, and Mrs. Hardy later had four girls to help her. The largest number of mail packages sent from the office in a single day was fifteen thousand pieces. All telegrams that were not prepaid were sent to the post office for record; thus a check was kept on the bills presented by the telegraph companies, and copies of all messages which were charged on bills, but not noted on the record, were investigated, and the telegraph company required to furnish copies. This action prevented employees from sending personal messages and charging them to the Exposition account. There was no doubt that the Company saved money and much annoyance by the establishment of this office. The mailing work increased steadily until the Spring of 1907, after which it gradually decreased and the force was dropped until only Mrs. Hardy remained. She continued her work as Postmistress until two months after the Exposition closed.



MRS. HARDY
Postmistress

PAMPHLETS AND LITHOGRAPHS

From time to time descriptive matter was published in pamphlet form. None of these publications was showy or expensive, but the matter was evidently interesting because the supply rarely was sufficient to meet the demand. More than three-and-a-half-million of the booklets were distributed, and these did not include the publications which were printed for special occasions, such as meetings of large patriotic organizations or national fraternities.

The Proclamation of President Roosevelt, issued in conformity with the Act of Congress which authorized an international, naval and marine celebration in honor of the Ter-Centennial, was lithographed and widely distributed throughout the country The Postmaster-General issued orders to postmasters directing that a copy should be hung conspicuously in each post office. The Secretary of the Treasury issued a similar order directed to the custodians of the United States Buildings. Fifty thousand of these lithographs were sent to government buildings and offices and fifty thousand more distributed in hotels and other places where the public gathered. The first lithograph contained a very crude bird's-eye view of the Exposition, entirely omitting any picture of the circumjacent territory. Owing to the feeling which was prevalent in the Hampton Roads cities that no one place should be unduly advertised, there was, for a long time, in the Company's literature and in its advertising, a disinclination to emphasize Norfolk as the home city of the Exposition, which was indeterminately located "on or near Hampton Roads." The name "Jamestown" attached to the Exposition title, coupled with the lack of a definite locality for the celebration, led a goodly number of people to believe that the celebration was to be held on Jamestown Island, and much of the Company's mail was sent there. The error was strengthened by the lithograph which showed the Exposition Grounds near an apparently barren waste. To counteract this impression, a second lithograph was prepared. This omitted the Proclamation, but showed accurately the situation of the Exposition in relation to the cities in this vicinity

Although there was nothing official in the

second lithograph so far as it related to the general government, the Departments of the Post Office and Treasury again ruled that, as these prints were advertising a celebration authorized by the Government, permission should be given to the issuing Company to expose them in the public buildings of the country, and the distribution of the second lithograph was as wide or wider than the first. The railroad companies maintaining terminals at Norfolk helped to distribute the lithographs and a number of railroads in the Middle-West, in the North and in Canada took quantities of them for display in their stations.

CONTEST BUREAU

During the early Fall of 1906, the department determined to utilize an agency which had proven very effective at several of the previous expositions, and inaugurated a "Contest Bureau" under the direction of Silas E. Snyder. The work of this Bureau was very creditably performed and proved to be a valuable advertising asset. Nine hundred and eight papers conducted contests and sent the winners to the Exposition. Some of the parties were large—one hundred or more, others were confined to two or three. It is probable that ten thousand people were sent to the Exposition by newspapers as a result of this device.

From an advertising standpoint, this exploitation is best measured by columns. The average duration of contests was twelve weeks and the average amount of advertising given to the Exposition by daily papers conducting the contests was four columns each day, or a total of over a quarter of a million columns. This exploitation was secured at a very moderate cost, and fifty per cent of all the counties in the United States were reached by this method. Beyond the borders of our country there were eight contests: six in Canada, one in Honolulu and one in Mexico. It is fair to assume that on the average, for large and small papers, four dollars a column would be a low estimate for advertising cost; but accepting this figure as a just basis, the Exposition for less than three thousand dollars expended received more than one million dollars worth of advertising. The special inducement offered to the contest papers was a reduced rate at the Inside Inn, free admission to the Grounds and the good offices of the Exploitation Bureau in the matter of securing free admission to all the War Path attractions, a courtesy which the concessionaires invariably and gladly extended.

POST OFFICE CANCELLING STAMP

The Post Office Department helped very materially to advertise the Exposition. Mr. Cortelyou, at that time Postmaster-General, acceded to the request of the Exposition Company and directed the postmasters of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and Fortress Monroe to use a cancellation stamp lettered "Jamestown Celebration, 1607-1907" in lieu of their regular cancelling dies marked with the name of each respective post office. Although they were not issued until later, it also was during Mr. Cortelyou's incumbency that a special set of stamps was ordered in commemoration of the celebration. These consisted of a one-cent, a two-cent and a five-cent stamp.

During 1906 a large number of Exposition cuts were sent to the general passenger agents of a number of the principal railroads in the country and these were used not only in special pamphlets, but in the general literature which was then preparing for 1907. The Chesapeake & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, the Big Four Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada issued especially notable folders, while the Southern Railway prepared a splendid poster, the work of the artist who won the second prize in the Exposition's design contest. Several of the steamship lines plying between Norfolk and other points issue at regular intervals quasi magazines, and these were, for nearly a year anterior to the Exposition, filled with articles and pictures descriptive of the celebration. Especially might be mentioned in this connection the "Pilot," issued by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and the "Searchlight," issued by the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company.

LOCAL ADVERTISING

The local merchants and the large industrial corporations in the vicinity of the Exposition materially helped the advertising of the Fair. Several hundred designs were submitted to the Division of Exploitation in an emblem contest. The design which won the first prize appears on the front cover of this history; it is the work of W. L. Sheppard of Richmond, Virginia. While there was no intention of choosing more than one design, the drawing offered by Miss Ruth Syphert Clements of Alexandria, Virginia, was deemed so admirable that it was selected as a second choice and was used alternately with the first in the advertising of the Exposition. Miss Clements' work shows on the back cover. Cuts were made of these pictures and given to local firms, who used them on their stationary and envelopes, and few pieces of printed matter left Norfolk without carrying some cut or phrase advertising the Exposition.

AIDS IN EXPLOITATION

Several of the railroads and the largest industrial corporation of the State—the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—issued extremely attractive calendars for 1907, on which appeared some device advertising the Fair. The electric lines in Richmond, Virginia, used car tickets with a picture of John Smith printed on the reverse side and an Exposition legend surrounding the portrait. Special commissioners were sent to agricultural fairs held in various parts of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and New England. Stereopticon lectures were delivered throughout certain portions of the South and special delegations were sent to the meetings of the large patriotic societies, federations and fraternal organizations. Invitations were sent to these conventions to meet at the Exposition in 1907, and lithographs, pamphlets and Exposition buttons, given to the delegates, were widely distributed through their agency. Distinctly spectacular advertising at various fairs was afforded by Roy Knabenshue, who carried on his captive balloon a sign, "Jamestown Exposition, 1607-1907," when he exhibited at fairs in the Middle-West, and a tent was erected at other fairs in charge of a full-blooded Indian, who distributed Exposition literature. An office was established in New York City and this served as a headquarters for the distribution of the Company's pamphlets.

On the first of January, 1907, C. R. Keiley resigned and was succeeded by A. L. Sutton, who occupied the position for three months, when he was succeeded by S. E. Snyder. In May, 1907, S. W. Bolles was engaged as Director of Advertising, and until Mr. Barr's election as Director-General the demarcation between the functions of advertising and the

province of exploitation was rather indeterminate. After Mr. Barr's election, Mr. Bolles managed the department under the title of Director of Publicity and continued in office until the first of November, when he was succeeded by Mr. Snyder.* Prior to Mr. Barr's election as Director-General, the Division of Exploitation performed its function with practically the same organization as had existed since its inception. A moderate campaign of bill-boarding had begun in February, 1907, and between New York and Philadelphia, and also between New York and Boston, the railroad lines were well supplied with lithographs and at many points there were boards carrying Exposition advertising. Mr. Bolles, who was supposed to have had considerable experience in this style of spectacular publicity, was engaged in May to continue and elaborate this scheme of exploitation. During this period there were evolved a number of plans for special exploitation, but owing to the absolute lack of funds with which to carry on the work, many of the best devices had to be abandoned and the department was run in the most economical manner possible. It was not until the advent of Mr. Barr as Advisory Committee that any considerable amount of money could be spent on advertising, and at that time the Division of Exploitation was disrupted, Mr. Myers ceased to act as Governor and the responsibility for the conduct of this branch had devolved upon Mr. Bolles.

SUMMER OF 1907

Soon after assuming charge of the Exposition, Mr. Barr as Advisory Committee, later as Director-General, made liberal allowances for advertising, but the Director of the Division did not seem to place a high value on newspaper publicity and expended the money placed at his disposal almost entirely for feature or special exploitation. He inaugurated a car campaign, sending coaches over various railroad lines to distribute Exposition literature and through traveling commissioners he advertised the Fair. He also used billboards rather liberally throughout the territory reached by the railways terminating at Norfolk and the lines making direct connections with these roads. The Press Bureau was, however, reduced to a minimum and its effectiveness seriously impaired. Shortly after Alvah H. Martin succeeded James M. Barr as Director-General, in October, Mr. Bolles resigned and was succeeded by S. E. Snyder, who remained Director of Publicity until the close of the Exposition.

ATTENDANCE

The attendance was a distressing disappointment to all connected with the undertaking, but it is only fair to the Division of Exploitation that an explanation should be given. Few expositions have ever been more widely and favorably advertised than the Ter-Centennial. The management never desired to exploit the Exposition beyond the confines of continental United States, or, at most, through Canada in addition to our own country, but in English-speaking North America the object of the Exposition and its reason for being, were thoroughly well known before April 26, 1907. When the campaign of exploitation began a disproportionately large majority of people throughout the country had entirely forgotten, if they had ever known, that the first English-speaking settlement in America was made at Jamestown, Virginia; but long before 1907 dawned, this fact was known to practically every man in the country who could read a newspaper. That there was to be an Exposition near Norfolk—a celebration of the great event that occurred in 1607—was also known, and the nature of the celebration was a familiar topic. It is safe to say that the supposed surfeit of expositions did not lessen the interest in this particular celebration which had been planned along lines differing radically from its predecessors and which contained features entirely at variance with Exposition precedent. The great naval display was an undeniable magnet. The aggrandizement of history at the expense of commercialism proved a potent attraction. The story of Tidewater Virginia and the associations of the territory made strong appeals to American sentiment and every advantage was taken of these factors in order to secure desirable exploitation.

ATTENDANCE MINIMIZERS

From a publicity standpoint, the Exposition opened with every chance in its favor. It opened incomplete, not slightly unfinished, but apparently half done. Its grounds were unsightly, its buildings were surrounded with scaffolding, its two great exhibit palaces were empty and the others only partially filled. Raleigh Square, which should have been the *piece de resistance* of the Exposition, was a mud hole, and the great Government Piers, that later were marvels of beauty, looked like an indeterminate mass of driven piles and loose building material.

The Opening Day arrangements were bad. Distinguished visitors generally felt aggrieved at the apparent lack of consideration which was shown to them. Some of them later laughed good humoredly over curious contre-temps of the occasion, but at the time few were without some grievance. The newspaper correspondents seemed to suffer most. The hotel charges were rather more than they had expected; the transportation facilities were inadequate, and the local press reception committee were powerless to cope with the many difficulties. The officials of the Exposition probably did what they could to make the correspondents comfortable, but it is certain that they failed in the endeavor. It is possible that the country's scribes viewed the scene through gray glasses, yet there was surely enough to tell of the unfinished state without drawing in the least on imagination.

The incompleteness of the Exposition, widely advertised by the newspaper correspondents who visited the site on Opening Day, was much more widely advertised subsequently by the Advertising Bureau, which during June, July and August kept emphasizing the fact that as soon as the Government Piers were finished the Exposition would be entirely complete, but this engineering feat was not accomplished until September 14, with closing day two months and a half distant. No one can tell how much this style of advertising lessened the gate receipts; but possibly even a greater handicap to attendance was the widespread and acrimonious comments concerning dissensions in the management. Those who were not impressed with the idea that the Exposition was hardly worth seeing on account of its unfinished state were deterred from visiting by the

* The writer of this article resigned as Chief of Exploitation on the first of January, 1907. He left Norfolk to attend to personal business elsewhere and did not return until the Exposition was nearly half over. He is, therefore, unfamiliar with many of the details of this Department during the period intervening between the first of January and the first of July.—Ed.

fear that before they arrived at Norfolk the managerial fights would have caused the gates to close; and, while there was a noticable increase in paid admissions beginning with July and culminating in September, the increase was only normal and in accord with the history of all previous expositions. The later dissensions, however, proved to be the blow that annihilated the undertaking. October, which, according to all precedent, should have been the best month, showed a notable falling off from September's totals, and November, by all means the most attractive month of the whole year in the Exposition territory, yielded a less return even than October. To appreciate fully the loss which these disputes entailed it must be understood that after the middle of September the Exposition was entirely complete and was a marvel of beauty, so recognized by all who attended and so advertised in every reputable newspaper in the United States.

It is an odd condition that the attendance of the Exposition began to decrease just at the period of its completion. The week beginning September 16 showed a smaller attendance than its predecessor and the week beginning September 23 a still smaller. This, in spite of the fact that not a single rainy day occurred during this fortnight nor was the temperature at any time uncomfortably high. The total paid attendance for September, the best month, was three hundred and two thousand five hundred and twelve, contrasted with two hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-two for October and only one hundred and six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine for November. An analysis of these figures will show how far dissensions affected attendance. The week ending September 14, when the Government Piers were finished and the Exposition was absolutely complete, the paid attendance was eighty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-seven. The next week there were thirteen thousand less paid admissions, ten thousand less the next week, and the week ending October 5 recorded only fifty-five thousand.

On October 5, Mr. Barr was succeeded by Mr. Martin, and there was a general desire to back the incoming administration. It was recognized by everybody that the new Director-General would have a very hard task and the communities were behind him as they would have been behind any man who was willing to shoulder the burden. The attendance ceased falling off and increased. During the first week of his incumbency fifty-eight thousand people paid admissions to the gates; during the next week fifty-nine thousand; during the next week sixty-seven thousand, and then troubles began anew. Some over-zealous and sensational newspaper correspondents began sending out stories concerning the bankruptcy of the Exposition and the impossibility of its keeping open until the last of November, and from the time these reports appeared the attendance began diminishing; and steadily, week by week, a decrease was noted. With the exception of Thanksgiving Day and one other, the paid admissions on no November day amounted to eight thousand. One day showed less than two thousand and four days less than three thousand.

The attendance at an exposition is generally used as a measure of the ability displayed by its publicity department. It would be unjust to apply singly this test to the exploitation of the Jamestown Exposition. A number of causes contributed to the failure in attendance and some of the most important of these were subject neither to the amelioration or control of the men who were advertising the celebration.

Perhaps the chief factor in limiting attendance was the paucity of local population. In Tidewater Virginia were probably a quarter of a million people, but in the immediate Exposition territory there lived not more than two hundred thousand persons, nearly half of whom were negroes. A large proportion of the local population was employed on the Grounds or had such business connections with the enterprise that free admission might be claimed. It is a fact that more than one-half of the total attendance was unpaid, and it is fair to assume that most of the pass users were local people. Managers of expositions have usually estimated that about sixty per cent of the entire paid attendance represents local admissions. At the Jamestown Exposition it is very doubtful if the home section furnished one-quarter of the total.

Aside from the small population in the near circumjacent territory, there were features which added to the difficulty of inducing the local people to repeat their visits. The car service was not adequate and the location of the main gate was most unfortunate. The distances from the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News were greater than is normal between an exposition and its home city; the time of transit was even disproportionately long, and the cost of the ride proved to be a deterrer of repeated visits, for it is a fact that exposition men all recognize: *No matter how many choices of routes there may be, nor what variety of fares may be charged, the bulk of the people travel by the cheapest path and a fare greater than five cents lessens attendance appreciably and almost proportionately.*

Of these attendance minimizers only one could be attributed to the Exposition management—the location of the main gate, which was mentioned in connection with the car service because it contributed largely to the inadequacy of the latter; but the greatest of all the drawbacks was the incompleteness of the Exposition not only on Opening Day but during months thereafter.

There have been many animadversions against the exploitation of the Exposition; and, in the judgment of the writer, these are not entirely borne out by the facts. No unprejudiced person can question that the causes just mentioned naturally contributed to lessen attendance. The exploitation was not by any means perfect and in some ways merited reproach, but, on the whole, it averaged well. That the Ter-Centennial was well advertised prior to Opening Day will be admitted by every intelligent newspaper and magazine reader in America. The feeling throughout the country was cordial toward the celebration. People were interested in the history of early Virginia, in the territory which was the theatre of the great events and in the Exposition which was to memoralize the story. From an education standpoint, the Ter-Centennial had stamped its impress on all classes throughout the country.

During the pre-Exposition period comparatively a small amount of money had been spent for advertising. The entire expenditure, charged to Exploitation, was one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. This comprehended the outlay from 1902 until April 26, 1907; and included an account of thirty-five thousand dollars for local newspaper advertising—the dailies of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News received preferred stock instead of cash, according to the terms of their contracts. Less than eighty thousand dollars was, therefore, paid for salaries, wages, supplies, postage, traveling expenses, telephoning, telegraphing, bill-boarding, expenses of special commissioners, spectacular advertising of various sorts and for a small amount of straight newspaper space.

The people of the country were prepared for

the Ter-Centennial and were favorable to it, when the Directors of the Company made a colossal error. Without any possible excuse on the score of ignorance, they ordered the Division of Exploitation on the very eve of opening to advertise that the Exposition was practically complete. The newspapers almost to a unit printed the story and with hardly an exception they resented the imposition. The correspondents, annoyed at their treatment on Opening Day, accentuated the incompleteness and the conflicting tales caused most of the American editors to abate their enthusiasm.

The subsequent neglect of newspapers as advertising media added to the indifference or dislike which prevailed throughout editorial circles; and still more injurious was the almost incomprehensible policy of the Publicity Bureau to overemphasize the incompleteness of the Exposition by fixing a distant date for completion and recording each day the progress toward that end. With the stories concerning the troubles among the officers of the Company, the Publicity Bureau had, naturally, nothing to do; yet it is possible that had the efficiency of the force been maintained these stories would have done less harm, for at no time was there any thought of voluntarily closing the Exposition, though such reports were current; and, uncontradicted, they appeared in the press.

By and large, the attendance feature can only be attributed in small measure to the Division of Exploitation and its successor, the Division of Publicity. With the most determining causes, exploitation was not concerned and could not govern. A better showing could have been made had more intelligence been displayed in the conduct of the Division during the Summer of 1907, when there was some money available; but a real success was practically impossible after June 10, when the correspondents of all the big newspapers and news agencies visited the Exposition for the second time and witnessed the incompleteness of the enterprise.

LOCAL PAPERS

The comparative paucity of local attendance could not be charged to lack of interest on the part of the local press. Rarely, if ever, has an exposition received such cordial and unfailing support from its home papers. Editors were not blind to defects, and criticisms appeared from time to time but the notes were kindly; never captious; and editorial suggestions were frequently accepted.

During the pre-Exposition period the news columns of the dailies in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News were always open for an Exposition story. There was a contract between each paper and the Exposition Company for straight advertising; but the payments for service were made in stock which never had more than a problematic value and before the Exposition closed appeared to be worthless.

The Division of Exploitation maintained, for a brief period, a bureau for the specific purpose of providing the local papers with items of news interest. As a separate entity this bureau ceased to exist before the Exposition opened and the newspapers of the section thereafter depended almost entirely on their own representatives.



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THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT BUILDING

The quarters provided for the press were inadequate. Two of the Norfolk papers, the Ledger-Dispatch and the Norfolk Landmark occupied each a room in the lower floor of the Service Building. The other Norfolk daily, the Virginian-Pilot erected a house for its representatives. The Virginian-Pilot Building was a comfortable and tasteful Queen Anne house, which stood to the east of the plaza leading from the Main Entrance. The lower floor consisted of a single large office room. The upper floor contained sleeping apartments. The Portsmouth Star and the Newport News papers, The Times-Herald and the Press, had contracts with the Norfolk reporters and received news through them.

Kevill Glennan, the city editor of the Virginian-Pilot, was the principal representative of his paper but he had a number of valuable assistants, among whom was John R. Crown, a competent and resourceful man. Jesse F. Essary looked after the interests of the Norfolk Landmark and served his paper well. During busy periods he was assisted by men detailed from the city staff. The Ledger-Dispatch had from time to time some of its best men at the Exposition. The list included W. T. Kirby, Walter Virnelson and Hugh Steele as successive managers, and each of these representatives did excellent work.

This paper was prepared by the writer at the request of Barton Myers, Governor of Exploitation. Presumably Mr. Barr did not overlook Mr. Bolles, when as Director-General he instructed each officer and director to prepare for this History an account of his services; but the Director of Publicity did not forward a report either to the Director-General or to the Editor of the Official History.

(Signed) C. R. Keiley,
Former Chief of Exploitation.



JESSE F. ESSARY



KEVILL GLENNAN



JOHN R. CROWN



HUGH STEEL

CONGRESSES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

THE following report of the Division of Congresses and Special Events is compiled principally from a statement furnished by Robert H. Sexton, at one time Chief and later Director of that Division. The original report covered all matters relating to conventions, special meetings, aeronautics, yacht and boat races, athletics, etc., much of which was specifically related in special papers—and in some cases the writer, owing to lack of information on certain subjects, was not entirely accurate:

When the Division of Exploitation was created, it was placed under the management of T. S. Southgate, who at the same time was elected Manager of Exhibits. Finding the duties of the latter occupied all of his available time, he requested the Board to relieve him, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors assumed part of the duties and Barton Myers, Governor of Ways and Means, assumed the remainder.

At the request of the management, Mr. Sexton visited Norfolk the latter part of January, 1906, and accepted the offer made by the Exposition Company. Early in February he was established permanently in Norfolk with the title of Chief of Department of Congresses and Special Events. The first work of this Department was to secure conventions and to organize various congresses.

DIFFERENT BUREAUS

The Department of Congresses and Special Events was subdivided into bureaus. Frank Eberle was made Superintendent of the Bureau of Congresses and Special Events, R. C. Hicks was made Superintendent of the Traffic Bureau, Lieutenant H. N. Cootes, U.S. A., was appointed Military Secretary of the Exposition and had charge of the Military Bureau. This officer was assigned for duty by the United States Government. The Athletic Bureau was in charge of John J. Conlen, who later was succeeded by Wm. H. Robertson; the Pythian Bureau was superintended by Major B. E. Rice, and Wm. W. Whiddit was Superintendent of Music and was the official organist.



MAJ. B. E. RICE
Supt. Pythian Bureau

The Chief of the Department directed the Aquatic Bureau, which controlled yacht racing, motor boat racing and rowing events Assisting him were Charles P. Tower of New York, Hugh S. Gamble, Secretary of the Motor Boat Club of America and Fred Fortmeyer, Secretary of the Amateur Oarsmen's Association of America. The two latter gentlemen served entirely without compensation. The Bureau of Aeronautics was in charge of Israel Ludlow, Superintendent. Carl G. McConnell was at first Superintendent of the Auditorium and Convention Hall. Later he was made Chief Clerk of the Division and Fred Lonergan was made Superintendent. The various superintendents were not appointed until the work had assumed such proportions as to require assistance in the special bureaus.

Being essentially a military and marine exposition, the first matter that engaged the attention of the Chief was to secure encampments of State militia, college cadets and other military and semi-military organizations, and a circular letter was sent to military organizations of every character throughout the United States. After pursuing this method for some months, the responses were of such a favorable character that it became necessary to insure camping facilities for not less than four thousand soldiers daily in addition to the requirements of the Regular Army. The work of this Bureau became so heavy that a request was made for the assignment of a military officer to assist in the effort, and in response the Secretary of War appointed Lieutenant Cootes. Much difficulty was encountered by the Department in securing action by the Board of Governors in the way of providing adequate land, sewerage, lights, water, stables and other facilities which are necessary to make a model military camp. In justice, however, to the Board, it must be said that they were at that time crippled with financial problems of great importance. However, four thousand cots and mattresses were purchased and some seven hundred tents secured as a loan from the United States Government. The camp was made habitable, and by the latter part of June was entirely completed. The report of Lieutenant Cootes shows that a larger number of troops assembled at Jamestown than ever before met at an exposition, and it is certain that this number would have been greater had it not been for the many cancellations made on account of reports, constantly circulated, dealing with the unfinished state of the Exposition.



ROBERT H. SEXTON
Director Congresses and Special Events

UNITED STATES ARMY CAMP

Camp Captain John Smith, where the United States Regulars were encamped, adjoined the National Guard and semi-military camps. Lee's Parade, a plot of thirty acres used for drill grounds, was placed under the direct control of Major General Frederick Dent Grant, who had charge of the Regular Army. The daily drills and parades given by the visiting troops and the Regulars were directed by General Grant, who was assisted by Adjutants Major John S. Mallory and Captain Hines. The Department of Special Events assigned all camp sites except for the Regulars and notified General Grant's office of the arrival of all military organizations and made such requests for

drills as would serve best to provide entertainment for Exposition visitors.

Unless the weather was exceedingly inclement, no day passed without some parade, competitive drill or manœuvre which provided entertainment for several hours.

YACHT RACES

During the spring of 1906 a meeting of local yachtsmen, who were members of the Hampton Roads Yacht Club, was held in the office of the Department. As a result a convention of yachtsmen was called to meet in Norfolk, June 22 and 23. Over three hundred clubs were requested to send representatives to this convention. Many favorable replies were received and on the date set quite a number of gentlemen interested in yachting assembled at the Hampton Roads Yacht Club for a two days convention. Plans for international races were discussed and approved and it was decided that each yacht racing center would elect or appoint a member to serve on this commission. The result of the convention's deliberations was printed and forwarded to all the yacht clubs of the country and later a permanent organization was effected with the following officers:

President, Dr. J. E. DeMund, Brooklyn, New York; Secretary, James F. Duncan, Norfolk, Va., and Charles Longstreth of Philadelphia, representing the Middle Atlantic Coast; Aemilius Jarvis of Toronto, Ontario, representing Canada; Dr. J. E. DeMund of Brooklyn, New York, representing Gravesend Bay; Oliver E. Cromwell of Atlantic City, New Jersey, representing Long Island Sound; Charles P. Tower of New York, alternate for Mr. Cromwell; James Van B. Metts of Wilmington, N. C., representing the South Atlantic; James F. Duncan of Norfolk, Va., representing Hampton Roads; Myron B. Vorce of Cleveland, Ohio, representing the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, and U. J. Hermann of Chicago, Illinois, representing the Great Lakes.

At the first meeting of this body, held in Norfolk, the Commission elected Dr. DeMund, President; Mr. Duncan, Secretary, and Charles P. Tower, Chairman of the Regatta Committee. The President of the Commission, aided by the Chairman of the Regatta Commission and the members, immediately took steps to secure cups, trophies, etc., for races. As a result, three magnificent cups, donated by President Roosevelt, His Majesty King Edward VII and Sir Thomas Lipton, were offered in the various classes. Mr. Sexton paid a high tribute to the Regatta Committee for its conduct of the preliminaries to the yacht races and expressed his regret that no one was found who could provide transportation for the visitors to see the beautiful races, which were held in September. While the start and finish was off the Exposition Grounds, it was impossible for the public to find excursion boats or other means to follow the races.

MOTOR BOATS

Much interest was evinced by the motor boat enthusiasts of the country in a motor boat carnival. The Motor Boat Club of America, the American Power Boat Association and the National Association of Engine Boat Manufacturers aided the Department materially in the work of organizing a commission, which was composed of the most prominent men in this field of enterprise and sport. The Chairman of the Commission was Anson B. Cole of New York, and the Secretary, Hugh S. Gamble of the same city. Besides these officers, the following members served on the Commission: Dr. Wadsworth Warren, Charles P. Tower, M. M. Whitaker, E. A. Stevens, Jr., Walter J. Howlett, Henry R. Sutphen, H. Newton Whittelsey, John D. Roach, Frank Bowne Jones, J. Howard Wainwright, Albert E. Eldredge, Dr. J. E. DeMund, A. F. Dohn, Howard I. Shaw and Charles L. Seabury.

The first set of standard racing rules for motor boats ever adopted by the different factions was known as the Jamestown Exposition Rules. While the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission, the Chairman of the Racing Committee and the others associated with the work strove indefatigably for the success of the races which were to take place during the first week in September, the event did not materialize as expected. Several cruises were organized and came down from New York through the canal as well as by the Atlantic Coast Route, but only six or seven racing craft put in their appearance. Among these was the international prize winner "Dixie." The result of the failure of this feature to materialize into a successful event was largely due to the damaging reports constantly published in the northern press with reference to the Exposition, and further to the inability of the Exposition to furnish the expenses of the carnival in sufficient time to enable the commission to arrange for the races.

ROWING

Through the interest and influence of the President, Secretary and Executive Committee of the American Amateur Oarsmen's Association, a National Rowing Regatta was scheduled to take place on Hampton Roads at the Jamestown Exposition during the month of August, 1907, and the following honorary commission was appointed to handle the regatta:

James Pilkington, Chairman; Claude R. Zappone, C.



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CONVENTION HALL

W. Presiendanz, James G. Tighe, P. H. Hurley, Robert J. Milligan, Fred R. Fortmeyer, Henry Whiting Garfield, John J. Schaab, James P. Fox, John O. Regan, Davie B. Duffield.

The members of this Commission visited the Exposition several times and a great impetus was given to the movement by their favorable reports. For several months much publicity was given to the Regatta. Henry Phillips Burchell of the "New York Times," made a trip to Europe as Special Commissioner and secured widespread international publicity for this event. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Commission and of the Department, the financial difficulties of the Exposition Company rendered it impossible later to carry out their part of the agreement with reference to furnishing the expenses of the regatta and the Committee was forced to cancel the meet. This was a source of regret to the Commission, especially to James Pilkington, President of the American Amateur Oarsmen's Association, and to Fred Fortmeyer, the Secretary, but even more was it regretted by the Exposition management.

HOTEL BUREAU

With the view of ascertaining just what accommodations would be placed at the disposal of Exposition visitors, a Hotel Bureau was established and H. N. Castle was appointed Superintendent. It was found that the hotels and available rooming houses in the cities surrounding Hampton Roads could successfully accommodate not less than fifty thousand people, and within the immediate vicinity of the Exposition Grounds hotels and cottages were projected which would accommodate ten thousand more, while at Pine Beach, Ocean View and Willoughby Beach six thousand more people could be cared for. It was calculated that in an emergency private dwellings not listed could take care of twenty thousand additional people.



H. N. CASTLE
Supt. Hotel Bureau, later Cashier of Exposition

ATHLETICS

During the early part of 1906, the Chief of the Department of Special Events spent considerable time and effort in arranging for a series of great athletic games at the Exposition, and through the interest of James E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, the following committee was appointed:

James E. Sullivan, Chairman; Gustavus T. Kirby, Dr. George J. Fisher, A. A. Stagg, M. F. Winston, W. D. Nesbit, T. I. Fitzpatrick, Theodore E. Straus, Dr. L. H. Culick, Captain John J. Dixon, Walter H. Liginger, John J. O'Connor, Julian W. Curtiss and C. C. Holzel.

Mr. Sullivan was also made Honorary Director of Athletics for the Exposition. An athletic field containing nearly four acres was set apart and plans for erecting a stadium and enclosure prepared. All the National Amateur Athletic Union games were scheduled to be held on the Exposition Grounds. William H. Robertson of New York City was employed to build a track, and he deservedly received great credit for building one of the best and fastest tracks ever constructed in this country. By reason of the financial difficulties of the Exposition, the enclosure and stadium were not erected, and unfortunately the annual championship track and field games had to be held with a limited seating capacity for the public to view the magnificent contests. The games were very poorly attended, and although the press of the country had given much space to the events, as an actual drawing card for the Exposition it is not believed that the results justified the expense.

AERONAUTICS

Early in the spring of 1906 the Department discussed with the Aero Club of America, an association which had just been organized in New York, the question of an aeronautic display. As a result of various conferences, a committee was appointed to call on the Exposition authorities at Norfolk and arrange a plan for scientific investigation and for an exhibit of airship models, aeroplanes, balloons and kites. The Board of Governors agreed to provide the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of an exhibit building, to furnish free gas for balloon ascensions and to prepay freight on all exhibits. Following this meeting, the Jamestown Aeronautical Congress was organized and the following members and committees appointed:

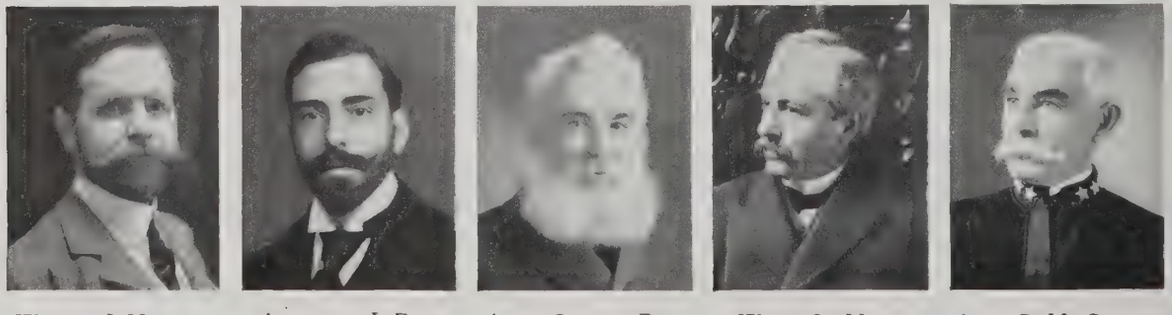
President, Willis L. Moore; Secretary, Albert Francis Zahm; Honorary Advisory Committee, Harry St. George Tucker, General James Allen, U. S. A., Willis L. Moore and Octave Chanute; Chairman of General Committee, William J. Hammer; Secretary of General Committee, Albert Francis Zahm; Chairman Executive Committee, Augustus Post; Secretary of Executive Committee, Ernest LaRue Jones; Foreign Secretary, Carl Dienstbach; Foreign Representative, Charles W. Kohlsaat.

Executive Committee—Augustus Post, Chairman; Ernest LaRue Jones, Secretary; William J. Hammer, Orville Wright, Carl Dienstbach, Robert H. Sexton, T. S. Southgate, Leo Stevens, C. Brooks Johnston, Oliver L. Fasig, A. N. Chandler, Captain Charles de F. Chandler, Wilbur R. Kimball, J. C. McCoy, Charles M. Manly, E. S. Bronson, Albert F. Zahm, Major Samuel Reber, Admiral C. M. Chester, Cortland Field Bishop, Wilbur Wright, Allen R. Hawley, Homer W. Hedge, A. M. Herring, A. Lawrence Rotch, Charles Jerome Edwards and C. S. Rolls.

Technical Committee—Charles M. Manly, Chairman; A. M. Herring, Mechanical Engineer; W. T. Brooke, Civil Engineer, and William J. Hammer, Electrical Engineer.

Committee on Congresses and Programme—A. Lawrence Rotch, Chairman; J. Taylor Ellyson, Octave Chanute, Albert F. Zahm, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Robert H. Sexton.

Exhibition Committee—Richard Rathbun, Chairman; T. S. Southgate, Augustus Post, Israel Ludlow and Wilbur Kimball.



WILLIAM J. HAMMER AUGUSTUS J. POST ALEX. GRAHAM BELL WILLIS L. MOORE ADM. C. M. CHESTER
SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE AERONAUTIC COMMITTEE



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INTERIOR OF AERO BUILDING, JUNE 8, 1907

Contest Committee—Cortland Field Bishop, Chairman; Admiral C. M. Chester, C. S. Sherwood, Allen R. Hawley, Lieutenant F. P. Lahm, J. C. McCoy, Leo Stevens.

Buildings, Grounds and Gas Committee—David T. Day, Chairman; C. S. Sherwood, W. E. Cottrell, Dr. James A. Holmes, Leo Stevens and W. T. Brooke.

Meteorological Committee;—Willis L. Moore, Chairman; A. Lawrence Rotch, Professor William H. Pickering, Professor David T. Todd, Major Henry E. Hershey, James J. Gray, O. L. Fasig.

Publicity and Promotion Committee—Homer W. Hedge, Chairman; Barton Myers, Carl Dienstbach and Ernest LaRue Jones.

Foreign Committee—Carl Dienstbach; Foreign Representative to be appointed by foreign Aero Clubs.

These committees worked energetically to arrange a series of demonstrations and to collect exhibits relating to aeronautics. During the spring of 1907 some doubt as to the ability of the Exposition Company to erect an aeronautic building and furnish gas of such consistency as would be adequate for the purpose of inflating balloons. The contract for the building was not given out until a few weeks before the opening of the Exposition, nor was the building completed until about the first of July. When the Norfolk City Gas Company made its connections, the committee came from New York for the purpose of testing the ascension power of the gas and found that it was a mixture of water and coal gas, which could not be used. Arrangements, however, were made with the Gas Company to shut off the general supply and pump in pure coal gas. After coal gas had been tried, a large balloon belonging to the Aeronautic Club was filled with sixty thousand cubic feet of gas, with the result that it barely lifted the bag. The Committee, having made this test, called off all further balloon ascensions and practically withdrew from active cooperation.

After the election of Mr. James M. Barr, Director General, money was available for the forwarding of exhibits, which were in New York. When these arrived at the Exposition they made a very creditable showing. The contemplated feature—that of actual experiment—however, was lost, and the erection of a building might be termed a failure.

The following report was prepared by Israel Ludlow, Superintendent of Aeronautics:

The Bureau of Aeronautics was created by the Exposition to correspond with the Bureaus of Yachting, Athletics, etc., and it was purposed to gather all available exhibits of balloon material, scientific instruments adapted for aeronautical purposes, balloons, airships and aeroplanes. Owing to the exceptionally inclement weather which prevailed during the Winter and early Spring, and the fact that the United States Government was very late in advancing the financial assistance which it has invariably extended during late years to large expositions, the Jamestown Exposition as a whole was incomplete on Opening Day, and the aeronautic building, in particular, was delayed. For this reason, it was impossible to adhere strictly to the arranged programme. The aeronautic concourse was dependent for gas upon a three-inch main running from the City of Norfolk to the Exposition Grounds, a distance of seven-and-a-half miles. While parts of the building had gas earlier, the pipe line through the concourse was not completed until early in June and all balloon flights had to be postponed until after that time.

The first aeronautical event was a pigeon flight on May 9. Five hundred and six pigeons were released for a race to Washington, D. C. A bright clear morning and a gentle southwest wind insured a fair race, and it was extremely successful. Before leaving the Exposition Grounds, the pigeons circled twice and then disappeared in the direction of their homing station. Some of the birds were not racers and the fastest hung



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AERONAUTIC BUILDING

back for the slowest. The speed was about forty-five miles per hour. A remarkable feature of this, and of the succeeding races to New York and Philadelphia, was that the Washington pigeons flew to the west of the grandstand, which was directly north of the releasing point, and the New York and Philadelphia birds flew to the east of it, correctly selecting the direction for their home flight to an exact degree corresponding to the points of the compass, although some birds when passing the stand flew so low that they went under its roof. Only half a dozen pigeons were nonplussed by the broad expanse of Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay and turned back. The others, without hesitation, went on toward the points from which they had been brought in closed crates within express cars.

The next event was the pigeon race of May 19. About twenty-three hundred birds from New York and Philadelphia took part. They were all thoroughbreds and the race was exceptionally successful. The same favorable weather conditions prevailed as on the previous occasion, and the release occupied barely four seconds from the time the lids were thrown open until the last pigeon left the crates. The pigeon coops were arranged in a complete circle on the backs of benches about three feet above ground. The birds were

released at 11:15 A. M., arose in a gigantic column and the sound caused by the violent beating of their wings was one not easily forgotten by those above whose heads the whirling mass of pigeons arose. An idea of the swiftness of their wing beats may be gained from this fact: A camera which is able to picture a running race horse sharply and distinctly shows but a blur of the moving wings of many of the birds. This lot of pigeons, without hesitation and without circling, took a line straight to the point north by east and disappeared before the spectators could fully grasp that the event was over, so far as the Exposition was concerned. The birds made remarkably fast time and reached New York and Philadelphia in the early afternoon. They traveled at the rate of fifty-nine and a fraction miles per hour. The winning birds in the New York district were owned by Henry Ingram of Paterson, New Jersey, whose pigeons arrived at 4:05.42; Paul F. Miller of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, arrived at 4:17.48; F. W. Davis, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, 4:16.52; Adolph Busch, Borough of Richmond, New York City, 4:06.40; J. W. Booth, Essex, New Jersey, 4:27.34, and M. G. Meller, Plainfield, New Jersey, 4:10.04. There was a slightly superior speed in the mile rate traveled by the New York over the Philadelphia birds. It is believed to have been due to the fact that all the pigeons followed the Atlantic sea coast line and that the Philadelphia birds turned inward when opposite that city, while the New York birds kept on the ocean front to New York.

There was considerable discussion among the pigeon fanciers present as to which crates were best—those whose tops opened upward or those whose front ends swung outward. Opening the entire top gave a quicker release, but the fanciers in favor of a front opening claimed that in allowing the birds to rise *en masse* there was danger of their beating their wings against each other and fracturing a pinion. The question was not settled by these races, as the point arose too late to take definite notes on the matter.



ISRAEL LUDLOW
Superintendent of Aeronautics

During the last week in May, Lincoln Beachy, a professional aeronaut under the management of Charles J. Strobel, made a series of dirigible balloon flights from the aeronautical concourse about the Exposition Grounds, each time landing upon Lee's Parade. These flights were very successful and attracted wide local attention. Mr. Beachy had his airship under full control and was able to turn it within its own length. He negotiated very successfully some difficult starts and landings, though handicapped by tall turrets on the Warpath and by high pine trees. The flights of the airship were plainly visible from battleships and whenever the dirigible balloon was taken out of the aeronautic building and ascended over the houses and treetops there was a general call from the boats and a rush to the sides of the ships by the officers and men, who watched with unconcealed interest the flight of the well-controlled vessel of the air. The Exposition's contract with the aeronaut called for a sustained flight of twenty minutes, and the airship during that time circled the Exposition, returning almost to the exact spot from which it ascended.

Early in June, Eugene Godet, a French aeronaut, brought to the Exposition in bond a French airship of the latest construction and most approved pattern. In the afternoon of June 7, after a day of most strenuous effort in repairing a broken shaft, the airship was brought out of the building in which it was housed and the engine tested. The day had been delightful, with practically no breeze stirring, but late in the afternoon a wind sprang up in the eastern quarter and brought with it heavy clouds. At this time a few drops of rain were falling and the breeze was freshening every minute. It was with some trepidation that Mr. Godet's assistants saw him essay a flight. There was a crowd of several thousand persons present, who would have felt much disappointed if the flight had not been made, and to whom the explanation that weather conditions were unfavorable might have proved highly unsatisfactory. Under the circumstances, Mr. Godet determined to go up. The wind was then blowing between ten and twelve miles an hour. When hold was released on the framework of airship, the aeronaut rose slowly, slightly against the wind, until the breeze from over the top of the building, caught him, when his airship was pushed backward beyond the concourse. For a few moments he held his own at a height probably of one hundred feet from the ground. Not being pointed directly into the wind, he drifted sideways and dangerously near a tall windmill near the water front, when he trained his airship and presented it broadside to the full force of the wind. With great rapidity he shot directly toward two tall pine trees near the Inside Inn; these he struck, the force of the wind driving his airship through the branches, breaking the propeller into halves and causing each half to drop to the ground. His rudder also was completely wrecked. Propellerless and rudderless, he drifted over the roof of the Inside Inn and out over Hampton Roads. Immediately upon passing through the trees he pulled a safety valve, but struck the water for the first time, about five hundred feet from shore. He sank but a few inches and rose buoyantly, making a leap, urged by the wind which was now half a gale, not less than eight hundred feet at an elevation of approximately twenty feet before again striking water. In successive leaps, each of shorter lengths and punctuated by deeper immersions, he went over Hampton Roads toward Old Point Comfort, about five miles distant. Anchored in Hampton Roads was the line of battleships, and many naval launches put off to the rescue. The launch belonging to the battleship "Minnesota" was the first to reach the aeronaut, and its occupants grabbed the drag rope, but were unable to tow the balloon against the wind. The launch was dragged through the water by the airship until Mr. Godet's machine struck the battleship "Alabama." Mr. Godet was in no danger; he refused to desert his ship and remained in the framework until hauled upon the foredeck of the battleship, where the gas envelope was deflated. It was packed and returned to the Exposition Grounds. The framework was so wrecked that a new one had to be constructed.



EUGENE GODET
Aeronaut

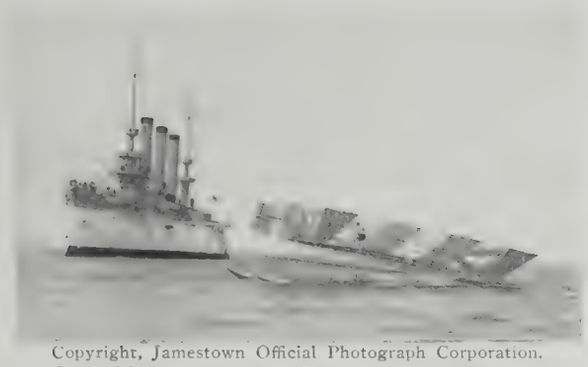
On June 8 dedication exercises were held in the aeronautic building. Robert H. Sexton, Chief of the Department of Congresses and Special Events; Augustus Post, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Aeronautical Congress; Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition Company; Admiral C. M. Chester and Israel Ludlow participated. Admiral Chester's speech was especially noteworthy, in that it dwelt upon the possibilities of the aeroplane in warfare and the value of an aeronautic division to the Army and Navy.

The captive balloon concession was operated by Charles J. Strobel in connection with the airships he controlled. To inflate these machines, he was using a hydrogen generating plant, and this also kept the captive balloon filled. Two of these balloons were used during the Summer, the first carrying two passengers and the second three or four, depending upon the weather conditions. A strong wind makes the operation of a captive balloon impracticable, on account of the swaying of the basket. Often in the early morning the breeze was too brisk, but a lull usually came in the afternoon and at this time the captive balloon was most popular. The charge for a balloon ascension was one dollar, twenty-five per cent of which went to the Exposition. The view at the height of seven hundred to one thousand feet was well worth the cost. Cape Henry and Cape Charles were visible and the wide line of sand which marks the Atlantic beach shown brightly in the sunlight; the fortifications of Fort Monroe were clearly in view and the tall buildings and church spires of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News looked like toy houses in the distance, while James River and Chesapeake Bay lost themselves far away in the Summer haze. On several occasions the captive balloon was up at the same time that the airship was flying and the aeronaut, to show his skill, circled around the balloon. The officers and men of the Army and Navy were both deeply interested in the airship, for rumors had been rife during the Summer that airships would probably form a new arm of the Service.

From a scientific standpoint, the aeroplane or "heavier-than-air" machine is the airship of the future. The aeroplane,* however, is but in the first stages of development both in Europe and America.

The difficulty with aeroplane flights has been to secure a form of surface which will balance itself—that is, maintain an equilibrium in the air. As a matter of experiment, a great kite forty feet in length and

* This paper was written by Mr. Ludlow in the Fall of 1907.—ED.



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J. G. Maas Attempting Flight with Aeroplane

twenty-five feet wide was constructed and mounted on boats made of water-tight canvas. During the month of August an attempt was made to fly this kite. A rope hawser three hundred feet long was attached to the kite and to the Navy tug "Potomac," but the tug proved too slow to raise the aeroplane in the air and during the trial the pontoon boats became waterlogged. The next trial was made by mounting the aeroplane on two sixteen-oared cutters and a torpedo boat was to tow. On the second occasion, ten soldiers of the Signal Corps helped in the experiment. Four of these soldiers were in the cutters to assist the flight of the aeroplane, and J. G. Maas, a professional balloonist, acted as aeronaut. Two flags were carried, one with a red center and one with a blue, and the instructions were that when there was any danger to wave the red flag and when everything was going well to wave the blue. It was found that when the boats were towed at a speed faster than fourteen or fifteen miles an hour, they would swamp. The aeroplane and cutters were towed out into Hampton Roads, where a run of several miles could be had through deep water and in the direction from which the wind was coming. The torpedo boat was sent ahead at full speed. Very quickly a speed of twenty-two miles an hour was gained. The aeronaut and soldiers gallantly waved the blue flag, although they knew what the result would be, but after a run of several hundred yards the cutters, aeroplane and soldiers went under the water. The torpedo boat was stopped and the soldiers and aeronaut, all of whom wore life preservers, were picked up. A new aeroplane was constructed by the soldiers of the Signal Corps and was tried on Lee's Parade. This time it was towed by six artillery horses attached to a gun carriage and about two hundred feet of rope was used. On the first trial, the rope broke. On the second and third trials, the aeroplane rose in the air to a height of one hundred feet and after going half way across Lee's Parade it swerved and struck the earth with force enough to wreck it. This accident was due to a faulty attachment of the bridle.

The safe landing of the aeroplane is one of its most difficult problems. Though seemingly a failure, the Exposition experiments were of great value by reason of the knowledge obtained of the action of the aeroplane's surface when moving at different velocities and at various angles of inclination. Sooner or later these different problems will be solved, as the result of painstaking effort.

BUREAU OF MUSIC

On February 8, 1907, Mr. Sexton made a number of recommendations to the Board of Governors, among which were the appointment of Sydney Lloyd Wrightson as Honorary Director of Music and the employment of William Wall Whiddit as Superintendent of the Bureau of Music, the duties of the latter to consist in the direction of organizing choruses, assisting in the making up of musical programmes and to act as the official organist of the Exposition. He requested that authority should be given to him to contract with not less than four of the principal concert bands of the country and organize a permanent chorus of forty voices to sing at the Auditorium from two to three times a week. After several weeks delay Mr. Wrightson and Mr. Whiddit were appointed. On March 22, 1907, a musical programme for the Exposition was outlined.

There were ten recommendations:

First—The organization of a chorus of between three hundred and five hundred voices to take part in the ceremonies on April 26 (Opening Day), June 10 (Georgia Day), June 12 (Virginia Day), and July 4 (Independence Day) and such other days as might be determined.

Second—The organization of a chorus of forty or more voices to sing during organ and piano recitals.

Third—The organization of a children's chorus to sing on May 13 (Jamestown Day), July 4 (Independence Day) and on Public School Day and such other occasions as might later be deemed desirable.

Fourth—That on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, either afternoons or evenings, the Auditorium be utilized for the holding of organ and piano recitals and other musical events exclusive of band concerts and the twelve concerts to be given under the terms of the contract with the Stieff Piano Company.

Fifth—That on one of these three afternoons or evenings a chorus of forty picked voices should render a programme, assisted by local or foreign artists, either vocal or instrumental.

Sixth—That on the other two afternoons or evenings, vocalists, violinists, pianists and organists of recognized ability should be engaged.

Seventh—That on certain tentative dates—May 22, June 21, July 17, August 21, September 13, October 19 and November 20—arrangements should be effected with such high class artists as Schumann-Heinck, Emma Eames, Nordica, Sembrich and other great vocalists; Rosenthal, Gabriolwitch, Peppercorn, Patricolo, Sherwood and other great pianists; Arthur Hartman, Sauret and other great violinists, and Clarence Eddy and other great organists, with a view of having these appear at the Exposition.

Eighth—That a cup of the approximate value of two hundred and fifty dollars should be offered for a choral contest and another cup valued approximately at one hundred and fifty dollars for a glee club contest, and that a board of judges consisting of five prominent men be appointed, one each from the cities of Norfolk, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore and Atlanta, to decide on the merits of the competitors.

Ninth—That the Bureau of Music be authorized to arrange for twelve concerts to be given under the terms of the contract with the Stieff Piano Company.

Tenth—That the Bureau of Music be authorized to negotiate with the leading organists of the country through the American Guild of Organists or any other source, with the view of securing the best and the most prominent organists for recitals.

Authority was given for the organization of a chorus of from three hundred to five hundred voices, and Mr. Sexton pays tribute to Mr. Whiddit for his good work in enlisting the interest of singers through the southern section. He says also that Mr. Whiddit was very successful in organizing a splendid children's chorus.



SYDNEY LLOYD WRIGHTSON
Honorary Director of Music

Through a contract with the Austin Organ Company of Hartford, Conn., a magnificent organ was built in the Auditorium and many of the greatest organists in America played on the instrument. With very few exceptions these artists played gratuitously, the Exposition only paying their transportation and a per diem for expenses. The organ recitals were well attended as a rule and provided entertainment of a character which elicited much favorable comment from the public generally.

One of the most perplexing problems mentioned by Mr. Sexton in his report was that of providing music by the national concert bands. One hundred and sixty-four applications were listed, and notwithstanding the importance of booking these bands in good season, the Chief of the Department of Special Events states that it was not possible to obtain action by the Board of Governors for months after the matter had been brought to their attention. About three weeks before the opening the Board authorized the Chairman to contract with three of the leading bands. A contract was made with Phinney's United States Band to play from May 13 to July 4, with Innes' Orchestral Band from July 4 for four weeks, and with Liberatti's Italian Band for four weeks during September. No provision had been made at that time for music at the opening of the Exposition, because the Chairman of the Board of Governors felt confident that he could secure the services of the United States Marine Band from Washington. One week before the Exposition opened it was ascertained that this band would not be available. By direction of the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Sexton telegraphed to Captain Frederick Phinney, of Phinney's United States Band, to come to Norfolk. When he arrived it was found that previous arrangements would prevent his regular band from appearing, but through his assistance the Lynn Brass Band of Boston was provided and arrived in Norfolk on the twenty-fifth of April.



WILLIAM WALL WHIDDIT
Superintendent of Music

An interesting musical feature was a contest which took place during the first week in May between the visiting marine bands on board the United States warships. This contest was a success in every particular, the winners being the bands from the battleship "Ohio" and the receiving ship "Franklin."

BANDS

On May 13, Phinney's Band began its six weeks engagement, which was followed by Innes' Band, which played four weeks. On July 5, through the courtesy of the President of the Republic of Mexico and the efforts of the Mexican Military Commission, the Mexican National Band arrived and provided music until the first day of October. This magnificent corps was furnished by the Mexican Government as an evidence of good will. It served without remuneration and its excellent music was greatly appreciated. One week before the close of Innes' engagement Phinney's Band was brought back to the Exposition and their engagement lasted until the fifteenth of November. Mr. Sexton reports: "It was deemed expedient by this Department and Mr. Barr, Director General, to provide two large concert bands, giving two daily concerts each, at all times. It was also deemed advisable to provide a small band of twenty pieces for general utility work. This band was found to be one of the most useful musical organizations at the Exposition. Often more than three special events were scheduled within the different periods of a day. A major portion of the music was furnished at the opening of exercises by this band."

Liberatti's Band was scheduled to appear on October 10, but instead of playing four weeks it stayed at the Exposition only nine days. After the Mexican National Band left, arrangements were made with the Royal Artillery Band of Baltimore to play one week. Ellery's Italian Band of forty-eight men followed Phinney's Band. While this band was at the Exposition there was some trouble with the American Federation of Music concerning the compensation which was paid to musicians. Under the authority of the Board of Governors, and later the Director General, the Department of Congresses and Special Events was permitted to spend a sum equal to fifty per cent of the sale of reserved seats in the Auditorium for the payment of musicians and other artists who appeared in the hall. Contracts were made with organists, violinists, Fisk Jubilee Singers, the Philippine Orchestra and singers to appear from time to time in the Auditorium. The revenue from this source was of little consequence, by reason of the small attendance. While a great deal of music was provided in this manner, few engagements were made with artists of wide reputation because of the failure of those who came to derive any material benefit from their concerts.

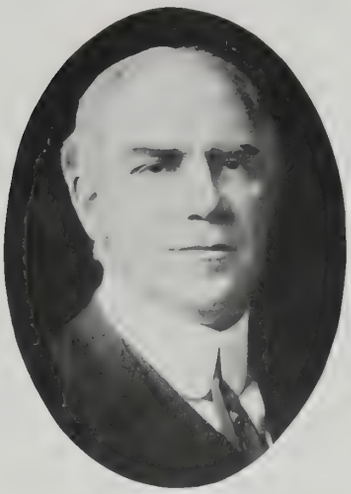
Among the most attractive musical events given during the Exposition was the rendition of special musical numbers by a combination of bands and the great pipe organ. Another special feature was the playing each night of "The Star Spangled Banner" just as the lights were slowly turned on. There were few more beautiful Exposition features than this leisurely illumination at the Ter-Centennial, and the accompaniment of the patriotic air made it even more impressive.

The Möller Organ Company of Hagerstown, Md., provided a magnificent organ for Convention Hall.

Mr. Whiddit, reporting as Superintendent of Music, states that the Bureau was organized in March, 1907, prior to which time a considerable correspondence had been carried on with organizations and individuals desiring to give recitals, both vocal and instrumental. Sydney Lloyd Wrightson, the Director of the Washington College of Music, was selected as Honorary Director, and his duties were to correspond with artists, to arrange for concerts by a symphony orchestra and song recitals and to give the oratorio of "The Messiah" on the evening of opening day by the chorus known as the Washington Choral Society. The concert, which was to have been given in Convention Hall, was necessarily postponed because the building was not finished and it was the only one on the grounds large enough to seat the chorus and provide ample room for the audience. The date for the concert was changed to May 13, and it was then found necessary for some reason again to postpone



MME. ROSA LINDE
Contralto



DAVID BISPHAM
Baritone



MRS. B. A. WEINSCHENCK
Soprano

it. Finally Mr. Wrightson found it impracticable to bring the chorus to the Exposition, for the reason that the Governors did not feel that they were in a position to guarantee the heavy expenses of the concert as well as to provide for the transportation and entertainment of the chorus. Mr. Wrightson visited the Exposition upon several occasions, giving a song recital and assisting at several concerts. He received no salary or compensation for his valuable services.

FESTIVAL CHORUS

Mr. Whiddit was engaged as Superintendent on the first of March, 1907, and entered upon his duties at once. His first work was the organization of a festival chorus of five hundred voices to sing at the dedicatory exercises on opening day. He visited the cities of Suffolk and Newport News and in those places as well as in Norfolk had frequent rehearsals. The Superintendent of Music states that he met with considerable opposition on the part of several of the local choir directors, who not only refused to lend their services but endeavored to discourage the movement. Notwithstanding the opposition, the chorus might well be considered a success. Owing to the fact of the crowded condition of the transportation lines and the inadequate terminal facilities, especially for the landing of boats, the chorus did not arrive at the Exposition Grounds in time to sing at the opening exercises. They did, however, arrive in time to sing "America" at the close. Following the grand review of the troops, the chorus gave an hour's concert from the reviewing stand on Lee's Parade. The President and members of the official party remained to listen. The selections sung and directed by Mr. Whiddit were "America," "The Heavens are Telling," from the Oratorio of The Creation, and the Official Hymn—the words of which were written by William M. Pegram and the music composed especially for these words by Wilberforce Owst, both of these gentlemen from Baltimore.

Mr. Whiddit pays a high tribute to the words and the music of this opening ode and to Hobart Smock, the noted tenor of Baltimore, who sang the ode as a solo. In the trio of "The Heavens are Telling," Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenck of New York was soprano, Hobart Smock the tenor and Sydney Lloyd Wrightson, baritone. Following this, the "Alleluia Chorus" from "The Messiah" was sung, Mr. Wrightson conducting, and the concert was concluded by the singing of the National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

CHILDREN'S CHORUS

In speaking of the children's chorus, Mr. Whiddit states that altogether over fourteen hundred children sang at the Exposition at different periods. The plan of the Superintendent was to visit daily the public schools of the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk and Newport News, selecting singly the children who would form part of the chorus. Rehearsals were then held and from three to five hundred gathered together and rehearsed in a body. The first appearance of these children was on May 30, known as "Patrick Henry Day," when over six hundred children sang in Convention Hall, when William Jennings Bryan and other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting.

The next appearance was upon June 7—"Tidewater Virginia Day"—when eleven hun-



A. LIBERATTI



FREDERICK NEIL INNES



FREDERICK PHINNEY



JOSEPH MAERZ
Pianist



FRANCIS McMILLAN
Violinist



EARL J. PFOUTS
Violinist

dred and twenty children, accompanied by Phinney's Band and directed by Mr. Whiddit, sang several patriotic airs and "Virginia, The Mother of States," a song especially written for the occasion by Miss Lillian Turner, a young lady of Norfolk.

"The work of these children," reports Mr. Whiddit, "cannot be spoken of too highly. It was one of the great musical successes of the Exposition and brought forth the highest praise from thousands who listened to their sweet young voices singing together in perfect time and tune. The children's chorus sang again June 29 and on July 2 ('West Virginia Day'). For this occasion the children had been especially engaged by the West Virginia Commissioners. They also sang on the Fourth of July, known as 'Thomas Jefferson Memorial Day' or 'Independence Day.' Nearly seven hundred children were seated then on the stage and in seats adjoining. The children visited the Exposition twice in July and three times in August and were invited to sing later but on account of the opening of the schools this was found to be impracticable. The work of training this large chorus was enormous. The handling of them at terminal stations, the safe transportation of them over the trolley lines to the Exposition and the return in special cars required great care, and Mr. Whiddit gave to this work his entire attention. Special mention should be made of the singing of the children on 'Knights of Columbus Day,' when the Papal Delegate personally thanked Mr. Whiddit for the pleasure which the singing of the two hundred and fifty children had given him."

The large corps, known as the "Jamestown Chorus," gave a second successful concert on May 13. They also sang on the opening on the evening of July 4, on "Eagles' Day" and on Thanksgiving Day. This latter farewell appearance was assisted by Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenk, soprano; Mr. William Wall Whiddit, tenor soloist; Mr. Raymond Pearce, tenor; Mr. J. W. Cooper, basso, and Mr. A. M. Wilber, accompanist. In his report Mr. Whiddit returns his thanks and heartily praises Mrs. Laura de Bussey Berry of Norfolk, A. M. Wilber of Suffolk and Ben J. Potter of Richmond, the first two of whom assisted him so ably as accompanists at the piano and the latter in a similar capacity at the organ.

The Hampton Roads Glee Club gave a concert in the Auditorium on the opening night. This Club, consisting of twenty-five well trained young male voices under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, not only sang alone but ably superintended the Jamestown Chorus on that occasion.

In addition to his work with the choruses, the duty of the Superintendent was to keep up correspondence with a number of organizations in regard to engagements for organ recitals, as well as to communicate with other soloists who wished engagements. During the latter months Mr. Whiddit was obliged to cancel a number of engagements with well known organists, such as Will McFarlane, R. Huntington Woodman, Garrett Smith, William C. Carl and others, because there was no assurance that these artists could be paid for their services. A magnificent Austin organ was secured by Mr. Whiddit as an exhibit for the Exposition, at a cost to the Company of three thousand dollars as a rental to cover the expenses of setting up the instrument in the Auditorium. From the opening until the closing of the Exposition some of the very best organists of the country played on this instrument to their entire satisfaction. Some one used the organ daily. Not once was a recital interrupted by a cipher or stoppage of the motor for any cause whatsoever. In other words, the organ proved to be a wonderfully successful instrument with an action most responsive to the touch, repeating as fast as it was possible for an organist to touch the keys, beautifully toned and well designed. The Winchester system, upon which this organ was constructed, gave an absolutely steady pressure of air that at all times was adequate to the demands placed upon it. The playing of Sullivan's "Lost Chord" by Phinney's Band to the accompaniment of the organ was a triumph at the climax, when the entire power of the organ was used. It sustained the chord so perfectly and gave such a magnificent body to the band music that it was almost impossible to detach one source from the other. The Official Organist generally presided at the organ during these renditions.

ORGAN RECITALS

A feature of the organ was the Chimes—an octave and a half of tubular cones hung in the solo swell box. These were very effectively tuned and were played from the solo keyboard. The bell sounds added much to the charm of the organ and the pleasure of the listener. The organ season was informally opened at a reception to President Roosevelt on opening day. At this time Mr. Whiddit played. The formal opening took place on Monday, May 6, at the inauguration of a week's recital given by Mr. Clarence Eddy, one of America's most noted organists. The following organists gave recitals from June 24:

June 24—William Wall Whiddit.
June 25-28—E. Jores.
June 28—William Wall Whiddit.
July 1-10—William Wall Whiddit.

July 6—Special concert by the Kreutzer Male Quartette.
July 11-12—J. H. Shepherd.
July 13—William Wall Whiddit.
Week of July 15—Ernest H. Cosby.
July 19-22—William Wall Whiddit.
July 23-27—A. S. Brooke of Brooklyn.
July 29-31—E. C. Napier of Pittsburgh.
August 1-2—E. G. Napier.
August 3—William Wall Whiddit.
August 5-7—C. Leslie Carpenter.
August 6—Special recital by George S. Dunham of Boston.
August 8-10—R. A. Laslett Smith of Waterbury, Connecticut.
August 12—Edward Havens of New York. Mr. Havens was assisted by Miss Dorothea Moller, contralto.
August 13—J. F. Richardson, Atlanta, Ga.
August 14-16—S. F. Smith, Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith was assisted by Miss Moller.
August 19-24—G. H. Fairclough of St. Paul.
August 26—William Wall Whiddit.
August 27-29—T. W. Musgrove.
August 30-31—William Wall Whiddit.
August 31—A special recital by T. W. Musgrove.
September 2-6—Recitals by C. P. Landi of Duluth. At the first two of these Mrs. Herbert Brown, soprano, assisted.
September 5—William Wall Whiddit.
September 9-11—James McGarvin, assisted by Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenck.
September 11—Special song recital by Mrs. Blanche Armstrong Weinschenk, accompanied by Mr. Whiddit.
September 12-14—N. Hering, assisted by Mrs. Weinschenk.
September 16-19—Walter Keller of Chicago.
September 20-21—William W. Whiddit.
September 24-27—Alfred Butler.
September 28—William Wall Whiddit.
September 30—Edward Kreiser of Kansas City.
October 1-5—Edward Kreiser.
October 7-8—William Wall Whiddit.
October 9-11—J. Warren Andrews, New York.
October 12—William Wall Whiddit.
October 14-16—J. Percy Starnes, organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany.
October 17-19—Recitals by J. J. McClellan, organist of the famous Mormon Tabernacle, who visited the Exposition with the Utah delegation.
October 21—William Wall Whiddit.
October 22-23—Clifford Demarest, Secretary of the American Guild of Organists.
October 24-30—William Wall Whiddit.
October 31—Shepherd Webb of Richmond.

Piano recitals were given daily—from the opening day for the first two weeks by Mr. Shonert, assisted by Earl J. Pfouts, violinist. Joseph Maerz gave daily piano recitals for the remainder of the month of May, and through the month of June. Mr. Maerz also gave daily piano recitals during the month of July.

On July 4, Sydney Lloyd Wrightson gave a special song recital. July 23 and 24, Mr. Rice, a baritone, gave two recitals.

August 6-10, E. M. Shonert and Earl J. Pfouts gave piano and violin recitals. August 14-16, Mr. Maertz gave a piano recital, assisted by Miss Dorothea Moller. August 19-31, piano and violin recitals by Mr. Shonert and Mr. Pfouts. August 31, one of the principal musical treats of the Exposition was a concert given by the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn. Fifty male voices under the direction of Mr. Clausen gave a delightful concert in the Auditorium. Mr. Whiddit presided at the organ.

September 9-20 Otto Pfefferkorn gave daily piano recitals. There was a piano recital on September 21 by J. P. Rowland, and piano and violin recitals on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth by Mr. Shonert and Mr. Pfouts.

From September 20 to the close of the month the Fisk Jubilee Singers from Nashville gave two concerts daily in the Auditorium. The singing of the negro melodies and folk songs was an attraction that proved agreeable to the large audiences that attended. September 23-28, special violin recitals were given by J. P. Rowland, accompanist. September 30, Madame Rosa Linde, song recital. September 24-30, special week's engagement with the Royal Artillery Band of Baltimore, giving two daily concerts in the Auditorium. September 26, a special song recital by Milla de Cygno. This charming artist had just come from Berlin and made her first appearance in America at the Exposition.



J. Warren Andrews, G. A. Fairclough, Edward Kreiser
J. J. McClellan, Clarence Eddy, Walter Keller
Ernest H. Crosby, Clifford Demarest, Alfred Butler
SOME FAMOUS ORGANISTS WHO GAVE RECITALS

October 1-12, the Fisk Jubilee Singers gave daily recitals. October 2-5, Madame Rosa Linde, contralto, gave special song recitals, assisted by J. P. Rowland, pianist. October 7-12, F. W. Weaver, the blind pianist, gave daily piano recitals. October 14-28, J. P. Rowland, piano recitals. October 10, Liberatti's Italian Band began a two week's engagement. October 14-31, the Filipino Orchestra gave daily concerts, and the Fisk Jubilee Singers also sang. October 17, David Bispham gave a song recital. This great artist delighted an audience of over a thousand people, who thoroughly enjoyed every number of his splendidly arranged programme. October 25 there was a special concert by the Confederate Choir and a violin recital by Francis McMillan.

NOTE.—In some minor instances the accounts of the same item, given by the Director of the Division and by the Superintendent of a Bureau, disagree. No attempt has been made to harmonize. Where this article is not an exact quotation it is a true digest with this exception that some manifest inaccuracies have been omitted.—ED.

TRANSPORTATION

THE Traffic and Transportation Department of the Exposition was established by the Board of Governors during the fall of 1906. R. C. Hicks was appointed Traffic Manager and reported to C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman of the Board of Governors. Hon. Alvah H. Martin was appointed Governor of Transportation in January, 1907. He retained the services of Mr. Hicks, changing his title to Superintendent of Transportation, and appointed L. W. Silverster his assistant and E. W. Ligon, Yard Master. Mr. Ligon had previously been appointed Chief Clerk to Mr. Hicks on December 4, 1906.

Mr. Hicks remained in charge until March 24, 1907, when he was compelled to retire on account of severe illness, and E. J. Cunningham was appointed Superintendent. Mr. Cunningham retained the same assistants.

REORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

When Mr. Martin was elected Director-General, he appointed E. W. Ligon, former Yard Master, Chief of the Division with the title of Director of Transportation, and B. J. Sefton became Yard Master and continued as such until the work of the Department was concluded.



E. W. LIGON
Director of Transportation

The duties which were assigned to Mr. Hicks were to co-operate with the various roads and steamship lines, with the view of inaugurating a tariff to take care of shipments of exhibits and building materials to and from the Exposition Grounds. A joint agreement regarding rates, rules and regulations became effective November 17, 1906. It was signed by representatives of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the Chesapeake Steamship Company, the Clyde Line, the Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company, the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, the Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Company, the Norfolk & Western Railway, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Southern Railway, the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, the Virginia Navigation Company, and the Tidewater (Virginian) Railway.

FREIGHT DELIVERIES

When this tariff went into effect, there were two lines making deliveries within the grounds —the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal, an electric division of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company, and the Tidewater Railway, later known as the Virginian Railway. The fourth section of this tariff agreement related to the terminal charges of the Exposition Company, which were in addition to the rates charged by delivering carriers. The building contractors were much exercised over the terminal charge of four dollars per car, because they claimed that the Exposition Company performed no service. When this opposition developed, the Board of Governors passed a resolution, whereby the terminal charges thus assessed would be refunded to the consignee in cases where the Exposition was put to no expense in the handling of his material. The Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company were making deliveries on two parallel team tracks in the west end of the Grounds, each track approximating twenty-two cars to the clear with a fifteen car lead, making a total delivery room of fifty-nine cars. The Virginian Railway made deliveries on three parallel team tracks in the east end of the Grounds, each track approximating fifteen cars to the clear with a two car lead, making a total delivery room of forty-seven cars. The tracks in both instances were owned by the operating companies. The Exposition Company made eighteen hundred feet of track connecting the two terminals, with the hope that the equipment would be interchanged and in this way various loads could be placed at the most convenient points for delivery. The railroads would not consent to this arrangement, each calculating to control the business in its respective end of the Grounds. The Exposition granted to the Virginian Railway the privilege of making deliveries on the connection mentioned, but owing to the few buildings erected along the way slight advantage was taken of this privilege.

BRIDGE DISASTER

On January 25, 1907, a serious accident disabled the drawbridge over Tanner's Creek. This misfortune prevented the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal from handling any more carload freight and threw the entire business to the Virginian Railway. On the first of February, the Virginian Railway refused to place cars within the Grounds unless the Exposition Company would pay to them, out of the four dollars terminal charge, two dollars per car for switching, not only on cars unloaded from that date, but on all previous business. The Exposition Company undertook to switch cars from the Virginian connection to the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal's tracks with a dinkie engine which had been hired by the Exposition Company from Scofield & Company, contractors for the Government Pier. The business was executed under this arrangement until the first of March, when it was found necessary to secure a standard switch engine for work within the Grounds. The Exposition Company then leased or bought all of the tracks on the site, hired an engine from the Norfolk & Western Railway and collected the terminal charges. The Exposition track leases extended for ninety days after the close of the Fair. During March it was learned that the tracks within the Grounds would not accommodate the business, which was fast increasing, and as a result new tracks were laid and completed about the first of April, yielding an inside yard capacity of three hundred and fifty cars, with a storage room on the Virginian Railway and Exposition joint connection of one hundred and fifty cars. This enabled the Exposition Company to take care of five hundred cars a day.

FREIGHT INCREASE

The joint tracks on the outside of the Grounds were used as a connection, and this

compelled the Exposition Company to pull all loads into the Grounds and put the empties back. The number of cars handled daily from the first of March to April 24 steadily increased, but from April 24 they gradually decreased. On March 24, 1907, it was learned that one switch engine and one crew was not sufficient to handle the increased business, so a second crew was authorized. The work was then running behind, the yards were badly congested with loads and were getting worse each day, until an embargo was put on Exposition freight. Just at this time a second engine and two extra crews were authorized, and the congestion was relieved, the situation coming under control.

The tracks were all laid on natural beds without ballast. This caused derailment after derailment. In fact, as many as seventeen derailments occurred in one day and night. In justice to the Exposition, however, it may be said that ballast was not to be had for love or money.

DIFFICULTIES IN HANDLING

A serious drawback to the Transportation Department was due to the fact that all the freight to Pine Beach had to pass through the Exposition Grounds. While this business approximated only fifteen cars a day, one can appreciate what a trial it was to the yard crew when they understand that, in order to make deliveries at Pine Beach, it was necessary to clear the main track of all cars (sometimes forty or fifty of these would be in the way), tow them a distance of one mile, make storage room for them, draw the empties from Pine Beach and then deliver the loads. In many cases, the Norfolk & Atlantic Terminal Company would promise to be ready to furnish empties and take loads at certain hours, yet the Exposition's crew would have to wait three or four hours after the stated time before the Traction Company would start to do business, and in some instances they could not turn a wheel, this causing serious delay, great inconvenience and accomplishing no good. The Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Company were known to keep from fifteen to twenty empties on hand fifteen or twenty days before being able to return them, thus tying up equipment and valuable track room.

Another drawback to the Transportation Department was the non-co-operation of contractors receiving freight. They were very careless as to how they performed their unloading. For instance: They would cut stanchions from the sides of flat cars of lumber, and allow the contents to drop on either side and remain by the tracks three or four days before carting any away; they would drop beams from gondolas, leaving the stones on the tracks under cars for days at a time; they would unload lumber alongside the track in valuable team space too near for clearance and thus jeopardize the lives of the train crew; they would unload lumber from both flat and box cars on one side, leaving the other unloaded, causing, as every one knows, a possible derailment of a car when the roadbed is unballasted. Consignees certainly worked to their own disadvantage by pursuing these tactics.

HAULING CONTRACT

On the fourteenth day of April, 1906, The Exposition Hauling and Storage Company obtained the privilege to do a hauling and storage business on the Grounds, but they gave up their contract. The Exposition, naturally, was not expecting this, and, while unprepared, responded quickly to the emergency. It became necessary to hire teams and labor at exorbitant prices and to buy apparatus with which to proceed immediately, in order to accommodate the exhibitors, who were anxious to get their goods installed. The Transportation Department continued to perform this service until the close of the Exposition, when The Export Shipping Company received a contract to remove the exhibits. This Company was placed under a bond of five thousand dollars, to be forfeited if they failed to perform their duties under the contract. The Export Shipping Company was to pay the Exposition Company two cents per hundred pounds for freight actually handled, and this two cents was presumed to cover the Exposition Company's expenses for switching. They continued to do business until December 24, when they claimed that the bulk of the exhibits had been moved and declined to remain longer, thus throwing the loading and teaming on the Department. Happily, this move was expected and no delay was experienced in organizing and continuing the work. A joint agency was established on the first of March, 1907, in which the railways and steamboat lines entering Norfolk were represented. The purpose of this agency was to check deliveries of exhibits and keep proper records incident to their free return at the close of the Exposition. In this connection it might be said that the joint agreement mentioned before as having become effective on November 17, 1906, regulated the terms and conditions which governed the free return of exhibits, it being the general custom at Expositions to grant to *bona fide* exhibitors, who place on view their goods for advertising purposes and not for sale, the concession of returning free of charge over the line of original shipment all goods so sent. The Exposition paid twenty-five per cent. of the joint agency clerical roll, paid the entire labor roll and furnished all supplies. During the summer months there was little for the Department to do. It merely maintained a sufficient force for the delivery of less than carload shipments, generally representing advertising matter for exhibitors and supplies for concessionaires. On September 9, Mr. Barr, then Director-General, issued instructions whereby all vehicle passes would have to be signed by the Superintendent of Transportation, and this order was effective until the abolishment of the Department. On November 18, Mr. Martin, who had succeeded Mr. Barr, issued instructions that all passes for the exit of materials and exhibits would be invalid unless countersigned by the Director of Transportation, thus centrally locating the means of all passes so far as transportation was concerned.

REMOVING EXHIBITS

Mr. Ligon's duties as Director of Transportation involved the proper organization of the Department, incident to the removal of all exhibits and materials from the Grounds, the issuing of all vehicle passes to those entitled to them and the issuing of exit passes covering the removal of exhibits and materials, to co-operate with the Export Shipping Company, the railroads and steamboat lines, to make such arrangements as were necessary for the supply of equipment, to handle the business, to issue the free return certificates and to keep all records demanded by the work. The issuing of exit passes was a matter of some consequence as it was necessary first to ascertain whether or not the accounts of the exhibitor or concessionaire had been satisfactorily settled with the Exposition Company, and some of these were quite involved.

COLLECTING PENALTIES

On the first of December, 1907, the Virginian Railway, which had trouble collecting the per diem and penalty money from the Exposition, issued a circular that they would not switch empties to the Exposition Grounds unless the road furnishing the equipment would agree to allow the Virginian Railway to re-charge the delivering road with the amount of per diem accruing. This agreement was accepted by all of the terminal lines, but the joint agent was instructed to make collections of demurrage and remit the same to the line furnishing the equipment. This proved a satisfactory arrangement to all concerned.

Including the cars which arrived at the Exposition prior to November 17, 1906—before that date no record was kept—the following is a statement of all the cars which entered the Exposition Grounds:

Contents of Cars.	No.
Lumber and building material	1868
Merchandise, not otherwise specified	1065
Stone and gravel	610
Solid cars of exhibits	519
Express matter	261
Cement	130
Hay and grain	128
Brick	117
Coal	99
Plaster, lime and stucco	81
Ties	79
Steel rails	66
Roofing paper and plaster boards	50
Forward	5073
Brought forward	5073
Sewer and iron pipe	49
Plants and shrubbery	29
Construction iron	27
Furniture (partly exhibits)	22
Slate	20
Wire and conduit	18
Live stock	17
Wagons	12
Locomotives	12
Contractors' outfits	10
Piling	10
Nails	9
Glass	7
Pitch and tar	7
Hoisting machinery	6
Panorama outfit	5
Road rollers	3
Sash weights	2
Total	5338

Before closing, it is proper to state that if the various contractors had co-operated with the Department and had unloaded their materials promptly and properly they would have received far better service and the placing of the embargo, due to the congestion which has been mentioned, would not have been imposed. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered in the performance of the work of the Transportation Department, it is only fair to say that the material and exhibits were transferred with equally as much dispatch as is usual in such cases and at the close of the Exposition the removals were made promptly and with celerity.

(Signed) E. W. Ligon,
Director of Transportation.



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ENTRANCE TO PALACE OF MANUFACTURES

EXHIBITS

I do not feel that the appendix of this book, which seeks to chronicle historic facts, should be used for the making of explanations or defenses; indeed, under all the circumstances and difficulties, which are indelibly written in my memory, I do not think they are necessary. If individual comments are in order, how much better to have them record something of the struggle which gave to the country the celebration which was held.

The movement was an heroic one. It had its birth (so far as our communities are concerned) in the Councils of the City of Norfolk in the Spring of 1902, and from the beginning was compelled to fight for life at every stage of its development. Nurtured by constant care, and the use of means patriotically contributed, it progressed, step by step, always managing to meet each exigency as it arose; the capital stock finally subscribed, making possible the securing of the charter, brought new life and added responsibilities; the work went steadily on, aided by few but questioned by many, and with a small organization, and but little assistance (except the loyalty of the press), the effort grew, usually commending itself to strangers more than to our own people, for it may be safely said that until the passage of the first Government appropriation but few realized the earnestness of purpose and the fixedness of conviction held by those who were more closely connected with the undertaking and who naturally had a better opportunity to judge of what was actually possible of accomplishment. It may be further said that until that time but few really believed that a real Exposition would ever be held, which fact had a serious tendency not only to delay the planning of the work, but also to prevent the payment of stock subscriptions, thus preventing the pushing of the work at an early period with despatch, which was all important.

It remains for me to chronicle a few facts about the Department for which I was most directly responsible. Fortunately, its work was of a character which spoke for itself, and could easily be seen and judged of by those who came and went. Only a few unwritten things will be said of it here, simply that the history may thus be more complete.

Thinking people will, of course, realize that an exposition has to be planned architecturally, the buildings decided upon and placed, even their size, etc., determined, years before any opportunity is had to test the sentiment of the commercial interests of the country as to their disposition to co-operate; hence, it is not a question of choice, but one of necessity, to use and fill such buildings as have previously been provided.

Some of our buildings were very large and many obstacles were met in properly filling them. First among these was the sentiment which had been scattered broadcast and, in fact, represented at that time the actual decision of the management, viz.: that the celebration should be distinctly Historical, Educational and Military, and as distinctly Non-Commercial. It required at least a full year of labor to overcome this general idea and secure even a consideration of the question of exhibiting. Then followed a most pronounced opposition to spending so much money at a Southern Exposition, the success of which from the standpoint of attendance, in the minds of two-thirds of the Northern manufacturers, must be more or less problematical; but probably the most formidable obstacle of all others encountered was the opposition to the principle of a charge for all space occupied; and it will be readily appreciated that our Exposition, following immediately that of St. Louis, where all space was distinctly free (notwithstanding which fact all exhibits were not complete until three-and-a-half months after opening) made our task a most trying one.

Another vital point of policy which pressed daily for recognition and decision was the right of States exhibiting in free space, provided by the Company, to be permitted to display manufactured products under the name and for the benefit of manufacturers and commercial firms doing business within their boundaries. Naturally and necessarily, the Exhibit Department's position was opposed to such right, for what firm would be inclined to pay us five hundred dollars to fifteen hundred dollars for exhibit space, if the same result could be secured by placing their product with their State, and thus, in addition, save also the expense of men in daily attendance? The Company, however, found it necessary to concede the right to the States, and, as a result, between fifty and seventy-five valuable exhibits were lost. But, notwithstanding these constantly recurring difficulties, as the result of faithful work on the part of a loyal and intelligent corps of assistants, by the middle of April eighty-five to ninety per cent of the available space had been disposed of in a satisfactory manner, besides the securing and placing of many valuable and extensive exhibits in buildings erected by the exhibitors themselves (which may have been a mistaken policy, and I am inclined to think it was). This result was gratifying and greatly relieved the apprehensions of the Department.

But when the now celebrated April 26, 1907, came and found us in a state of unpreparedness, Government Pier not half finished, and three exhibit buildings incomplete (Marine Appliance, Alcohol and Pure Food), merciless press excoriations were heralded broadcast over the country, and as the effect of all this, augmented by a hopeless congestion of freight transportation conditions, the real troubles of our Department began. Not only did the great number of exhibitors who for weeks had been wavering refuse to come, but *scores* of those who had signed contracts to participate refused to do so, even to the extent that many who had paid for their space forfeited it and refused to send their exhibits, and so it will be seen that at least some few obstacles and difficulties were with us from the beginning to the end; and yet, as stated before, the general work stood for itself, and nothing now can be added to or taken from it.

In concluding this reference, however, it may be interesting to know that, excluding cost of the buildings, which it is needless to say were necessary in order to hold an exposition at all, the Department actually brought into the Treasury of the Company two hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the sale of space, while its total cost of operation for the three years was seventy-nine thousand dollars, thus leaving one hundred and forty thousand dollars approximately to go toward the cost of the buildings, proving not only a modest

attraction to the Exposition in furnishing interest and instruction to those who came, but helping to sustain the Company as well.

The Buffalo Exposition, being nearest in size to ours, furnishes a very good basis of comparison in vital statistics of the Exhibit Department, and such comparison may be interesting. At our Exposition we had five hundred and ten thousand square feet of exhibit space, at Buffalo five hundred and twenty thousand; Jamestown number of exhibits one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Buffalo one thousand eight hundred and ten; Jamestown receipts from sale of space two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; Buffalo two hundred and forty thousand dollars; Jamestown maximum number of men employed (two months only) thirty-six, Buffalo one hundred and fifty-eight; Jamestown cost of Exhibit Division (three years) seventy-nine thousand dollars, Buffalo one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; Jamestown exhibits removed and departments wound up and office closed sixty days after Exposition closed, Buffalo eight months thereafter. Thus, it will be seen that the conduct of the Department was along conservative lines at least, and in closing all reference to it, it is a pleasure to record that eighteen hundred exhibitors were cared for and handled both in and out without a single law-suit or even serious disagreement of any kind, and one of the most pleasant recollections of the work done will be the confidence and respect existing to the last between exhibitors and the Department itself.

Whether the Jamestown Exposition will go down in history as a success or failure, it is for those who shall come after us to determine; for my part, in the light of the information which I possess, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a success. Suppose we analyze for a moment. It was conceived for the purpose of accentuating the historical, of reviving patriotism by a retrospect of our glorious past, and the contemplation of our present prestige and prowess as symbolized in the splendid exhibit of our Army and Navy; it was designed to cause the world to pause a short time in its mad rush for gain and remember that this mighty Nation really had a birth, and that that birth took place at Jamestown, Virginia, and not Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. Tested by the measure of its fidelity to, and accomplishment of, these high and worthy purposes, who dares say the Jamestown Exposition was a failure? Can anyone say that the attention of the whole country was not drawn to things of the past? Who that takes into consideration the magnificent exhibits of the Government, the priceless treasures of historic art which filled the fire-proof History Building, and the presence here several times of the President of the United States, the Governors of almost every Commonwealth, and distinguished men of every calling from this and other countries vieing each with the other in according to Virginia her due and rightful place in the galaxy of States, will be willing to say our effort was not worth while?

The impression seems fixed abroad, and even at home, that from this point of view the effort failed, yet the facts of the case do not bear out this conclusion, as the following statement will show. The Exposition owes now a total of nine hundred thousand dollars to its mortgage and open account creditors, and approximately four hundred thousand dollars to its stockholders, or a total liability of one million three hundred thousand dollars. In view of the wisdom displayed by the original promoters of the Exposition, the Company now owns in fee four hundred acres of splendidly improved property on Hampton Roads ready for immediate occupancy, and it has already been found by Government experts that the location of same is ideal for Government purposes to the extent that it is perfectly certain that a part of the site will thus be disposed of for an amount equal to enough to repay the Government loan and pay in full the nine hundred thousand dollars above referred to, leaving the remaining acreage to cover the cost of the trust, and for the redemption of a part of the preferred stock. Does this view of the situation suggest financial failure? Let's compare this exhibit with that of the Buffalo Exposition. The Buffalo Exposition, which we have before used for comparison, was accounted a great success. It closed its gates owing all its open account creditors, all its original stockholders, every dollar of its second mortgage bonds of four hundred thousand dollars, all held by local banks of Buffalo, and four hundred thousand dollars to contractors who erected its buildings; not one copper of which, as far as I am informed, has ever been repaid except the money due contractors which was secured two years afterwards by an Act of Congress, made possible by the claimed fact of a lessened attendance caused by the sad and untimely death of President McKinley.

Why, then, do we persist in decrying our own and agree with everyone that the Exposition was not a success financially? We do not lose sight of the fact that money was lost in many instances by individuals who risked their means for gain in many unsound and purely ancillary enterprises, and this is greatly to be regretted, but men have been doing that since the beginning of time and no doubt will continue, and they have furthermore done the same thing at every other exposition ever held. But the trouble is, ours is a very small community to have attempted so great an undertaking, and the losses thus sustained look larger on that account, but, in all fairness, do not let us all pervert actual history because of our personal losses or grievances.

No, the Exposition was a failure only to those who abused it, and to those who stayed away and thus deprived themselves of the pleasure and profit they would have had by giving it their hearty co-operation and support.

I have nothing but praise for the self-sacrifice and loyalty of those who toiled and suffered to accomplish this great task. I wish I felt free to express in some detail my feelings on this subject. Suffice it to say, never were men more faithful to any trust than they, and few would have been willing to exchange places with them. Mistakes were made. "Who is without guilt, let him cast the first stone."

Unfortunately, local men never have the opportunity of handling an exposition problem the second time, hence they must always be more or less inexperienced, but the very best reward that can come to men for public service in any cause is the record for its integrity which they leave behind them, and surely these men, so far as the Exposition is concerned, have left it, for but few efforts of a similar character have ever been undertaken, conducted and concluded with less justified criticism *on this line* than the one in question. The regrets which I have may be found entirely in the fact that I could not do more, and that the little which I had the opportunity to do was not done better.

Now that our labors in this behalf are ended, and this chapter in our life-work is a closed one, these familiar lines of Wordsworth occur to me as an appropriate motto:

"Hushed be the very thought that springs
From out the bitterness of things."

(Signed) T. S. SOUTHGATE.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT

THE Auditing Department of the Exposition was organized in February, 1904. By provisions in both the first and afterwards revised By-Laws, the Auditor was the general accountant of the Company and the accounts of all the various departments of the Exposition were under his general supervision and direction. He was the custodian of all contracts and deeds and of such other papers of value as did not properly belong in the custody of the Secretary or Treasurer.

At the meeting of the stockholders held January 15, 1904, Barton Myers was elected Auditor, and under the rules of the Company had the right to appoint, with the approval of the Executive Committee, such assistants as the necessities of his office might require. Acting under this authority, he appointed Henry McR. Bain as his Assistant.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS

Mr. Bain was an experienced accountant and had occupied several important positions before coming with the Exposition. He at once inaugurated a system of bookkeeping for the General Accounts of the Company, based on a certain definite scheme and which was adequate for a complete accounting at any phase of the Company's existence.



H. McR. BAIN
Assistant Auditor
February, 1904-August, 1907

This system was applied for several months and worked satisfactorily, but the Auditor felt that it might be better to investigate the system of accounting utilized by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and ascertain what, if any, modifications might be suggested. Mr. Bain, therefore, went to St. Louis after the Exposition closed and thoroughly examined the books of the company and the plan of bookkeeping that had been pursued. Without doubt, the St. Louis plan was good, but the investigation led to no change in the Jamestown system, which was pursued successfully until conditions which later will be described disturbed the course of procedure.

EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED

This system embraced the usual books of record—General Ledger, Cash Book and Journal and certain subsidiary books where expenditures under various headings were properly classified and which furnished the detail of similar controlling ledger accounts. The statement books were operated cumulatively and showed at the end of each month not only all the expenses of the Company but the expenses of each department totaled to the date. The accounts were divided into two classes—first, Assets or Capital Expenditure, which included all those relating to the Grounds and improvements thereon, the buildings, the furniture and personal, tangible property; the second, Maintenance and Operation expenditures. Under Maintenance and Operation, the general expenses were noted, such as salaries, rent, traveling and incidental expenses, stationery, postage, etc.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Under the first laws of the Company, all claims of any sort would have to be approved by some committee which had first obtained authorization from the Executive Committee to make the expenditures. Approved Claims were forwarded to the Director-General, after having been signed by the Chairman of the standing committee, and he in turn would approve and forward to the Auditor, whose business it was to see that the provisions of the By-Laws had been regarded. Under the amended By-Laws, the Board of Governors occupied the place both of the standing committee and the Executive Committee.

It was intended that all properly executed contracts should be filed with the Auditor, and it was the duty of the Secretary of the Company to send to the Auditor's office copies of all resolutions relating to appropriations for any specific purpose. Authorization by the Board of Governors of any expenditures was to be sent at once to the Auditor. Some laxity in the matter of ordering of supplies was inevitable. It was not always possible to wait for a meeting of the Board of Governors, and in many instances supplies were ordered without authority, subject to later approval. In the way of petty items, the Board ruled that a requisition signed by the Chairman was sufficient. These requisitions were to be attached to the bills sent by the creditor with his statement and were tantamount to a Board authorization.

CHANGE OF METHODS

While all of the officers were domiciled under one roof, the provisions of the By-Laws relating to the accounts of various departments were very generally fulfilled, and it was possible at any time to get a statement from the Auditor's office showing the exact financial condition of the Company, how much it had spent, what it owed, what payments had been made on contracts, what work had been authorized but unfinished and what assets were available or possibly available. When operating departments were organized, for reasons unknown to myself, the general intentions of the By-Laws, as to the Auditor having the general supervision of all departmental accounts which would also include the forms and records to be used, were not enforced and, therefore, the comprehensive and complete system of acounting inaugurated by the Department and provided for by the By-Laws was ineffective.

PURCHASING AGENT

I have been informed by Mr. Myers that he advised in September, 1905, that a general purchasing agent be appointed, but that the Governor of Works soon after employed for his Division a purchasing agent for such supplies and materials as might be needed in construction, and that the Board of Governors allowed this appointment to stand. The Governor of Works later decided to allow the Chief of the Electrical Department to purchase everything required for that Department.

The lack of one purchasing agent for all soon resulted in the head of each Division having one man in his Division to do its respective purchasing, and the result was that while perhaps there was never reason to charge that the prices were materially more than they should have been, great confusion was caused by failure to report purchases and to keep a record of bills as they came into the different offices and there awaited approval or awaited the arrival of goods before being checked. The Auditor's office, having no advice of these, could report only such bills as came to it approved for audit, and when reports of the Company's liabilities were called for during the closing weeks of construction, and even after the opening day, it had to gather as best it could from each Division a statement of its purchases and unapproved invoices. Such statements, owing to the rush of work and the nervous strain under which the clerks were working in the struggle to complete the great enterprise and open the gates, were unreliable and never fully showed the exact liabilities outside of those shown in the Auditor's office. The result worked great injustice to the Auditing Department and seriously embarrassed the management in its financial calculations. This condition is so fully discussed here in order that any similar enterprise may profit by our experience and concentrate all of its purchasing of every character, as above suggested, in the hands of one man, whose system shall be laid out by the Auditing Department.



ALBERT E. LITTLE, C. P. A.
Auditor
August-October, 1907

COLLECTIONS

Until the offices of the Company were moved to the Grounds, the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices were operated jointly. After that time the Treasurer directly controlled collections and all monies due to the Company were paid into that office. The Admissions and Concessions Department kept their own books and sold admission tickets, turning over daily to the Treasurer the monies collected and sending a record to the Auditor, and in so far as the accounts related to amounts due from concessionaires the department daily filed an account with the Auditor for bookkeeping purposes and one with the Treasurer for collections. None of the departments was without fault in the matter of forwarding data to the Auditing Department, and after January 1, 1907, this caused accounts with creditors to become very badly confused. But at the annual meeting in January, 1907, the Directors called for a regular audit and examination of the Company's books, and work on the accounts was necessarily delayed while this investigation was in progress, for nearly five weeks. Up to that time the books were completely written up, so far as it was possible from information and figures furnished. In other words, all statements which had been sent to the Auditor were properly incorporated, and if in any matter the showing of the Company was faulty it was due to lack of information furnished to the Auditing Department and not to lack of energy in recording the information received.

GOVERNMENT LOAN

During February, 1907, the one-million-dollar loan was obtained, payments of which were made by the Government in amounts of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. In order to secure the funds from the United States Treasury, it was necessary to send to the Disbursing Agent of the Government, Mr. F. P. Grosscup, a statement showing outstanding accounts of exactly a quarter of a million, to obtain his voucher for that amount, and to secure these statements the efforts of the entire force of the Auditing Department had to be concentrated wholly upon this matter, thereby causing further delay in the current work of the office. Creditors of the Company presented their accounts for payment and it became very apparent at once that many of the bills for amounts claimed had not been received from the various departments properly approved and in such shape that the Auditor could incorporate them into the general accounts. This failure to get reports promptly from the various departments not only militated severely against the efficiency of the Auditing Department but gravely affected the policy of the Board of Governors. It was the general belief of those high in authority that the Government Loan would subserve all of the purposes for the creation of the Exposition, whereas it was probably true that the money had been almost if not entirely spent when the loan was secured. The consternation which the untoward rush of back bills caused did not, however, teach a lesson, for continuously thereafter statements were withheld, and it is a fact that after the Exposition closed bills properly contracted were presented of which no record existed in this Department.

REMOVAL TO EXPOSITION

Upon the completion of the statements incident to the Government Loan, the work was gradually assuming normal conditions when an order was issued to transfer the office to the Service Building at the Grounds, that the departments might be properly organized, and while it was evident from the incompleteness of the building that satisfactory working conditions could not be obtained for some time thereafter, it was thought to be more important that discomforts should be endured rather than have an ineffective organization by opening day, and, taking all the foregoing delays into consideration, undoubtedly fully two months were lost to the Department.

The more active conduct of the Department from the time of its inception until August,

1907, was under the direction of Mr. Bain, as Mr. Myers, holding the positions also of Governor of Exploitation and Governor of Ways and Means, had heavy demands on his time in matters pertaining to these departments, especially Ways and Means

CHANGE OF AUDITORS

When the By-Laws of the Company were amended in order to provide for a Director-General a law was incorporated which prohibited any officer other than a Vice-President from holding a second office. Mr. Myers continued as a Governor of the Company but resigned the Auditorship under the date of August 1, 1907. At the same time Mr. Bain resigned as Assistant Auditor and Mr. Barr appointed as Auditor Albert E. Little C. P. A. of New York, formerly treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and a highly successful corporation accountant and auditor.

At that time it was evident that the Exposition could not succeed financially. Creditors had become anxious regarding the outcome of their accounts, and, when in checking up they failed to find all of their bills properly approved and ready for payment, the report gained credence that the Company's affairs were in a chaotic condition. The accounts being some six months in arrears it was impossible to determine the exact financial status; moreover it was publicly known that the expenses had largely exceeded the estimates of the Board of Governors and it was impossible to ascertain the amount from the Auditing Department.

Every effort possible was made to get the accounts straightened out and carry along all the current work of the Department at the same time, but for reasons stated previously the necessary information was lacking and at the closing of the Exposition a great deal remained to be done.

Soon after Mr. Barr's resignation Mr. Little also resigned. The writer, who had been Mr. Bain's assistant and later Assistant Auditor, succeeded him. As soon as Mr. Martin assumed the Director-Generalship he urged that every effort be made to get proper statements of the financial standing of the Company, but, outside of current monthly reports, these wishes could not be fulfilled.

Owing to the curiously involved financial difficulties of the Company, necessitating a number of assignments, several trusteeships and finally a receivership, together with the looseness in the methods of supplying information, the closing of the accounts of the various departments was a matter of extreme difficulty and to this date (June, 1908) has not been fully completed. For several months after the close of the Exposition the Auditor's office was just as busy as it had been during any other time of its existence, and, while in the main correct, no doubt the final account of the Company will show errors impossible to avoid, because accounts, if presented to the proper authorities for approval and signature, never reached the Company's accounting department.



W. P. HILTON
Auditor from October 1907, to—

From January 1, 1907, to the final reduction of force, March 1, 1908, the work of accounting and properly checking the disbursements of the Company was a most difficult and exacting task and great credit is due as much to the clerks in the Department, as to the various chiefs under whom they served, for their standfastness during the trying days when night and day work week after week was the regular order, as every change in organization or financial arrangement added a new burden—but all felt a deep interest in carrying out the work to a proper completion, even at the expense of personal hardship, in order to assist so far as possible the officials of the Company, who were also working under adverse circumstances to carry the Exposition on in a creditable manner and make it a lasting benefit to Tidewater Virginia.

(Signed) W. P. Hilton,
Auditor.



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NORTH SIDE OF THE STATES' EXHIBIT BUILDING

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

GWYNN T. SHEPPERD was appointed Secretary of the Joint Jamestown Exposition Committee at a meeting held in Norfolk, October 22, 1901. He was elected Secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Company at the first meeting of its Board of Directors, May 7, 1902 and continued to hold the office until the close of the Exposition.

The Company's By-Law prescribing the duties of the Secretary reads as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend and keep the minutes of all meetings of the stockholders, the Board of Directors, the Board of Governors and the several standing committees, either personally or by such assistants as he may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint for that purpose. He shall have the custody of all the records and other valuable papers of the Company (excepting contracts, bonds, deeds, stocks and other securities or evidences of indebtedness); shall conduct such correspondence as pertains to his office, keep proper records of the Company's stock books, the list of its stockholders, and shall perform such other duties as the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee or the Board of Governors may assign to him. He shall be the custodian of the Company's seal, and shall affix and attest the same in all cases required by law.

Mr. Shepperd was instrumental in placing a large proportion of the Company's capital stock and performed some excellent services in connection with legislative work.

When the Board of Governors formulated a schedule for the distribution of services, the Secretary was placed in charge of "Ceremonies and Entertainment" and the following duties were specified:

Bureau of Ceremonies:

Arrangement for official Exposition ceremonies, Dedicatory Ceremonies, and such exercises on Opening Day, Jamestown Day and State and National Days as may be ordered by the Board.

Bureau of Entertainment:

Official and social entertainment of visiting delegations, excepting the entertainment of officials and committees of the Congresses and Conventions. Local transportation of distinguished visitors to and from the Grounds, and general care of them while at the Exposition.

On January 13, 1903, Miss Lina Elizabeth Niblett was employed as stenographer for the Company. At that time the Company's headquarters consisted of desk room in an office managed by the Secretary. On October 25, 1904, Miss Niblett was appointed Assistant to the Secretary and the Board of Directors elected her Assistant Secretary of the Company, January 15, 1907.



MISS LINA E. NIBLETT
Assistant Secretary

From the beginning of Miss Niblett's association with the Exposition, she attended all the meetings of the stockholders, Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and Special and Standing Committees, and kept a complete record of their minutes. These reports were transcribed and placed on the record books by means of a book typewriter. From these records she furnished, to all persons or departments concerned, certified copies of any minute of these several bodies. Mr. Shepperd's mission to the various State Legislatures, and later, his duties in connection with the Entertainment and Ceremonies demanded the greater part of his time, and in his absence, the general work of his department was conducted by Miss Niblett.

This is not an autograph paper but was compiled from information obtained from the Secretary's office.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

THE duties of an exposition company's treasurer are, in many particulars, unlike those assigned to that officer by other corporations. For this reason it was desirable to include in the Official History of the Jamestown Exposition some statement from its Treasurer. This desirability was evident to the Director-General who directed the Treasurer to forward a report; and the Publishers of this History more than once seconded the request. The Treasurer, however, prepared no paper for the Official History nor did he offer any material for inclusion in its records.



C. L. OLD
Assistant Treasurer.

C. L. Old was elected Assistant Treasurer in February, 1907. He was in immediate charge of the Treasurer's office. Describing the collecting of accounts, one important feature of his work, the Assistant Treasurer wrote the following letter:

Editor Official History,
Jamestown Exposition.

Sir:—Replying to your inquiry as to the method in which collections were handled through the Treasury Department will say; that bills were made out by the various departments, in triplicate, one copy being sent to our office, one to the Auditor's Office and one kept by department issuing same. In the Concession Department the bills were made out against the Concessionaire daily and in the other departments once each month. These bills after being received by our Department were placed in the hands of the Cashier, who checked them up and if found to agree, they were placed in the hands of collectors for presentation, said collectors reporting daily the number of bills and amounts collected. These reports were made to the Cashier on slips provided for the purpose. These slips were then turned over to the General Bookkeeper who verified the figures and amounts received, and if found to agree, a report was made to each department showing amount collected on their respective accounts, and also a general report to the Auditor covering all receipts from every source. These reports were made daily, and were accompanied by a duplicate deposit slip showing amount deposited in bank, it being our custom to made a deposit for the exact amount received each day.

Trusting this will be of some use to you in writing your history of the Exposition, and if you desire any further information I will do my best to cheerfully furnish same.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) C. L. Old,
Asst. Treas.

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GILBERT STREET, LOOKING WEST

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